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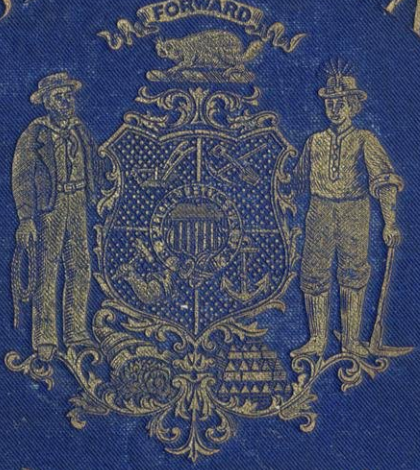
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BLUE BOOK



WISCONSIN 1882.

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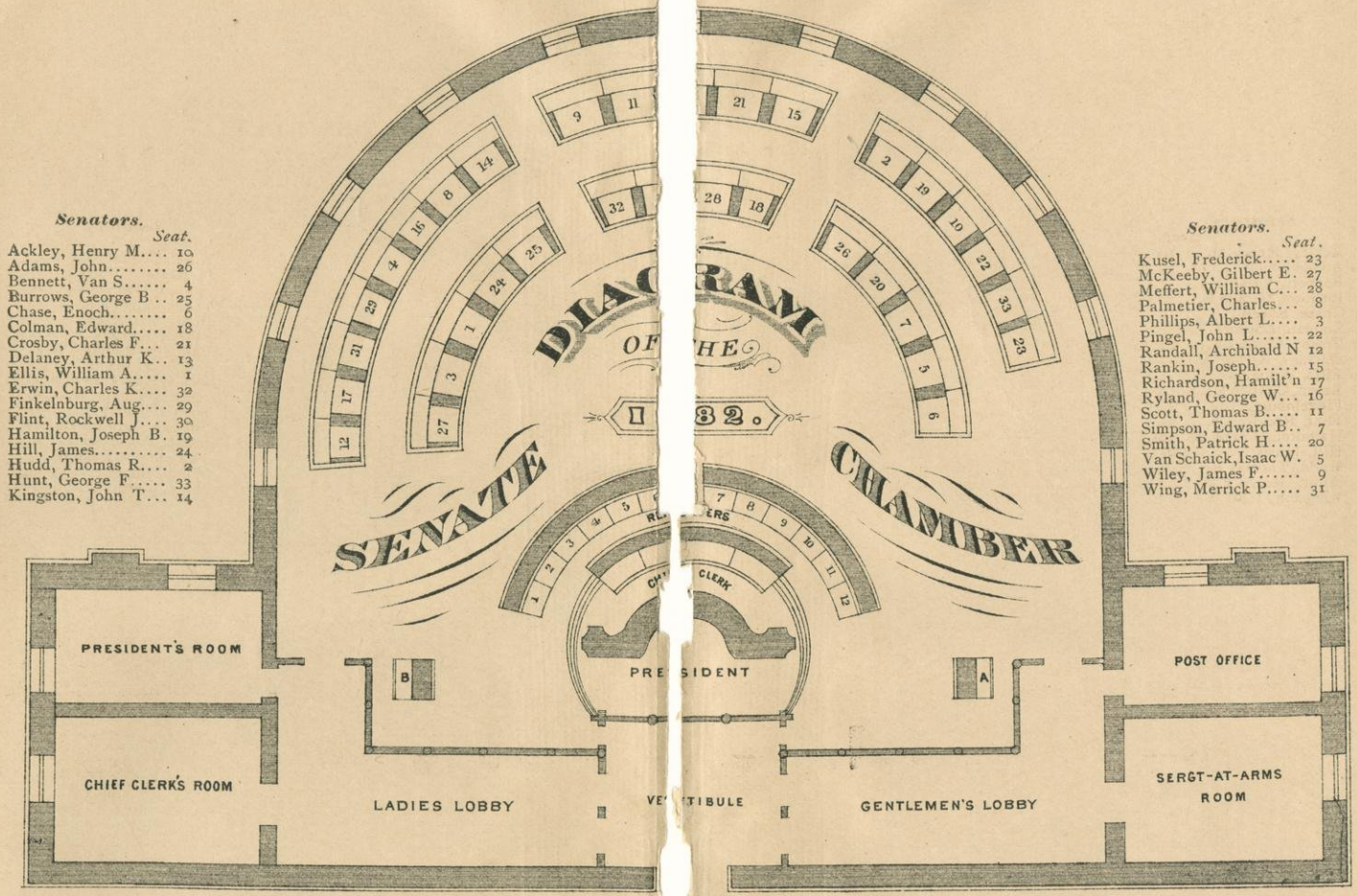
Ernst G. Timme,

Secretary of State.



OFFICERS.

President—S. S. FIFIELD, *Lieutenant Governor.*
President pro tem—GEO[RGE] B. BURROWS.
Chief Clerk—CHARLES [B]ROSS.
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. T. [C]E, seat A.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—GEORGE S. READ, seat B.



Senators.

	Seat.
Ackley, Henry M.	10
Adams, John	26
Bennett, Van S.	4
Burrows, George B.	25
Chase, Enoch	6
Colman, Edward	18
Crosby, Charles F.	21
Delaney, Arthur K.	13
Ellis, William A.	1
Erwin, Charles K.	32
Finkelnburg, Aug.	29
Flint, Rockwell J.	30
Hamilton, Joseph B.	19
Hill, James	24
Hudd, Thomas R.	2
Hunt, George F.	33
Kingston, John T.	14

Senators.

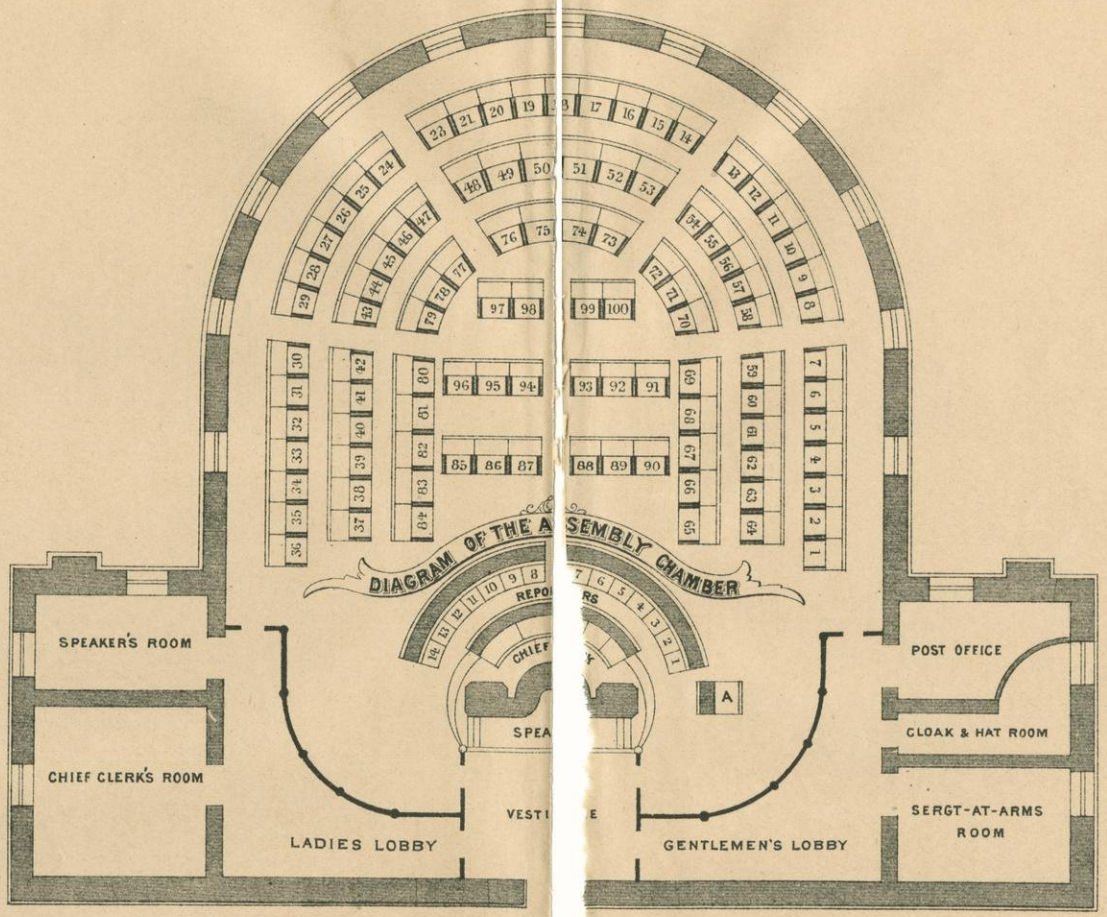
	Seat.
Kusel, Frederick	23
McKeeby, Gilbert E.	27
Meffert, William C.	28
Palmetier, Charles	8
Phillips, Albert L.	3
Pingel, John L.	22
Randall, Archibald N	12
Rankin, Joseph	15
Richardson, Hamilt'n	17
Ryland, George W.	16
Scott, Thomas B.	11
Simpson, Edward B.	7
Smith, Patrick H.	20
Van Schaick, Isaac W.	5
Wiley, James F.	9
Wing, Merrick P.	31

REPORTERS.

1. Max Doerffling, *Milwaukee Herold.*
2. Rub'ee Cole, *Milwaukee Republican and News*
3. Ellis B. Usher, *La Crosse Chronicle.*
4. D. C. Pavey, *New York Tribune.*
5. R. G. Thwaites, *Chicago Evening Journal.*
6. Levi Alden, *State Journal.*
7. George Raymer, *Madison Democrat.*
8. Frank A. Flower, *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*
9. Frank Markle, *Milwaukee Sentinel.*
10. Geo. M. Richards, *Beloit Outlook.*
11. C. E. Bross, *Chicago Tribune.*
12. Curt M. Treat, *Racine Evening News.*

Members of Assembly.

	Seat.
Abert, George A.	69
Apple, Adam.	72
Babcock, Ezekiel.	24
Barber, Wm. A.	29
Bartlett, Wm. B	28
Bate, Arthur.	84
Beckwith, Abijah.	45
Bishop, B. P.	2
Bishop, G. W.	67
Bolender, John.	85
Borchardt, Francis J.	70
Bowles, Thomas J.	33
Brownson, John W.	41
Buckstaff, George H.	93
Cabanis, James H.	14
Carmichael, Thomas.	62
Chamberlain, A. O.	52
Clarke, John C.	10
Conley, John.	98
Davis, Charles A.	31
DeLano, George W.	30
Derthick, Walter G.	42
Eidemiller, Louis.	68
Elver, Fritz.	4
Estabrook, Charles E.	32
Everts, Edward L.	46
Fingado, Charles	95
Gabriel, Hiram.	39
Gillen, Simon	57
Goedjen, Henry	5
Gray, A. L.	58
Grubb, William S.	56
Haben, Andrew	88
Harrington, Geo P.	91
Hogan, John	21
Holehouse, Jos. W.	55
Horn, Frederick W.	65
Howell, Richard P.	74
Huchting, Arnold.	89
Huntly, John	19
Jeche, William	3
Jones, T. J.	1
Juve, Torger O.	78
Keogh, Edward	99
Keyes. Elisha W.	76
Kidd, Edward I.	17
Krueger, A. H. F	90
Lane, Charles A.	15
Langer, William	20
Leonardson, Jacob C.	40



OFFICERS.

Speaker—FRANKLIN L. GILSON; **Chief Clerk**—D. COE; **Sergeant-at-Arms**—D. E. WELCH.

REPORTERS.

1. Nicholas Smith, *Janesville Gazette.*
2. D. C. Pavey, *Green Bay Data.*
3. J. H. Waggoner, *Eau Claire Free Press.*
4. C. E. Bross, *Chicago Tribune.*
5. E. B. Usher, *La Crosse Chronicle.*
6. Frank Markle, *St. Paul Pioneer Press.*
7. L. M. Fay, *Madison Democrat.*
8. R. G. Thwaites, *State Journal.*
9. Ernst Welleck, *Milwaukee Freie Presse.*
10. Max Doerffling, *Milwaukee Herold.*
11. Frank Blake, *Racine Journal.*
12. Alf. Patek, *Milwaukee Republican.*
13. A. C. Calkins, *Mil. Sunday Telegraph.*
14. M. Sellers, *La Crosse Republican & Leader.*

Members of Assembly.

	Seat.
Lindsay, William.	83
Loomis, Charles D.	61
MacBride, Robert J.	11
Marshall, John.	36
Maxon, Densmore W.	18
McConnell, Chas. D.	16
McDill, George D.	13
McDonnell, M. W.	63
McDowell, Sam'l C.	34
Meiklejohn, John.	87
Milliken, N. W.	82
Moeller, Adolph.	86
Moran, Patrick H	9
Murray. Nathaniel O.	94
O'Neill, John	7
Ostrander, James W.	49
Pape, A. H.	71
Parry, William T.	73
Peterson, Atley	25
Phillips, Peter.	27
Pierce, Humphrey	8
Pierce, Solon W.	48
Pooler, Frank.	44
Price, William T.	97
Proctor, William H.	75
Rewey, Jefferson W.	92
Rogers, William.	6
Root, Wilbur M.	100
Ryan, James.	59
Saugestad, Oluf A.	26
Schatz, Herman.	66
Shear, Thomas J.	79
Shepard, Charles E.	77
Smith, George H.	35
Stanley, Wm. S. Jr.	54
Stevens, Daniel B.	51
Stewart, Donald.	80
Stone, Jesse	50
Tanner, Samuel	60
Tate, George H	38
Thayer, Mason A.	43
Thorp, Adelbert D	12
Vosburgh, John B.	23
Wakefield, Josephus.	81
Warner, Francis L.	47
Washburn, James.	37
Williams, Wm. M	96
Winans, John	53
Zabel, C. A. M.	64

THE

BLUE BOOK

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN



COMPILED BY

J. E. HEG,

UNDER DIRECTION OF

HANS B. WARNER,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1882.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOK.

Sections 119 and 120 R. S., 1878.

SECTION 119. The secretary of state shall cause to be prepared and printed by the state printer, annually, for the use of the senate and assembly, a book to be denominated "The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin," which shall contain "Jefferson's Manual," the rules and orders of the senate and assembly, joint rules of the senate and assembly, lists of senators and assemblymen, and employes of each house, diagrams of the senate and assembly chambers, statistical and other information of the same description with that heretofore published in the "Legislative Manual," with such other matter as may be deemed useful.

SECTION 120. The stereotype plates, heretofore procured for the purpose of publishing the "Legislative Manual," shall be kept and preserved by the secretary of state, and be used by the state printer, under his direction, in publishing such manual. The state printer shall receive no pay for composition of any matter embraced in such plates, and shall be answerable to the state for any loss or damage, not occurring by reasonable use, which shall happen to them while in his possession for such purpose.

Chapter 123, Laws 1880.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter one hundred and forty-one of the laws of 1879, entitled an act to amend section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter two of the revised statutes of 1878, in relation to the distribution of blue books, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The secretary of state shall cause to be printed four thousand and five hundred copies of such blue book annually, to be distributed as follows: Twenty-five copies to each member of the senate and assembly, five copies each to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses, one copy to each of the clerks and employees of the two houses, whose names appear in the blue book; fifty copies each to the governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction; twenty-five copies each to the lieutenant governor, state treasurer and attorney general; two copies each to the rest of the state officers in the capitol, and one to each of their assistants; one copy each to the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society, the state board of charities and reform, and to the academy of arts and science; one copy to each regent of the state university and normal schools, one copy to each of the college, academy, free high school, normal school and free public libraries of the state, and to the state charitable and penal institutions; one copy each to the county clerk and superintendents of schools of the several counties in this state, and to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States courts for Wisconsin; one copy each to the reporters in regular attendance on the legislature; one copy to each

justice of the supreme court, to each judge of the United States courts sitting within this state, circuit judge and county judge, and twenty-five copies to the state historical society. The remainder shall be kept by the secretary of state, who shall deliver to the superintendent of public property, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, one hundred and thirty-seven copies, to be by him distributed to the members of the legislature and to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of each house at the opening of the session; the remainder to be kept for exchange. One copy of such blue book for each justice of the supreme court, state officer, and each member of the senate and assembly, and the chief clerks thereof, shall be bound in half morocco, and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it. Each county clerk receiving such blue book shall preserve and deliver the same to his successor in office, and it shall be for the use of all persons desiring to use the same in the office of said clerk. The expense for preparing and publishing such blue book, other than as is covered by the contract with the state printer, shall be fixed by the secretary of state and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to the publication and distribution for the year 1880.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 6, 1880.

PREFACE.

The Blue Book for 1882, the twenty-first annual edition, is herewith presented, with the hope that it may be as favorably received as have been those of previous years. No great change has been made from the edition of 1881, though several new features of general interest have been added, among which is the census of the state for 1880, in a new and particularly interesting form. A table showing the distance of each post-office in the state from the capital, a list of banks doing business in Wisconsin and other minor features will be found useful. The compiler has carefully revised the rules and orders, and "annals" of the legislature, and he believes that they are are now correct. In the collection of so many names and figures as appear in a work of this character, it would be strange, indeed, if some errors were not found. But so much pains have been taken to guard against them by careful proof-reading, and by applying to several sources for the same information, in order to compare results, that the compiler is confident that such mistakes as may be found will, in no essential degree, impair the value of the work as a book of reference. Errors there doubtless are, and the compiler will regard it as a particular favor if his attention be called to any error in name, figure or date, that its repetition may be avoided in future publications.

The illustrations in this edition have been printed on a lighter quality of paper than has been customary, as it has been found that the heavier illustrations cause the backs of the book to break very quickly. The views of the State Hospital for Insane and of the Washburn Observatory are new, and show improvements lately made on those institutions.

The compiler would respectfully suggest to the legislature that it should authorize new stereotype plates of the first half of the book, as those now in use are nearly worn out, and have been so often patched that they are no longer fit for good work. Moreover, the plates owned by the state should include not only those now used by it, but should take in the "Legislative Annals" and lists of state officers, for the composition of which the state now pays annually, although there is little or no change made from year to year. An index to each department should immediately follow such department; but this cannot well be arranged unless the manufacture of new plates is authorized, while if such plates are provided for, the state could own at least 200 pages for which no pay for composition need be made after the first year, thereby effecting a great saving in time and money to the state.

The compiler believes, that in view of the great and yearly increasing demand made upon members of the legislature for copies of the Blue Book, and in view of the information it contains, which causes it to be read and studied by all classes of the people, that the propriety, if not necessity, of providing for a more extended distribution in the future, is fully apparent.

J. E. H.

MADISON, February 6, 1882.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Diagram of Senate Chamber,	Front
Diagram of Assembly Chamber,	Front
	Opp. p.
State Capitol,	418
State University,	420
Ladies' Hall,	422
Assembly Hall,	424
Science Hall,	426
Washburn Observatory,	427
State Normal School at Platteville,	431
State Normal School at Whitewater,	433
State Normal School at Oshkosh,	435
State Normal School at River Falls,	436
State Hospital for the Insane,	441
Northern Hospital for the Insane,	444
Institution for the Blind,	445
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	447
State Prison,	448
Industrial School for Boys,	451
Industrial School for Girls,	453
National Home for Disabled Soldiers,	456
Map of Wisconsin,	Back

Constitutions.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To borrow money 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 shal be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See 12th article of the amendments, p. 22.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.
WM. 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 Unites 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 goverantment 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 appro riate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

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

The rejected Articles were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts—3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1794, and declared in force January 8, 1798.

Article XII. was proposed in the first session of the Eighth Congress and declared in force September 25, 1804.

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

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

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

Article XV was proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

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

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

No final action was taken by California—1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland—3.

Article XV was proposed by Congress February 26, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.

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

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

No final action was taken by Tennessee—1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

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

the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [**Provided, however*, That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, 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 all

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 interfe e 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 la v 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 exponses of any year shall exceed the income, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

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

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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, Koshkonong, 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, Mukwanego, Vernon and Muskego, in the county of Waukesha, shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. MCHUGH, *Secretary.*

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

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

[Sections 4, 5, 11 and 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

SECTION 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen bienially, by single districts on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, 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 elected 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 shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even numbered districts. The senators elected, or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment, all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

SECTION 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place

of meeting 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, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

(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 collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

(Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, 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, 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.

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.

MANUAL

OF

Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

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 anabled 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, his[1] wife, nor his servants, (familaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be[2] 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 subpœnaed 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*, 1559, *February* 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, moranda, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *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 subpœna ad respondendum, or, testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

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

* Stra., 989.

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

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

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

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

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. *Grey*, 88, 95.

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

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

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

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nalson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House: and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, *c.* 22.

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

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

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc.. to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283 *col.* 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

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

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

[The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be 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	33	31	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	7
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24	27
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
[12]Virginia	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8	9
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7	9
Kentucky	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
[13]Tennessee	...	...	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
[14]Ohio	...	...	...	6	14	19	21	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	3
[24]Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9
[25]Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
[26]Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
[27]California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4
[28]Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
[29]Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
[30]Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
[31]West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
[32]Nevada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
[33]Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	65	105	141	186	212	241	243	236	243	292

1 As per Constitution.
2 As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.
3 As per act of January 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.
4 As per act of December 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.
5 As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.
6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.
7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.
8 As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 93,702, seventh census.
9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 126,823, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862 the ratio was changed, and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.
10 As per apportionment bill passed February 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.
11 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

13	Admitted	under act of	Congress of June	1, 1796, with one representative.
14	do	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. 3, 1818, with one	do
19	do	do	Dec. 14, 1819, with three	do
20	do	do	Mar. 2, 1821, with one	do
21	do	do	Jan. 26, 1837, with one	do
22	do	do	Jan. 15, 1836, with one	do
23	do	do	Mar. 8, 1845, with one	do
24	do	do	Mar. 3, 1845, with two	do
25	do	do	Dec. 29, 1848, with two	do
26	do	do	May 29, 1848, with two	do
27	do	do	Sept. 8, 1848, with two	do
28	do	do	May 11, 1858, with two	do
29	do	do	Feb. 14, 1859, with one	do
30	do	do	Jan. 29, 1861, with one	do

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merely pro tempore. 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

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

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*, 128.

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *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:]

[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 *fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the doors of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. Ten. Parl.*, 28.

[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 pereon 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.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 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* 38;) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

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

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

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

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

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

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing 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 occured in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a corresponding amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the house is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 239, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew*, 259.

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*, 225.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb.* 28, 1793.

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examinad 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 embarassment, 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 againat 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, 82; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo;* the object being not to begin at

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you caenot 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 doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out an insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

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

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarassments 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 inconsistence. 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 priveleged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; *e. g.*, if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

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. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

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

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 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. *Elsynge'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 *read*	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideratiod 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 *now* read a third time	Noes.	398
Receive a rider	260	
Pass	Ayes.	259
Be printed		
Committees. That A take the chair		
To agree to the whole or any part of report		
That the House do *now* 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	Ayes.	
Amendments. That words stand part of		
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time	Noes.	
Messenger be received	Ayes.	
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock		
If after 2 o'clock	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution)	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January	Noes	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day.	Ayes.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 24,) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.
†This rule now fixes the limitation.

ation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomolous 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 depend ng must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

Either house may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

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

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 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 neccessary. 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, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Com-

mons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, *Mar.* 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 *H.* 8 c. 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats.*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the Constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: By adjournment, by

prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for whic they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is calle a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl., c.* 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliament;* 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separate in two ways only, to wit: by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I. 3.) If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day," (I. 4,) this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the —— day of ——.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.]

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

[The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II., 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule* 39.]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware v. Hayton, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b.*, 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, res inter alios acta. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e, g.* the treaty of commerce with

France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

take order from his appearance. *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. Or a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort judicium parium suorum. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachmnt. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, (1 *R.* 2,) a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he

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.

Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

Customs, Precedents and Forms, and the Rules and Orders.

MANUAL OF

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

[The following was prepared with special reference to the customs prevailing in the Assembly. It will be found equally applicable to the proceedings of the Senate.—COMPILER.]

Organization

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M.. on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the Chief Clerk of the previous Assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a Speaker is chosen.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the Clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the Clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe to the oath of office.

It often happens, that by neglect of the proper county officer, to return the proceedings of the county canvassers, some members find their election not to be on record in the Secretary's office. In such case the certificate held by the member himself should be produced to the clerk. This answers every purpose, and should always be secured by members elect, from the clerk of their county.

The oath of office is then administered to the members elect. It may be administered by the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It has been administered in this State, usually, by one of the judges. Members coming in after the first day of the session are sworn in by the Speaker.

After all are sworn, the roll is called, when, if a quorum is found to be present, the Clerk declares the House to be qualified and competent to proceed to business.

If the parties in the Assembly have determined their choice for officers, the election proceeds forthwith; if not, an adjournment is had until the next day.

The election for Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant at-Arms is required to be *viva voce*, and these are the only offices the Assembly can fill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drawing of Seats.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

OF MEMBERS.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 21, State Constitution.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the

legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

Section 110, R. S., 1878.

SECTION 110. The presiding officers of the senate and assembly shall issue immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the chief clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and the number of miles traveled by him in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route, and thereupon the amount of mileage and salary to which each member is entitled shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury; but when any seat is contested, and notice of such contest has been filed, as required by section one hundred and four, no certificate shall be given, nor shall the secretary of state audit any account for salary or mileage to either claimant, nor either claimant be entitled to receive the same, until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled.

OF OFFICERS.

Sections 111, 112 and 118, R. S., 1878.

SECTION 111. The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed.

SECTION 112. The officers and employes of the senate and assembly shall receive per diem as follows: The chief clerks, each six dollars; the assistant clerks, book-keepers, and sergeants-at-arms, each five dollars; transcribing clerks, enrolling clerks, and engrossing clerks, proof-readers, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and postmaster, each four dollars; all other clerks and assistant postmasters, each three dollars and fifty cents; doorkeepers, firemen, porters, gallery attendants, night watchmen and janitors, each three dollars; all messengers, each two dollars. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the number of days employed; which certificates shall be authenticated by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. The chairman of each committee authorized to employ a clerk shall make a like certificate, to be authenticated in like manner, for the clerk so employed. Upon such certificates, the accounts of the persons named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a full list of the accounts so audited. All extra clerks employed in engrossing bills shall be paid fifteen cents per folio for each bill correctly engrossed, and all extra clerks employed in enrolling bills shall be paid twenty cents per folio for each bill correctly enrolled.

SECTION 118. Each chief clerk shall receive the sum of fifty dollars for

services at the opening of the legislature at the session following the one of which he was such chief clerk; the chief clerk of the senate two hundred dollars for indexing the senate journal; and the chief clerk of the assembly two hundred and fifty dollars, for indexing the assembly journal; to be paid out of the state treasury.

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

Section 111 *a*, R. S., 1878.

SECTION 111 *a*. The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex-officio* and president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one proof reader, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four doorkeepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one janitor, one porter, one night watchman, and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly, aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one proof reader, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, one porter, one night watchman, four doorkeepers, two gallery attendants, one wash room-attendant, and twelve messengers. The chief clerk of each house shall employ such additional copyists to assist in enrolling and engrossing bills as shall be necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house; but no such copyists shall be paid for time when they are not actually employed in copying, enrolling or engrossing bills. Additional clerks for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon the order of the house to which the committee belongs; and any clerk so appointed shall not be employed after the exigency requiring his employment shall have passed. In case an attendant shall be needed in any committee room, the sergeant-at-arms shall detail some messenger, or other employe, to act as such attendant.

Duties of Officers.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally defined in Rule No. 9 of the Rules and Orders of the Assembly.

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of his employes and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver

the messages of the Assembly to the Schate and to sign subpœnas. He can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business," and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

It is his duty to prepare an index to the journal, at the close of the session, and to be present at the opening of the next session, and to attend to such preliminary business as may be necessary, and conduct the proceedings therein until a Speaker is elected, and perform the duties of Clerk thereof until his successor is chosen and qualified.

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as Chief Clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To insure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their departments, the Chief Clerks of the two Houses have established the following regulations:

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.—It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.

2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.

3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.

4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.

5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

THE BOOK-KEEPER.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.

2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.

3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.

4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.

2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in, without erasures or interlineations.

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

To copy the record of the proceedings of the Assembly into a book prepared for that purpose.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.

2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

To Members, Officers and Reporters.—It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the Assistant Clerk while engaged in keeping the journal. "No journal, record, account or paper," of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the Post Office and other appurtenant conveniences of the Assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpœnas and warrants of the Assembly, announces messages from the Governor and from the Senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the Superintendent of Public Property all public documents ordered or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the Post Office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto, and keeps the pay roll of the employes in his department. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.

He should have the printed bills and other documents in his possession so classified and arranged that he can at once answer any call upon him for them. His assistant assists him generally in the discharge of his duties, and takes his place when he is absent.

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the

Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officer, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room, (which is the members' side of the Post Office) a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison Post Office, and assists the Postmaster generally in his duties.

THE DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, assistant postmaster, porter, watchman, doorkeepers, and gallery, committee room, and wash-room attendants, are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.
2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.
3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker, Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms.
4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.
5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.
6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery and Postage.

Sections 113 and 114, R. S. 1878.

SECTION 113. The superintendent of public property shall furnish annually stationery, as follows: To the lieutenant governor, each member of the legislature, chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. To one reporter for each of the daily newspapers publishing the proceedings of the legislature, twenty dollars in value: such stationery to be furnished to such reporters only upon the certificate of the publishers of such newspapers, that they have employed the person named in such cer-

tificate as reporter for the entire session of the legislature, and that they will publish in their paper the daily proceedings of the legislature, with the indorsement thereon of the presiding officer of the house in which such reporter is engaged, that he is present and discharging his duties. But one person shall be entitled to draw stationery as reporter of any newspaper, and no person shall draw stationery from more than one branch of the legislature: and such superintendent shall issue to the several standing committees of the legislature, upon the written request of the chairman thereof, the necessary amount of stationery not exceeding five dollars in value to each such committee.

SECTION 114. The superintendent of public property shall procure and deliver, as soon as practicable after the opening of each annual session of the legislature, postage stamps, as follows: to the lieutenant governor and each member of the senate and assembly, to the amount of twenty-five dollars; to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms, each, to the amount of fifteen dollars; and to each authorized reporter of the senate and assembly who shall furnish the certificate provided for in the next preceding section, to the amount of ten dollars: and his account therefor shall be paid out of the state treasury.

Newspapers.

Sections 115 and 116, R. S. 1878.

SECTION 115. The lieutenant governor, each member of the legislature, chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms is authorized during each annual session of the legislature to take such newspapers as he may choose, at the expense of the state, and at a cost not exceeding twenty dollars for each, and shall leave with the secretary of state a list of such papers as he may desire to have ordered in his behalf: and the secretary of state shall order the papers named in such lists to be sent to the members and officers desiring the same, to the amount above named.

SECTION 116. All accounts for newspapers furnished to members and officers of the legislature shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, stating that the newspapers were actually furnished by him to the members and officers, naming them individually, upon the order of the secretary of state, and that the rates charged therefor in such account are no more than the published rates per annum of such papers for the time they were taken by such members or officers. Accounts so verified shall be audited by the secretary of state so far as they correspond with his orders, made as aforesaid, and paid out of the state treasury.

Post-Office Arrangements.

The Assembly post-office is in charge of a postmaster appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Each member has a separate box; and all mail matter deposited with the postmaster is sent to the Madison post-office by the post-office messenger, at regular hours, corresponding with the hours of closing the mails at the Madison office.

Process of Passing Bills.

Some diversity of practice exists herein, but the ordinary method in the Assembly is as follows:

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together

with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such times as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the Chief Clerk by a Messenger. The Clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the Speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If it is a bill appropriating money, the Clerk reads the bill at length; if not, by its title only; when the Speaker announces:

"Second reading of the bill."

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee; or to the general file, or, as is usual, the Speaker of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

The bill is, in due course, reported back to the Assembly by the committee, when it is placed in what is called the General File.

Bills in the General File are considered in Committee of the Whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in Committee of the Whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a Committee of the Whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the Assembly, and any recommendation made by the Committee passed upon, it is taken up in its order, when the Speaker puts the following question:

"Shall this bill be engrossed, and read a third time?"

If decided affirmatively, the bill is sent by the Chief Clerk to the Engrossing Clerk for engrossment. Upon its return engrossed, the original and engrossed bills are placed in the hands of the *Committee on Engrossed Bills*, who compare them and correct any errors which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the Committee report them to the House, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the Chief Clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of "bills ready for a third reading."

When, under the order of business, the bill is reached, the bill (unless it appropriates money) is read by its title, when the Speaker says as follows:

"This bill having been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill pass?"

If the bill passes, it is taken to the Senate, with a message announcing its passage by the Assembly, and asking the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Going through with a similar process in the Senate, it is returned with a message announcing the action there had upon it.

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled;

the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and sent by the Chief Clerk to the President of the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of the fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitment, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast variety of stages not before enumerated.

Senate bills coming into the Assembly, after passing the Senate, are read twice by title, (unless they appropriate money, when they must be read at length), and then referred to the appropriate committee.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the Committee is acted upon in the Assembly—the question being after recommendations are disposed of,

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

If it is decided affirmatively, the bill passes into the order of "bills on third reading," and when reached in that order, the question is,

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

If concurred in, the bill is returned to the Senate, with the message informing it of that fact.

If it is desired to hasten the passage of the bill, it is done by motion as follows:

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. ——, Assembly, entitled 'a bill to ——.'"

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the question will be put on the passage of the bill and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

*Committee of the Whole.**

The Committee of the Whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution, in case of disorder, when the Speaker takes the Chair to suppress it, in case of lack of quorum, when the Speaker takes the Chair for a Call of the House or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the Senate or Governor, when the Speaker takes the chair to receive it.

* The Senate does no business in Committee of the Whole.

The Assembly may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, on some particular bill, resolution or subject, or it may go into Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills. In the first case the motion is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon [bill No —, A., a bill——] *or* [joint resolution No. —, A., providing, etc.] or [upon all bills relating to——*as the case may be.*"]

In the second case it is,

"That the Assembly do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the general file of bills."

Bills, resolutions and general matters which have been once considered in Committee of the Whole, in which progress has been made and leave granted for further consideration, have the preference. The motion of the Committee of the Whole for their further consideration, must be made under the head of "bills in which the Committee of the Whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again;" and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

The motion of the Committee of the Whole upon the general file must be made under the order of "bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole."

When the Assembly resolves itself into Committee of the Whole, the Speaker selects a Chairman, as follows:

"The gentleman from ——, Mr. —— ——, will take the Chair."

The appointed Chairman advances to the Speaker's desk, and having taken the Chair, receives from the Clerk the papers indicated by the motion for the committee, when the Chairman announces:

"GENTLEMEN:—The committee have under consideration, bill No. —, entitled ——, (*reading the title from the back of the bill. Or in case of consideration of the general file,*) the committee have under consideration the general file of bills; the first in order is bill No. —, entitled ——.

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

"Are there any amendments proposed to the first section?"

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

"No amendments being offered to the first section, the second section will be read."

This process is continued through the whole bill, when at the close of the reading the Chairman says:

"The —th section and the whole bill have now been read, and are open to amendment."

At this point, after the friends of the bill have perfected it, it is customary for the opponents of the bill to open their attack.

After the discussion of the bill to such an extent as may be desired, if no amendments are made, the final vote is generally upon a motion—

"That the bill be reported back to the House without amendment."

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner. If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

"That the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

If the committee has completed its duties, the motion is,

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being 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:*

No. —, A.,

A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.

MR. GORDON.

RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

Resolutions are of no special form; the following may serve as a general guide in such matters:

Res. No. —, A.

"*Resolved*, That three thousand copies of the Governor's message be furnished by the public printer to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the use of the Assembly.

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

"The Committee on ——, to whom was referred bill No. — A., a bill to ——, *respectfully report the same back to the House with an amendment; and recommend its passage when so amended*;" or,

"*and recommend that it do pass*;" or,

"*and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed*; or,

"*and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from* ——;" or,

"*to a select committee.*"

Or, if the committee report by bill:

"The committee on ——, to whom was referred ——, respectfully report by bill No. —, A., a bill to ——:

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—†

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—Const., Art. IV., Sec. 17.

Investigations.

When an investigation is required into any matter, the person most interested in having the inquiry made, should move the appointment of a com-

* It is important that the titles of bills should be the same on the outside and inside of the bill, as the bill appears on the books of the clerk by the indorsement, and is printed from the inside title and text.

†Section 17, Article IV, Constitution of Wisconsin, provides that legislation shall be by bill, and the enacting clause is necessary to the constitutionality of the law.

mittee to take the subject in charge. This is done by resolution. The resolution should be so drawn as to state the precise subject to be investigated, and to give the committee all the power which the mover may deem necessary to a thorough examination into the subject matter to be laid before them; this should be done to prevent any misapprehension as to the intention and extent of the inquiry to be made. In case of the adoption of the resolution, the mover, together with other members, will be appointed a committee They have power to send for persons and papers. The form of a subpœna 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 subpœnaed 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 subpœna.

"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 subpœna, 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 subpœna 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 subpœna: *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 subpœna. 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 subpœna 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 subpœna 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 subpœnas, 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 times as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

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

1. On Judiciary.
2. On State Affairs.
3. On Finance, Banks, and Insurance.
4. On Railroads.
5. On Education.
6. On Manufactures and Commerce.
7. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
8. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
9. On Town and County Affairs.
10. On Public Lands.
11. On Military Affairs.
12. On Privileges and Elections.
13. On Legislative Expenditures.
14. On Federal Relations.
15. On Roads and Bridges.
16. On Agriculture.
17. On Engrossed Bills.
18. 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.*—Three from Senate and five from the Assembly.
3. *On Printing.*† —Three from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

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 HEAD BEFORE PRESENTED.

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

CALL OF THE SENATE.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

34. — Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

35. — All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the Senator, or Committee, presenting the same to the Senate.

36. — Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

37. — No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38. — When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to congress shall have received two readings and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills on their engrossment and third reading. No bill or memorial shall be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it is reported by the committee, except on the last day of the session.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

39. — Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40. — The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41. — After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in

order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

42. — Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial originating in the Senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

43. — Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

44. — Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, may be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

45. — Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

46. — It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

MAJORITY VOTE.

47. — When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

48. — Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

49. — The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOUR OF MEETING.

50. — The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

51. — All resolutions introduced shall remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE — HOW MADE.

52. — No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

53. — The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

CHANGING OF RULES.

54. — No standing rule of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.——The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.——Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

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

4.——Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.——Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

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

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room while the Assembly is in session.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.——The Assembly shall elect, viva voce, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—

To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;

To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;

To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;

To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;

To restrain the members, when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;

To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;

To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;

To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government and announce them to the Assembly;

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members — when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules — who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?" —which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the

journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.——The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.——The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpœnas 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 Judiciary, and the committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members each, and the committee on State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members, and shall be as follows:

1. On Judiciary.
2. On Bills in the Third Reading.
3. On Ways and Means.
4. On Federal Relations.
5. On Education.
6. On Railroads.
7. On Insurance, Banks and Banking
8. On State Affairs.
9. On Cities.
10. On Privileges and Elections.
11. On Incorporations.
12. On Ass't and Collection of Taxes.
13. On Lumber and Manufactures.
14. On Public Improvements.
15. On Militia.
16. On Agriculture.
17. On Town and County Organization
18. On Roads and Bridges.
19. On State Affairs.
20. On Medical Societies.
21. On Legislative Expenditures.
22. On Engrossed Bills.
23. 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.*— Five from the Assembly and three from Senate.

3. *On Printing.*— Three from the Assembly and three from the Senate.

21.— Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.— In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.— In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.— Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.— No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.

25a.— The committee on bills in the third reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetition and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and reference and consistency with existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect or any material change in the construction, shall be reported to the house as an amendment.

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.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

86. — The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

87. — Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

88. — On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

89. — A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

90. — Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the

question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

91.—Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

92.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

93.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 35.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

94.—No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

95.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Printing.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9. — Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12. — The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

"A bill relating to —— and amendatory of section ——, of chapter ——, of the ——," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original.

13. — The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section —— of chapter —— of the —— relating to ——," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14. — Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called up-

on, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15. — It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. — After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17. — When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18. — When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the Legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19. — After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and

noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.—All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills, in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

Senate Bills.

PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

23.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same

was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

24.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

25.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

26.—No joint rule of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

27.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

28.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

Annals of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,

Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, **1836.**

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

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

BROWN.

Henry S. Baird,
John P. Arndt.

IOWA.

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

DUBUQUE.

Thomas 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. Parkison,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas Shanley,
James P. Cox.

DUBUQUE.

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

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs,
Albert G. Ellis,
Alexander J. Irwin.†

* Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LEVI STERLING.

BROWN.

John P. Arndt,
Joseph Dickinson.*

IOWA.

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

MILWAUKEE.

Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

DUBUQUE.

John Foley,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas McCraney.

DES MOINES.

Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,
Joseph B. Teas,
Arthur B. Ingraham.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs,
George McWilliams.
Charles C. Sholes

IOWA.

William Boyles,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas Shanley,
James P. Cox,
George F. Smith,
Daniel M. Parkison.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,†
Jean Brunet,‡

DES MOINES.

Isaac Leffler,
Thomas Blair,
John Box,
George W. Teas,
David R. Chance,
Warren L. Jenkins,
John Reynolds.

DUBUQUE.

Peter Hill Engle,
Patrick Quigley,‖
Loring Wheeler,
Hardin Nowlin,
Alexander McGregor.§

MILWAUKEE.

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

* In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

‖ Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

§ Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.

[Officers elected by Resolution.)

BROWN.

Alexander J. Irwin,
John P. Arndt.

IOWA.

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

MILWAUKEE.

Gilbert Knapp,
Alanson Sweet.

DUBUQUE.

John Foley,
Thomas McCraney,
Thomas McKnight.

DES MOINES.

Arthur B. Ingraham,
Joseph B. Teas,
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM B. SHELDON, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.

George McWilliams,
Charles C. Sholes,
Ebenezer Childs.

IOWA.

William Boyles,
Thomas McKnight,
Daniel M. Parkison,
Thomas Shanley,
James P. Cox,
James Collins.*

MILWAUKEE.

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

DUBUQUE.

Peter Hill Engle,
Hardin Nowlin,
Patrick Quigley,
Luc's H. Langworthy,†
Loring Wheeler.

DES MOINES.

Isaac Leffler,
Warren L. Jenkins,
Thomas Blair,
John Reynolds,
George W. Teas,
John Box,
David R. Chance.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,
Jean Brunet.

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

IOWA.

James Collins,
Levi Sterling.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Daniel Wells, Jr.
William A. Prentiss.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Marshall M. Strong.

BROWN.

Alexander J. Irwin,
Morgan L. Martin.

CRAWFORD.

George Wilson.

* In place of George F. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs,
Charles C. Sholes,
Barlow Shackleford,
Jacob W. Conroe.

RACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,
Tristam C. Hoyt.

CRAWFORD.

Alexander McGregor.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,
Nelson Dewey,
Ralph Carver,
Joseph H. D. Street.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON.

Daniel S. Sutherland.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin,
John W. Blackstone,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins.

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.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Marshall M. Strong.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

GRANT.

James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Daniel Wells, Jr.,
William A. Prentiss.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins,
Levi Sterling.

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 Shackleford,
Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.

RACINE.

Tristam C. Hoyt,
Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,
Nelson Dewey,
Ralph Carver,
Joseph H. D. Street.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Daniel S. Sutherland.

CRAWFORD.

Alexander McGregor,
Ira B. Brunson.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Edward V. Whiton,
Othni Beardsley.

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.

RACINE.
William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.*

ROCK AND WALWOTH.
James Maxwell.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.
William A. Prentiss,
Daniel Wells, Jr.

GRANT.
James R. Vineyard.
John H. Rountree.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.
Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.
James Collins,
Levi Sterling.

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 Shackleford.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.
Augustus Story,
Adam E. Ray,
William R. Longstreet,
William Shew,
Horatio N. Wells.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.
Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.
Daniel S. Sutherland.

IOWA.
Russel Baldwin,
Charles Bracken,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins,
John W. Blackstone.

GRANT.
Thomas Cruson,
Joseph H. D. Street.
Nelson Dewey,
Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.
Ira B. Brunson,
Alexander McGregor.

RACINE.
Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,
Tristam 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.

RACINE.
William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.
James Maxwell

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.
William A. Prentiss,
Daniel Wells, Jr.

GRANT.
James R. Vineyard,
John H. Rountree.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.
Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.
Levi Sterling,
James Collins.

CRAWFORD.
Charles J. Learned.‡

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned
‡ In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.

BROWN.

Ebenezer Childs,
Barlow Shackleford,
Charles C. Sholes,
Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
William Shew,
Horatio N. Wells,
Augustus Story,
William R. Longstreet.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON

Daniel S. Suther.and.

IOWA.

Russel Baldwin,
Charles Bracken,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins,
John W. Blackstone.

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,
Joseph H. D. Street.
Nelson Dewey,
Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,
Alexander McGregor.

RACINE.

Orrin R. Stevens,
Zadoc Newman,
Tristam 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 SHEBOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt,
Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold,
Don A. J. Upham

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling,
James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
James R. Vineyard.

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.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
Hugh Long,
Jesse C. Mills,
Edward V. Whiton

DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON,

Lucius I. Barber,
James Sutherland.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHEBOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,*
Mason C. Darling,
David Giddings.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Joseph Bond,
Jacob Brazelton,
Adam E. Ray,
John S. Rockwell,
William F. Shephard.

IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn,
Ephraim F. Ogden.
Daniel M. Parkison.
David Newland.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt.
Nelson Dewey,
Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,†
Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.
† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and Joseph R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

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

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.

Morgan L. Martin,
Charles C. P. Arndt.[1]

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

John H. Tweedy,[2]
Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins,
Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
James R. Vineyard.[3]

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.
Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.

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

RACINE.

George Batchelder,
Jonathan Eastman,
Thomas E. Parmelee.[4]

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Joseph R. Brown,
Alfred Brunson.[5]

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Joseph Bond,
Adam E. Ray,
William F. Shephard,
John S. Rockwell,
Jacob Brazelton.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
Jesse C. Mills,
Edward V. Whiton,
James Tripp.[6]

IOWA.

Thomas Jenkins,[7]
David Newland,
Ephraim F. Ogden,
Daniel M. Parkison.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt,
Neely Gray,
Nelson Dewey.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber,
James Sutherland.

1 Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.
2 In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.
3 Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 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 Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.

[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

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 WASHINGTON.

Hans Crocker,
Lemuel White,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

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

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

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

MILWAUKEE and WASHINGTON.

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

IOWA.

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

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,
John T. Trowbridge.
Peter Van Vliet.

GRANT.

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

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 5, 1843

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Lemuel White,
Hans Crocker,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

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

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker,
George Messersmith.
Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

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

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Robert Masters,
Lyman Crossman,
Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

GRANT.

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

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
Levi Grant,
Ezra Birchard.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,
Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.
Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARRIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
James Kneeland,
Jacob H. Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

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

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
Orson Sheldon,
Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

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

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

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

IOWA.

James Collins,
Robert C. Hoard,
Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

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

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and WM. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.

Wiram Knowlton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Curtis Reed,
Jacob H. Kimball,
James Knecland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO.

Abraham Brawley,
Mason C. Darling,
Elisha Morrow.

RACINE.

Andrew B. Jackson,
Orson Sheldon,
Julius Wooster.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE.

James Fisher.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,
Thomas P. Burnett,
Thomas Cruson.

WALWORTH.

Caleb Croswell.
Warren Earl.
Gaylord Graves.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Mark R. Clapp,
William M. Dennis,
Noah Phelps.

MILWAUKEE AND WASHINGTON.

Samuel H. Barstow,
John Crawford,
James Magone,
Benjamin H. Mooers,
Luther Parker,
William H. Thomas.

IOWA.

Henry M. Billings,
Robert C. Hoard,
Charles Pole.

ROCK.

Ira Jones.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,
Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN BEVINS.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO,
Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.
Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.
Frederick S. Lovell,
Marshall M. Strong.

WALWORTH.
Henry Clark.

ROCK.
Andrew Palmer.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.
William Singer.

WAUKESHA.
Joseph Turner.

CRAWFORD.
Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.
Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Alexander L. Collins.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
John E. Holmes.

WASHINGTON AND SHEBOYGAN.
Chauncy M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

RACINE.
Uriah Wood,
Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.
Charles A. Bronson,
Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.
William Shew,
Andrew Sullivan,
William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.
Timothy Burns,
James D. Jenkins,
Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.
Armstead C. Brown,
William Richardson.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Charles Lum,
William A. Wheeler,
John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON.
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 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

RACINE.
Frederick S. Lovell.
Philo White.

ROCK.
Andrew Palmer.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.
Ninian E. Whitesides.

WASHINGTON AND SHEBOYGAN.
Chauncy M. Phelps.

WALWORTH.
Henry Clark.

GRANT.
Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Alexander L. Collins.

MILWAUKEE.
Horatio N. Wells.

WAUKESHA.
Joseph Turner.

JEFFERSON AND DODGE.
John E. Holmes.

CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE.
Benjamin F. Manahan.

BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.
Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

RACINE.
G. F. Newell,
Dudley Cass.

WALWORTH.
Eleazer Wakeley,
George Walworth.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.
Timothy Burns,
M. M. Cothren,
Charles Pole.

MILWAUKEE.
Isaac P. Walker,
James Holliday,
Asa Kinney.

GRANT.
Noah H. Virgin.
Daniel R. Burt.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
E. T. Gardner,
Alexander Botkin,
John W. Stewart.

JEFFERSON AND DODGE.
Levi P. Drake,
Horace D. Patch,
James Hanrahan.

CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE.
Henry Jackson

WASHINGTON AND SHEBOYGAN.
Benjamin H. Mooers.

WAUKESHA.
George Reed,
L. Martin.

ROCK.
Daniel C. Babcock.
George H. Williston.

BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
Moses S. Gibson.
GW Featherstonhaugh

Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,
Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.
Ninian E. Whitesides.

WAUKESHA.
Joseph Turner.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
John E. Holmes.

CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.
Benjamin F. Manahan.

RACINE.
Frederick S. Lovell,
Philo White.

WALWORTH.
Henry Clark.

ROCK.
Andrew Palmer.

GRANT.
Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
Alexander L. Collins.

MILWAUKEE.
Horatio N. Wells.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON.
Chauncy M. Phelps.

BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
Mason C. Darling.

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.

GRANT.
Noah H. Virgin,
Daniel R. Burt.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON.
Benj. H. Mooers.*

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.
E. T. Gardner,
John W. Stewart,
Alexander Botkin.

BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
G. W. Featherstonh'gh,
Moses S. Gibson.

RACINE.
G. F. Newell,
Dudley Cass.

WALWORTH.
Eleazer Wakeley,
George Walworth.

ROCK.
Daniel C. Babcock,
George H. Williston.

MILWAUKEE.
Isaac P. Walker,
James Holliday,
Asa Kinney.

WAUKESHA.
George Reed,
Leonard Martin.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
Levi P. Drake,
Horace D. Patch,
James Hanrahan.

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.

David Agry,
Henry S. Baird.

CALUMET.

Lemuel Goodell.

COLUMBIA.

Jeremiah Drake,
La Fayette Hill.

CRAWFORD.

Peter A. R. Brace.

DANE.

John Y. Smith,
Abel Dunning,
Benjamin Fuller,
George B. Smith.
Nathaniel F. Hyer,
John M. Babcock.

DODGE.

William M. Dennis,
Stoddard Judd,
Hiram Barber,
Benjamin Granger,
Horace D. Patch,
John H. Manahan.

FOND DU LAC.

Warren Chase,
Lorenzo Hazen,
Moses S. Gibson.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
Thomas Cruson,
Lorenzo Bevans,
Neely Gray,
J. Allen Barber,
James Gilmore,
Franklin Z. Hicks,
Daniel R. Burt,
James R. Vineyard.

GREEN.

Davis Bowen,
Noah Phelps,

GREEN—continued.

William C. Green,
Hiram Brown.

IOWA.

William R. Smith,
Moses M. Strong,
Daniel M. Parkison,
Thomas Jenkins,
William J. Madden,
Ninian E. Whitesides,
Joshua L. White,
Thomas James,
Andrew Burnside,
Moses Meeker,
Elihu B. Goodsell,

JEFFERSON.

Patrick Rogan,
Theodore Prentiss,
Aaron Rankin,
Elihu L. Attwood,
Samuel T. Clothier,
Peter H. Turner,
George Hyer,

LA POINTE.

James P. Hays.

MARQUETTE.

Samuel W. Beall.

MANITOWOC.

Evander M. Soper.

MILWAUKEE.

Don A. J. Upham,
Francis Huebschmann,
Wallace W. Graham,
Garret Vliet,
John Crawford,
Asa Kinney,
Garret M. Fitzgerald,
John Cooper,
John H. Tweedy,
James Magone,
Horace Chase,
Charles E. Browne.

PORTAGE.

Henry C. Goodrich.

RACINE.

Edward G. Ryan.
Marshall M. Strong.
Frederick S. Lovell.
Elijah Steele.
Stephen O. Bennett.
Nathaniel Dickinson.
Daniel Harkin.
Chauncey Kellogg.
Haynes Finch.
Chatfield H. Parsons.
Victor M. Willard.
James H. Hall.
James B. Cartter.
T. S. Stockwell.*

ROCK.

A. Hyatt Smith.
David Noggle.
Sanford P. Hammond.
James Chamberlain.
Joseph S. Pierce.
George B. Hall.
David L. Mills.
John Hackett.
Joseph Kinney, Jr.
Israel Inman, Jr.

RICHLAND.

Edward Coumbe.

SAUK.

Wm. H. Clark.

ST. CROIX.

William Holcombe.

SHEBOYGAN.

David Giddings.

WASHINGTON.

Bostwick O'Connor.
Edward H. Janssen.
Patrick Toland.
Charles J. Kern.
Hopewell Coxe.
Joel F. Wilson.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.

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

WAUKESHA—continued.

Benjamin Hunkins,
Alexander W. Randall.

WALWORTH.

Solmous Wakeley,
Joseph Bowker,
Charles M. Baker,
John W. Boyd,

WALWORTH—continued.

William Bell,
Lyman H. Seaver,
Sewall Smith,
Josiah Topping,
William Berry,
M. T. Hawes.†

WINNEBAGO.

James Duane Doty

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

Secretary—THOMAS MCHUGH.

BROWN.

Morgan L. Martin.

CALUMET.

G.W.Featherstonhaugh.

CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.

Daniel G. Fenton.

COLUMBIA.

James T. Lewis.

DANE.

Charles M. Nichols,
William A. Wheeler,
William H. Fox.

DODGE.

Stoddard Judd,
Samuel W. Lyman,
Charles H. Larrabee.

FOND DU LAC.

Samuel W. Beall,
Warren Chase.

GRANT.

George W. Lakin,
John H. Rountree,
Alexander D. Ramsay,
Orsamus Cole,
William Richardson.

GREEN.

James Biggs,
William McDowell.

IOWA.

Stephen P. Hollenbeck,

IOWA—continued.

Charles Bishop,
Joseph Ward.

JEFFERSON.

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

LA FAYETTE.

Charles Dunn,
Allen Warden,
John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNEBAGO.

Harrison Reed.

MILWAUKEE.

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

PORTAGE.

William H. Kennedy.

RACINE.

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

RACINE—continued.

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

ROCK.

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

ST. CROIX.

George W. Brownell.

SHEBOYGAN AND MANITOWOC.

Silas Steadman.

WALWORTH.

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

WASHINGTON.

Patrick Pentony,
James Fagan,
Harvey G. Turner.

WAUKESHA.

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

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.
† This gentleman never took his seat

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,

Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton ...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner .	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin .	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White ...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner ..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney	Milwaukee.
9	Simeon Mills...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messinger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDES, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		Chas. Billinghurst .	Juneau.
Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	Benjamin Randall..	Lebanon.
COLUMBIA.		Monroe Thompson .	Fox Lake.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Stephen Jones	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. T. Sterling ...	Mt. Sterling.	Charles Doty	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		Jona. Daugherty....	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brigham..	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel H. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
		Armstead C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth ..	Lancaster.

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

Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.	
Henry Adams	Monticello.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Wales Emmons	Watertown.
Peter H. Turner.....	Palmyra.
Davenport Rood.....	Jefferson.
LA FAYETTE.	
Elias Slothower.....	Gratiot.
Ninian E. Whitesides	Belmont.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.
MANITOWOC.	
Ezra Durgin.....	Manitowoc.
MARQUETTE.	
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.
MILWAUKEE.	
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.
Augustus Greulich..	Milwaukee.
William W. Brown..	Milwaukee.
Leonard P. Crary....	Milwaukee.
Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee.
Horace Chase.....	Milwaukee.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.
PORTAGE.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
David McDonald	Racine.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.
RACINE—*continued.*	
Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
Elias Woodworth, Jr.	Bristol.
ROCK.	
G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'ld Grove.
Alanson B. Vaughn.	Union.
Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Robert T. Carey	Beloit.
Nathaniel Strong...	Beloit.
SAUK.	
Delando Pratt.....	Baraboo.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles E. Morris .	Sheboygan.
Jedediah Brown....	Sheboy. Falls.
WALWORTH.	
Gaylord Graves.....	East Troy.
Prosper Cravath....	Whitewater.
E. D. Richardson...	Geneva.
Hugh Long	Darien.
Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
WASHINGTON.	
Henry Allen	Pt. Washington
Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
William Caldwell...	Barton.
WAUKESHA.	
Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
Dewey K. Warren ..	Delafield.
Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
WINNEBAGO.	
Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

*Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

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

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemu'l Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn .	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A.Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin .	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner..	Monroe,	18	Asa Kinney ...	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. 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 MCLINDEN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert R. Young...	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		Davis Gillilan.....	Potosi.
		Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
Alonzo D. Dick‡. ...	Manchester.	James R. Vineyard.	Platteville.
COLUMBIA.		GREEN.	
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
		Jabez Peirce	Mineral Point.
James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Timothy Burns.....	Dodgeville.
DANE.		JEFFERSON.	
		Benjamin Nute.....	Milford.
Charles Rickerson ..	Sun Prairie.	Jarvis K. Pike.....	Cold Spring.
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	William H. Johnson	Fort Atkinson.
Samuel H. Roys. ...	Stoughton.	LA FAYETTE.	
DODGE.		Dan. M. Parkison...	Willow Springs
		William Hill	New Diggings.
Paul Juneau	Theresa.		
Hiram Barber.....	Oak Grove.	LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	
George G. King	Shields.		
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	Joseph Bowron	Hudson.
Parker Warren .	Beaver Dam.	MANITOWOC.	
FOND DU LAC.		Charles Kuehn.. ..	Manitowoc.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	MARQUETTE.	
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.
†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.
‡Brothertown Indian

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

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Zelotus A. Cotton...	Milwaukee.	Jedediah Brown..	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.		
Stoddard H. Martin.	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH.	
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
Enoch Chase.....	Lake.	Enos I. Hazard.	La Grange.
Robert Wason, Jr...	Granville.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
PORTAGE.		George H. Lown....	Walworth.
John Delany.....	Stevens Point.	Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	Solon Johnson	Pt. Washingt'n
James D. Reymert ..	Norway.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
Maurice L. Ayers...	Burlington.	Peter Turk.....	Mequon.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Patrick Toland. ...	Erin.
Hermon S. Thorp....	Bristol.	Chauncy M. Phelps	Addison.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	John M. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton	Albert Alden	Delafield.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	D. Henry Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.	Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES HANRAHAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	Fred A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale....	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree .	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele ..	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith..	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

Third Session of State Legislature— continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.
Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.	
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.
CALUMET.	
David E. Wood.....	Manchester.
COLUMBIA.	
Hugh Mc Farlane....	Portage City.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.	
William T. Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.
DANE.	
John Hasey	York.
Chauncy Abbott....	Madison.
Oliver B. Bryant.....	Rutland.
DODGE.	
Oscar Hurlbut.....	Lomira.
James Murdock.....	Neosho.
John Lowth	Lowell.
William T. Ward	Hustisford.
Malcolm Sellers.....	Beaver Dam.
FOND DU LAC.	
Morgan L. Noble	Fond du Lac.
Bertine Pinkney	Ripon.
GRANT.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.
William Mc Gonigal.	Wingville.
John B. Turley.....	Cassville.
Jeremiah E. Dodge..	Lancaster.
GREEN.	
William C. Green....	York.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
Moses M. Strong	Mineral Point.
Thomas M. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.
JEFFERSON.	
Abram Vanderpool..	Waterloo.
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.
Alva Stewart.....	Fort Atkinson.
LA FAYETTE.	
Cornelius De Long ..	Belmont.
John K. Williams ...	Shullsburg.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	
John S. Watrous . .	La Pointe.
MANITOWOC.	
Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Benj. B. Spaulding..	Arcade.
MILWAUKEE.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
Edward Mc Garry..	Milwaukee.
John E. Cameron...	Milwaukee.
Garret M. Fitzgerald	Franklin.
Enoch Chase	Lake.
Samuel Brown	Milwaukee.
PORTAGE.	
Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
RACINE.	
Horace N. Chapman	Racine.
Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
Caleb P. Barns	Burlington.
Samuel Hale	Racine.
George M. Robinson	Salem.
ROCK.	
Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
John R. Briggs	Beloit.
Leander Hoskins...	Union.
John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.
Ezekiel C. Smith. .	Spring Valley.
SAUK.	
Caleb Croswell.....	Baraboo.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Horatio N. Smith ..	Sheboygan.
Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
WALWORTH.	
Alex. O. Babcock...	East Troy.
Rufus Cheney, Jr...	Whitewater.
Alex. S. Palmer	Geneva.
George Sikes	Sharon.
Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
WASHINGTON.	
Solon Johnson	Port Wash'n.
Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
Edward Divin	Richfield.
Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
WAUKESHA.	
Patrick Higgins....	Menomonee.
Henry Shears	Oconomowoc.
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 17, 1851.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. D. MASTERS

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	HarveyG.Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Hiram A.Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head .	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. 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.
		John N. Jones	Platteville.
CALUMET.		Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
COLUMBIA.		GREEN.	
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	Julius Hulburt. ..	Albany.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
		Richard Tregaskis .	Mineral Point.
DANE.		JEFFERSON.	
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.		
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.		
Gabriel Bjornson....	Perry.	Alonzo Wing.... .	Jefferson.
		Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
DODGE.		Samuel T. Clothier	Cold Spring.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.		
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	KENOSHA.	
John Lowth.....	Lowell.		
Charles B. Whitton.	Ashippun.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	Henry Johnson . ..	Somers.
FOND DU LAC.		LA FAYETTE.	
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
Charles L. Julius....	Calumet.	Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.

*Brothertown Indian.

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

Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.
MANITOWOC.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Thomas J. Morman..	Stevens Point.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.
MILWAUKEE.	
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.
Tobias G. Osborne ..	Milwaukee.
Patrick Caverny.....	Milwaukee.
RACINE.	
William L. Utley....	Racine.
Peter Van Vliet	Caledonia.
James Tinker	Dover.
ROCK.	
Edward Vincent.....	Milton.
William F.Tompkins	Janesville.
John Bannester.	Beloit.
Joseph Kinney, Jr..	Lima.
ROCK—continued.	
John D. Seaver.. ..	Cooksville.
SAUK.	
Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Albert D. La Due...	Sheboygan.
John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan Fls.
WALWORTH.	
Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
H. C. Hemenway...	Richmond.
Exp. Estabrook ...	Whitewater.
Elijah Easton	Walworth.
Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
WASHINGTON.	
Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
Francis Everley, Jr.	West Bend.
John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek
WAUKESHA.	
John C. Snover.....	Eagle.
Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie.
Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
WINNEBAGO.	
Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,
Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton.	11	HarveyG Turner	Ozaukee.
2	James S. Alban	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart ...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A.Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	EleazerWakeley	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F.Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.
Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSSE.		MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCONTO AND OUTAGAMIE.		MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Urial H. Peak.....	Green Bay.	Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET.		MILWAUKEE.	
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cain.....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis	Columbus.	Wallace W. Graham	Milwaukee.
DANE.		Jona. L. Burnham.	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Valentin Knœll	Milwaukee.
William A. Pierce...	Sun Prairie.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		RACINE.	
Darius L. Bancroft .	Waupun.	William L. Utley...	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	Abram Gordon.....	Racine.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton	Burlington.
William H. Green ..	Lowell.	ROCK.	
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
FOND DU LAC.		Simeon W. Abbott.	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore .	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay .	Janesville.
GRANT.		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richardson.	Fairplay.	SAUK.	
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	SHEBOYGAN.	
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
GREEN.		David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	WALWORTH.	
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhorn.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Joel H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
JEFFERSON.		Zerah Mead	Whitewater,
Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Lewis N. Wood .. .	Walworth.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	WASHINGTON.	
Jacob Skinner.....	Palmyra.	Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing n
KENOSHA.		Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
LA FAYETTE.		Baruch S. Weil... .	West Bend.
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	WAUKESHA.	
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	John U. Hilliard ...	Merton.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Den. Worthington	Summit.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
MANITOWOC.		Publius V. Monroe .	New Berlin.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	F. McNaughtan	Vernon.
		WAUPACA AND WINNEBAGO.	
		Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

*Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

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

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

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

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller. ...	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary ..	Racine.	20	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H.Bovee	Waukesha.	23	David S.Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.
12	Eleaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche	Westport.
		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Storer W. Field ...	Fitchburg.
		Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.
Hiram A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Randall Wilcox	De Pere.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
		Whitman Sayles....	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
James Robinson ...	Chilton.	John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
		FOND DU LAC.	
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.		
		Querin Lœhr	Calumet.
COLUMBIA.		Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	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.
GRANT.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.
Titus Hayes.....	Platteville.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Lancaster.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.
GREEN.	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.
IOWA.	
Henry Madden	Dodgeville.
Phillip W. Thomas..	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.
David J. Powers	Palmyra.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.
KENOSHA.	
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.
LA FAYETTE.	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.
Eli Robinson.....	Benton.
Nathan Olmsted	Cottage Inn.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.
MANITOWOC.	
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
George W. Cate	Amherst.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
Ezra Wheeler..	Berlin.
MILWAUKEE.	
Herman Hærtel	Milwaukee.
Edward McGarry....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Meyer..... ..	Milwaukee.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.
Richard Carlisle.....	Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE—con.	
Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
RACINE.	
Horace T. Sanders .	Racine.
William H. Roe	Mt. Pleasant
Thomas West	Raymond.
Philo Belden	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
Henry Conner.....	Port Andrew
ROCK.	
Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
Harrison Stebbins .	Union.
William D. Murray.	Beloit.
Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
SHEBOYGAN.	
David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
WALWORTH.	
John Bell	La Fayette.
James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
WASHINGTON.	
James W. Porter...	Pt. Washington
Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
William P. Barnes .	Barton.
Charles Schutte	Mecker.
WAUKESHA.	
Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.
Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Orson Reed..... .	Summit.
Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
WINNEBAGO.	
Curtis Reed	Menasha.
Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

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

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

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	HoratioN.Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy .	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter .	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey* ..	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary ..	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge .	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Hartland.	22	Ezra B. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	David S.Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Brch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	EleazerWakeley	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.
		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Charles R. Head....	Albion.
		DODGE.	
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Benj. F. Barney	Mayville.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
		Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
Francis Desnoyer ...	Green Bay.	Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
		Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
		FOND DU LAC.	
William J. Gibson ..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
CALUMET.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
		Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
Alexander H. Hart ..	Lima.	Edward Beonaer....	Ashford.
COLUMBIA.		GRANT.	
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden		
Asa C. Ketchum	Portage City.	William Hull..	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood	Hazel Green.
DANE.		Milas K. Young	Cassville.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	William Jeffery	Ellenboro.
Harry Barnes	Middleton.	Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, Jr., who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

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

Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove..
IOWA.	
Lemuel W. Joiner...	Wyoming.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.
Theo. Bernhard	Watertown.
KENOSHA.	
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.
LA FAYETTE.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.
Peter Parkison, Jr.	Fayette.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.	
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.
MANITOWOC.	
James L. Kyle	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.
MILWAUKEE.	
John Crawford	Milwaukee.
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
Henry Beecraft.....	Milwaukee.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.
John Tobin.....	Granville.
William Reinhard ..	Milwaukee.
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.
OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.	
John B. Jacobs*....	Menomonee.
OZAUKEE.	
Frederick W. Horn.	Ozaukee.
Milo M. Whedon†...	Ozaukee.
RACINE.	
Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
John Smith	Caledonia.
Thomas West	Raymond.
RICHLAND.	
Nathaniel Wheeler.	Richl'd Center
ROCK.	
John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
David Noggle	Janesville.
Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Adolph Rosenthal .	Sheboygan.
John Mathes.....	Rhein.
WALWORTH.	
William P. Allen...	Sharon.
Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Phipps W. Lake....	Walworth.
Simeon W. Spafard	Geneva.
Perry G.Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
WASHINGTON.	
Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Philipp Zimmerman	Germantown.
WAUKESHA.	
Edward Lees.....	Ottowa.
Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
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, unsuccessfully.

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. J. Gibson.	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge .	Fond du Lac.
8	Fr'ncis Paddock	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Ezra B. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	EleazerWakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—CHARLES C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.
Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		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.
IOWA.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.
JEFFERSON.	
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.
KENOSHA.	
Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.
LA FAYETTE.	
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
A. A. Townsend....	Shullsburg.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.
MANITOWOC.	
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Harvey Grant	Tichora.
Samuel R. Rood. ..	Packwaukee.
MILWAUKEE.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
Jasper Vliet.	Milwaukee.
Edward O'Neill. ..	Milwaukee.
I. E. Goodall ...	Milwaukee.
Edwin De Wolf.....	Milwaukee.
John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.
Frederick Moscowitt	Milwaukee.
OZAUKEE.	
William H. Ramsey.	Ozaukee.
OZAUKEE—con.	
Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
Perry H. Smith ...	Appleton.
RACINE.	
Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington
Alanson Filer	Racine.
Ebenezer Adams...	Yorkville.
RICHLAND.	
Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
ROCK.	
Nathan B. Howard	Magnolia.
George H. Williston	Janesville.
Samuel G. Colley .	Beloit.
Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
WALWORTH.	
George Allen... ...	Linn.
Daniel Hooper. ...	Troy.
Solmous Wakeley .	Whitewater.
Levi Lee	Elkhorn.
Willard Isham. .	Delavan.
Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
WASHINGTON.	
Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Byron Smith.....	Erin.
WAUKESHA.	
Alex. W. Randall.	Waukesha.
Joseph Bond.....	Mukwonago.
Stephen Warren ..	Delafield.
Benjamin F. Goss.	Pewaukee.
WINNEBAGO.	
Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.
George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor....	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb ...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill .	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil..	Schleisingerv.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. F'ls
7	CharlesClement	Racine.	20	Edward Pier....	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Solomon L.Rose	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon	Genessee.	23	Edwin B.Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EGBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—con.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
Andrew Briggs. ..	Bad Ax.	Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
		Daniel Fletcher	Hustisford.
		Laurence Connor...	Emmet.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
		Henry L. Butterfield	Waupun.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Fred. H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
CALUMET.		FOND DU LAC.	
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
		Peter Johnson	Ashford.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Joseph Wagner	Marshfield.
		George W. Parker..	Metomen.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	GRANT.	
COLUMBIA.		William Hull.....	Potosi.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
DANE.		Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	GREEN.	
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.		
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

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

Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.
Ephraim Knowlton .	Highland.
JEFFERSON.	
David L. Morrison ..	Koskonong.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.
Henry C. Drake	Milford.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.
KENOSHA.	
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.
Franklin Newell	Paris.
LA FAYETTE.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.
Matthew Murphy....	Benton.
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.	
Almon D. Gray.....	Hudson.
MANITOWOC.	
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Joseph Wood.....	Grand Rapids.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.
William F. Chipman.	Warren.
MILWAUKEE.	
Joshua Stark.....	Milwaukee.
August Greulich	Milwaukee.
Andrew McCormick.	Milwaukee.
John Mitchel	Milwaukee.
Wm. A. Hawkins....	Milwaukee.
John Tobin..	Granville.
Henry Crawford.....	Wauwatosa.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.
George Hahn...	Milwaukee.
OZAUKEE.	
Charles Beger	Pt. Washington
William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
RACINE.	
Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
Eliphalet Cram ...	Racine.
John T. Palmer	Waterford.
Patrick G. Cheves ..	Norway.
RICHLAND.	
Robert Aken	Richland.
ROCK.	
Levi Alden	Janesville.
John Child	Lima.
John M. Evans.....	Union.
Horatio J. Murray..	Turtle.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Wm. Wippermann .	Mosel.
Reed C. Brazelton..	Scott.
WALWORTH.	
Asa W. Farr	Geneva.
Robert T. Seymour.	La Fayette.
Salmon Thomas....	Darien.
John F. Potter	East Troy.
James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
William D. Chapin.	Bloomfield.
WASHINGTON.	
Thomas Hayes	Richfield.
John Sell.....	Addison.
WAUKESHA.	
John James	Eagle.
James Weaver.....	Lisbon.
Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
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	Edward Pier....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston .	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter .	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genessee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills ..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson.	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes ...	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.
Chief Clerk—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe.....	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Henry Converse	Wyocena.
		DANE.	
		John A. Johnson...	Stoughton.
		Robert W. Davison.	Beverly.
George Strong.....	Hudson.	Robert P. Main ...	Oregon.
		John B. Sweat	Black Earth.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Horace A. Tenney ..	Madison.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	Nathaniel W. Dean.	Madison.
		DODGE.	
BROWN.		Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
		Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		Quartus H. Barron .	Fox Lake.
		A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	John J. Williams...	Springfield.
CALUMET.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE AND OCONTO.	
George A. Jenkins .	Charlestown.	Ezra B. Stevens....	Sturgeon Bay.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Morris S. Barnett ..	Rosendale.
COLUMBIA.		John B. Wilbor	Fond du Lac.
		Major J. Thomas ...	Fond du Lac.
G. M. Bartholomew .	Lodi.	Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

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

Names.	Post Office.
GRANT	
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Albert W. Emerey...	Potosi.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
Joachim Gulick	Ora Oak.
GREEN.	
Chas. F. Thompson .	Monticello.
Thomas W. Hall	Monroe.
IOWA.	
Ephraim Knowlton..	Highland.
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON. *	
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.
Jared F. Ostrander ..	Aztalan.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.
William M. Morse...	Alderly.
Kendall P. Clark	Portland.
KENOSHA.	
Frederick S. Lovell..	Kenosha.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.	
Dugald D. Cameron .	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.
James H. Earnest. .	New Diggings.
MANITOWOC.	
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.
Thos. Cunningham..	Clark's Mills.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.	
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.
MARQUETTE.	
Davis H. Waite	Princeton.
Paul D. Hayward....	Kingston.
MILWAUKEE.	
Fred. K. Bartlett	Milwaukee.
Moses M. Strong	Milwaukee.
Andrew McCormick.	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Taylor	Milwaukee.
Jasper Humphrey...	Milwaukee.
Herman Hœrtel	Milwaukee.
Frederick Moscowitt.	Milwaukee.
James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.
James D. Reymert ..	Milwaukee.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Theodore Conkey ...	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Samuel A. White...	Ozaukee.
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
RACINE.	
Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
Peter C. Lutkin	Whitesville.
Joseph Nelson	Raymond.
James Catton	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
Robert C. Field	Richland City.
ROCK.	
Lucius G. Fisher...	Beloit.
David Noggle	Janesville.
Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
William H. Tripp .	Janesville.
George R. Atherton	Clinton.
SAUK.	
James G. Train	Merrimack.
Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
WALWORTH.	
David Williams	Springfield.
Sam'l W. Voorhees.	Sharon.
Solmous Wakeley ..	Whitewater
Wyman Spooner . .	Elkhorn.
WASHINGTON.	
Hopewell Coxe.....	Hartford.
James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
WAUKESHA.	
George Cairncross..	Pewaukee.
James M. Lewis....	Oconomowoc.
Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie
Elihu Enos, Jr	Waukesha.
Charles S. Hawley .	Waukesha.
WAUPACA.	
Benj. F. Phillips ...	Mukwa.
WAUSHARA.	
George Hawley.....	Poysippi.
WINNEBAGO.	
Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
John Anunson	Winchester.
Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.

* In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,
Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schultcis.	Pt. Washingt'n	18	Alden I.Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith .	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	Samuel C.Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston .	Necedah.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	LutherHanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	LemuelWJoiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.
Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at.Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Almon P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE POLK AND ST.CROIX.		DANE.	
		Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
		John W. Sharp	Door Creeek.
		Storer W. Field	Fitchburg.
James B. Gray	Hudson.	Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
		Frank Gault	Pheas. Branch
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
		DODGE.	
James R. Savage....	Springville.	John Steiner.....	Woodland.
BROWN.		Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	Paul Juneau	Juneau.
		Benj. F. Gibbs	Fox Lake.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		Fred. H. Kribs	Beaver Dam
		Edward J.Williams.	Elba.
Harlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
CALUMET.			
James Robinson	Chilton.		
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Jonathan C. Hall ...	Marinette.
		FOND DU LAC.	
Lucius Cannon	Pepin.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
COLUMBIA.		Frank D. McCarty..	Fond du Lac.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
Wm. M. Griswold ..	Columbus.	William S. Tuttle...	New Fane.

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

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

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

SENATE.

President—ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ..	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee.	21	G W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt..	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	LutherHanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson .	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely. ...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.
Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—con.	
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
		Adam Smith	Burke.
		John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
		Harlow S. Orton	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
		DODGE.	
Thomas W. Tower...	Towerville.	Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
BROWN.		John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
William Field, Jr....	DePere.	Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
		Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Waupun.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
		John Lowth	Lowell.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
CALUMET.			
Harrison C. Hobart .	Chilton.	Matthias Simon....	Ahnapee.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
COLUMBIA.		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	O. Hugo Petters† ..	Murone.
Wm. M. Griswold . .	Columbus.	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.
GRANT.	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.
Jesse Waldorf	Platteville.
Hugh A.W. McNair.	Fennimore.
Luther Basford.... .	Glen Haven.
GREEN.	
Albert H. Pierce . ..	Monticello.
Edmund A. West ..	Monroe.
IOWA.	
Gardner C. Meigs...	Arena.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Alex. J. Craig	Palmyra.
George C. Smith	Oakland.
Luther A. Cole	Watertown.
Ferdinand Wagner..	Watertown.
Sylvester J. Conklin,	Waterloo.
KENOSHA.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.
James C. McKesson.	Wheatland.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
James S. Murphy .	Benton.
Wm. Mc Granahan .	Fayette.
David W. Kyle .. .	Shullsburg.
MANITOWOC.	
William Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.	
James S. Young.....	Stevens Point.
MARQUETTE AND GREEN LAKE.	
Jesse Thomas-.....	Green Lake.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.
MILWAUKEE,	
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
Charles J. Kern.	Milwaukee.
Thomas H. Eviston .	Milwaukee.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.
Frederick Moscowitt	Milwaukee.
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.
Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.

Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
John R. Bohan ...	Ozaukee.
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
RACINE.	
William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Leon. S. Van Vliet .	Caledonia C'r
William Ballach....	Yorkville.
Franklin E. Hoyt ..	Rochester.
RICHLAND.	
William Dixon	Lone Rock.
ROCK.	
Elisha L. Carpenter.	Beloit.
John P. Dickson ...	Janesville.
Wm. E. Wheeler ...	Beloit.
Joseph K .P. Porter.	Cooksville.
Edward Vincent....	Milton.
SAUK.	
Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
SHEBOYGAN.	
William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
James Little	Sheboy. Falls.
Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
WALWORTH.	
Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
Edward P. Cornick.	Delavan.
Newton S. Murphy.	Whitewater
Daniel Hooper	Troy.
WASHINGTON.	
Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
PhilippZimmerman	Staatsville.
WAUKESHA.	
Parker Sawyer.....	Summit.
William P. King ...	Merton.
Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
WAUPACA.	
Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
WAUSHARA.	
Charles White.....	Coloma.
WINNEBAGO.	
Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
John D. Rush	Winneconne.
Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H.Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I.Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H.Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips...	Fond du Lac
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G.W.Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt..	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W.Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.	26	John B. Sweat..	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F.Bartlett	East Troy.	27	LutherHanchett	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.	
		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	John Beath.	Verona.
		Francis Fischer.....	Cross Plains.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
		Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville
		Jona. W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPEALEAU.		Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
		David S. Ordway ...	Beaver Dam.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	Harvey C. Griffin..	Oak Grove
CALUMET.		DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Asaph Green	Chilton.		
		John Wiley.....	Shawano.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		FOND DU LAC.	
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	Alvan E. Bovay.....	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
COLUMBIA.		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	John Boyd.....	Calumet.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	Wolcott T. Brooks..	Fond du Lac.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jennet† ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin..	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. Weago	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 Mulholand ...	Meeme.	George Keifer	Nenno.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Mathias Altenhofen	Kewaskum.
John Phillips ..,....	Stevens Point.	T. E. Vander 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 A. 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.
Mathias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
Andrew Eble*.....		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.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,
Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot.	Footville.
3	Hugh Cunning.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon..	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet..	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips ..	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane	Neenah.
7	William L. Utley	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat..	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemu'l W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.
Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

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

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

Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.
Henry L. Massey....	Potosi.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.
John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.
GREEN.	
James Campbell	Albany.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.
GREEN LAKE.	
Alvin L. Flint.....	Princeton.
IOWA.	
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.
Samuel Hays	Neosho.
Sterling M. Cone....	Waterloo.
KENOSHA.	
Michael Frank	Kenosha.
Marcus Linsley.....	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.	
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Thos. C. L. Mackay .	Elk Grove.
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Argyle.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.
MANITOWOC.	
Jabez L. Fobes.....	Two Rivers.
Joseph Stephenson..	Meeme.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.	
Orestes Garrison	Centralia.
MARQUETTE.	
Erastus J. Buck.....	Westfield.
MILWAUKEE.	
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.
John Ruger	Milwaukee.
Carl Winkler.....	Milwaukee.
William Dieves.	Greenfield.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.
James Riordan	Franklin.

Names.	Post Office.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
William F. Opitz...	Mequon River
RACINE.	
Gilbert Knapp.....	Racine.
Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
RICHLAND.	
Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
ROCK.	
Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Alexander Graham .	Janesville.
Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
SAUK.	
John Bear.....	Plain.
Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
SHEBOYGAN.	
John Gee..	Sheboygan.
John Bredemeyer ..	Edwards.
Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
WALWORTH.	
Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Chester D. Long....	Darien.
Francis Smith.....	Millard.
Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
WASHINGTON.	
Nathan Parker.....	Hartford.
Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
Valentine Schætzel	Menomonee F
WAUKESHA.	
Daniel Cottrell.....	Oconomowoc.
William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Henry A. Youmans.	Mukwanago.
Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
WAUPACA.	
Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
WAUSHARA.	
Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
WINNEBAGO.	
Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
Curtis Reed	Menasha.
Armine Pickett	Weclaunee.

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

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 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	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentin†.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh .	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermon 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	Lemu'lW. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. A. HUNTINGTON.

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall.... .	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
		Orlando Brown.....	Gilmantown.
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	CALUMET.	
		William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
BAD AX.		CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.		
Jeremiah M. Rusk...	Viroqua.	Horace W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.

* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.

† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

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

Names.	Post Office.
COLUMBIA.	
Jonathan Bowman ..	Newport.
William Dutcher	Columbus.
Robert B. Sanderson	Cambria.
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.
CRAWFORD.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pr. Du Chien.
DANE.	
Benj. F. Adams	Door Creek.
Willard H. Chandler.	Windsor.
Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.
Nicholas M. Matts ..	Verona.
Edmund Jussen.....	Madison.
DODGE.	
Quartus H. Barron ..	Fox Lake.
John F. McCollum ..	Trenton.
Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.
David D. Hoppock.	Rubicon.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Ezra B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.
FOND DU LAC.	
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.
William W. Hatcher.	Waupun.
Campbell McLean...	Fond du Lac.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Waucousta.
GRANT.	
William Brandon....	Smeltser's Gr.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
William W. Field....	Fennimore.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.
GREEN.	
Calvin D. W. Leonard	Dayton.
Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.
GREEN LAKE.	
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Alexand'r Campbell*	
John H. Vivian†	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Peter Regan.....	Watertown.
Walter S. Greene....	Milford.
William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.

Names.	Post Office.
JUNEAU.	
D. R. W. Williams .	Werner.
KENOSHA.	
Reuben L. Bassett .	Wilmot.
KEWAUNEE.	
George W. Elliott ..	Ahnapee.
LA CROSSE.	
Thomas B. Stoddard	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Charles B. Jennings	Benton.
James Wadsworth .	Darlington.
MANITOWOC.	
Sam'l Rounseville..	Meemc.
James Cahill.....	Franklin.
Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Carl Hœflinger	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.
MILWAUKEE.	
Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
George K. Gregory .	Milwaukee.
Jacob V. V. Platto .	Milwaukee.
John M. Stowell ...	Milwaukee.
Adam Finger.....	Milwaukee.
Henry Kirchhoff...	Ten M. House.
Perley J. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
L. Semmann.....	Oak Creek.
MONROE.	
Simeon D. Powers‡	Tomah.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Milo Coles.....	Bovina.
OZAUKEE.	
John A. Schletz....	Grafton
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
PORTAGE.	
Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
RACINE.	
Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
James Catton	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent.

*Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.
†In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.
‡Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard..	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller..	Shopiere.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
John Bannester.....	Beloit.	WAUKESHA.	
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.		
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
SAUK.		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Fls.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.		
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WALWORTH.		WINNEBAGO.	
Fayette P. Arnold ...	South Grove.		
Sylvester Hanson . .	La Grange.	William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.	Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.	David R. Bean	Waukau.

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

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

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, *pro tempore.*

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

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermon S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jona. Bowman. .	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. S. Purdy...	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.
BROWN.	
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
Alfred W. Newman .	Trempealeau.
CALUMET.	
James Robinson	Chilton.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
William H. Smith...	Eau Galle.
COLUMBIA.	
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.
John Q. Adams.....	Fall River.
Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.
CRAWFORD.	
James Fisher.....	Eastman.
DANE.	
Charles R. Head.....	Albion.
William H. Miller...	Door Creek.
Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.
George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
George Hyer	Madison.
DODGE.	
Oliver Ashley	Fox Lake.
John F. McCollum ..	Trenton.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
Albert Burtch	Mayville.
Ferdinand Wagner..	Watertown.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
George C. Ginty.....	Oconto.
FOND DU LAC.	
William Starr	Ripon.
Freeman M. Wheeler.	Nanaupa.
FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
Samuel O'Hara.....	Fond du Lac.
Egbert Foster	Foster.
GRANT.	
John Harms*	Platteville.
James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.
William W. Field...	Fennimore.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
GREEN.	
Walter S. Wescott..	Farmers Grove.
Ezra Wescott	Skinner.
GREEN LAKE.	
Samuel W. Smith ..	Markesan.
IOWA.	
David McFarland...	Highland.
John H. Vivian.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Emil Rothe	Watertown.
Nathan S. Greene..	Milford.
Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.
James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
JUNEAU.	
James B. Frazell...	Wonewoc.
KENOSHA.	
Benjamin T. Hatch.	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
Mathias Simon....	Ahnapee.
LA CROSSE.	
Enos M. Philips....	Big Valley.
LA FAYETTE.	
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
Lloyd T. Pullen ...	Argyle.
MANITOWOC.	
Daniel Shanahan...	Newtonboro.
James Cahill	Paquette.
Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Levi P. Powers.....	Grand Rapids.
MARQUETTE.	
Horat'o S. Thomas.	Briggsville.

*Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE,		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks	Baraboo.
John W. Eviston	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	Charles Œtling	How'rds Grove
Adam Pœrtner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson.	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST.CROIX		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt.	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor	Racine.	Silas Richardson	Waukesha.
Orlando C. Munroe	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore	North Cape.	David G. Snover	Eagle.
RICHLAND.		Nelson Burroughs	Waukesha.
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	WAUPACA.	
ROCK.		Albert K. Osborn	Iola.
Jonathan Cory	Footville.	WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Spaulding	Janesville.	William C. Webb	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowle	Emerald Grove	WINNEBAGO.	
C. Mortimer Treat	Ogden.	William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
Denison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,
Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith .	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan .	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp .	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	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	Jona. Bowman.	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven ..	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.
Chief Clerk JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—con.	
Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, AND POLK.		Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.
		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		DANE.	
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
CALUMET.		Wm. H. Miller	Door Creek.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Thaddeus C. Pound .	Chippewa Falls	DODGE.	
COLUMBIA.		George H. Adams..	Danville.
A. J. Turner,.....	Portage City.	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.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
FOND DU LAC.	
William Starr.....	Ripon.
James McElroy.....	Waupun.
Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.
GRANT.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.
William W. Field...	Fennimore.
Wood R. Beach.....	Beetown.
GREEN.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Monroe.
GREEN LAKE.	
James Field.....	Berlin.
IOWA.	
Wyman L. Lincoln..	Avoca.
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Robert Hass.....	Watertown.
Aaron B. Smith.....	Lake Mills.
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.
James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
JUNEAU.	
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.
KENOSHA.	
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.
KEWAUNEE.	
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.
LA CROSSE.	
Samuel S. Burton .	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Tarleton Dunn... ..	Elk Grove.
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
MANITOWOC.	
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Eaton.
Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.
David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.
MARATHON, AND WOOD.	
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Robert Cochran.....	Westfield.

Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.	
Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
John W. Eviston...	Milwaukee.
Napole'n B. Caswell	Milwaukee.
J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
James Watts.....	Granville.
Edward McGarry...	Milwaukee.
Anton Frey.....	Franklin.
MONROE.	
Carleton E. Rice...	Sparta.
OUTAGAMIE.	
George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
PORTAGE.	
John Phillips... ..	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
George C. Northrop	Racine.
Henry Stevens.....	Caledonia C.
Philo Belden.....	Rochester.
RICHLAND.	
John Walworth....	Richland Cen.
ROCK.	
Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
Perry Bostwick....	Beloit.
Ham. Richardson..	Janesville.
Jerome Burbank...	Brodhead.
SAUK.	
Alonzo Wilcox.....	Spring Green.
Argalus W. Starks.	Baraboo.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's.
Michael Winter....	Adell.
Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
VERNON.	
William H. Officer.	Springville.
Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
WALWORTH.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.
Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
Daniel C, Roundy..	Geneva.
Lucius Allen... ...	East Troy.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WASHINGTON.		WAUPACA.	
Nicolaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt..	Station.	WAUSHARA.	
Martin Schottler.....	Staatsville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WAUKESHA.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Costigan ...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell..	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt.....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum..	Waukau.
John Schmidt.....	Muskego Cen.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,

Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y VanWyck	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thomas Hood..	Madison.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	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.	
Reuel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William. J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK.		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
		John Burgess.	Maxville.
		CALUMET.	
Amos S. Gray*.....	Osceola.	Hector McLean	Stockbridge.

*Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

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

Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
Francis R. Church...	Menomonie.
COLUMBIA.	
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.
Jesse F. Hand.. ...	Rocky Run.
Wm. Owen	Cambria.
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.
CRAWFORD.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.
DANE.	
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.
Abram A. Boyce.....	Lodi.
David Ford	Leicester.
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.
James Ross.....	Madison.
DODGE.	
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.
Michael F. Lowth....	Beaver Dam.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
Peter Peters	Rubicon.
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.
FOND DU LAC.	
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.
GRANT.	
William Brandon....	Smelser's Gr.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.
Henry Utt	Platteville.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
GREEN.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.
GREEN LAKE.	
Lorentus J. Brayton..	Marquette.
IOWA.	
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Jonathan Piper.. ...	Ixonia Center.

Names.	Post Office.
JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
Alanson Pike..... ..	Whitewater.
William P. Forsyth.	Golden Lake.
JUNEAU.	
Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
KENOSHA.	
Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
LA CROSSE.	
Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
LA FAYETTE.	
James Harker.....	New Diggings.
Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
MANITOWOC.	
Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
MARATHON AND WOOD.	
H. W. Remington†.	Grand Rapids.
MARQUETTE.	
Spencer A. Pease...	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
DeWitt Davis.....	Milwaukee.
Jared Thompson, Jr	Milwaukee.
Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
John W. Weiler	Root Creek.
Richard White.....	Lamberton.
MONROE.	
Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
PORTAGE.	
Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.

*Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.
† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughan.....	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
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 Franckenberg	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	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	MarcusA.Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Jno.A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.
Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		GRANT.	
Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
		Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
		Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
BROWN.		GREEN.	
William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
		Egbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		GREEN LAKE.	
		William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	IOWA.	
CALUMET.		Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
		James Spensley	Mineral Point.
George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	JEFFERSON.	
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
		John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Chippewa F'ls.	William W. Reed..	Jefferson.
COLUMBIA.		Henry Harnden	Rome.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	JUNEAU.	
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	KENOSHA.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	KEWAUNEE.	
CRAWFORD.		Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	LA CROSSE.	
DANE.		Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
		LA FAYETTE.	
William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	David J. Seely.....	Elk Grove.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	MANITOWOC.	
William Charlton ...	Verona.	Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	William Eatough ..	Brant's Mills.
DODGE.		David Smoke.	Two Rivers.
Oliver Ashly..... .	Westford.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
Hiram Sawyer	Burnett.	MARQUETTE.	
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	Spencer A. Pease .	Montello.
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	MILWAUKEE.	
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
		Wm. Pitt Lynde....	Milwaukee.
Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
James Coleman	Fond du Lac.	Edward Daley.....	Brown Deer.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	John H. Deuster ..	Milwaukee.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN—con.	
De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE.		John P. Carroll	Adell.
W. H. P. Bogan*	Appleton.	Julius Wolff.....	Rhine.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
James McCarthy	Pt. Washingt'n	NewtonFCarpenter.	De Soto.
PIERCE AND ST.CROIX		Alexander Woods .	Hillsboro.
William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Thomas Davis.....,	Sugar Creek.
RACINE.		S. O. Raymond.....	Geneva.
James O. Bartlett...	Pacine.	Paris Pettit	East Troy.
George Q. Erskine ..	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Philo Belden	Rochester.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prai'e
RICHLAND.		Mitchell L. Delany.	Barton.
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Philip Schneider ..	Barton.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick .	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
Alanson C. Douglass	Hanover.	Albert K. Osborn..	Iola.
SAUK.		WAUSHARA.	
William Palmer	Logansville.	Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.		William H. Doe.....	Oshkosh.
Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	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	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	George Gary....	Oshkosh.
5	JacksonHadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H.Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C.Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne ..	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	MarcusA.Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks..	Baraboo.	31	Joel W.Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman.	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Satterlee Clark	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

* Seat successfully contested by Henry Turner.
† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DANIEL WEBSTER.

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

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac
Harrison C. Hobart .	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow .	Delton.
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.		
Truman H. Judd	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
William A. Prentiss.	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves...	Sheboy. Falls.
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Valentin Knœll	Harrisburg.		
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth...	River Falls.
MONROE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Stephen B. Johnson.	Tomah.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		VERNON.	
		John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
Daniel H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
OUTAGAMIE.		WALWORTH.	
W. H. P. Bogan.....	Appleton.	William C. Allen...	Delavan.
OZAUKEE.		Frank A. Buckbee..	Springfield.
		Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater,
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE,			
John D. Trumbull...	Maiden Rock.	Charles H. Miller...	West Bend.
PORTAGE.		Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
		WAUPACA.	
Thomas H. McDill ..	Plover.	Eli P. Perry	New London.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.		
Hiram D. Morse	Waterford.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
Ira S. Haseltine.....	Rich'd Center.	Jesse Smith	Dodge's Cor.
ROCK.		Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
		James Murray.....	New Berlin.
Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.	WINNEBAGO.	
John T. Dow	Cooksville.		
William H. Stark....	Tiffany.	Henry C. Jewell....	Oshkosh.
Horatio J. Murray...	Beloit.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
Pliny Norcross.....	Janesville.	Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868,
Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ..	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello,
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner...	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham .	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C.Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.
Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City.
		Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	James Fisher	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
		Frank Gault	Mendota.
BUFFALO.		Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	Laurence Connor...	Fox Lake.
		Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Charles E. Goodwin	Mayville.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		DOOR AND KEWA'NEE.	
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

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

Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.	
Horace W. Barnes ..	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.
Rollin C. Kelly.....	Brandon.
David B. Conger	Fond du Lac.
Seth A. Chase.....	Fond du Lac.
Nicholas Klotz.....	Eden.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.
GRANT.	
Hanmer Robbins...	Platteville.
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.
Jeremiah E. Dodge .	Lancaster.
Matthew Birchard...	Fennimore.
Nathaniel W.Kendall	Wyalusing.
GREEN.	
Albert H. Pierce	Monticello.
Jacob Mason.....	Monroe.
GREEN LAKE.	
Ira Manley, Jr.....	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Goodwin Lowrey....	Helena Station
Jefferson W. Rewey.	Mifflin.
JEFFERSON.	
Henry S. Howell	Watertown.
Chas. P. Goodrich ..	Christiana.
Jonas Folts	Black River.
Franz G. L. Struve..	Helenville.
JUNEAU.	
John O'Rourke.....	Kildare.
KENOSHA.	
Jacob B. Shibley....	Bassett's Sta'n
LA CROSSE.	
Theodore Rodolf	La Crosse.
Nathan P.Waller....	West Salem.
LA FAYETTE.	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.
MANITOWOC.	
Johan H. Bohne	Memee.
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.
MARQUETTE.	
Francis Russell	Westfield.
MARATHON AND WOOD	
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.
MILWAUKEE.	
Patrick Drew.... ..	Milwaukee.
George Abert	Milwaukee.

Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE—con.	
James McGrath	Milwaukee.
James Reynolds....	Milwaukee.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Wm. A. Prentiss ...	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Runkel...	Milwaukee.
Patrick Walsh	Hill's Corners.
John Sullivan.	Ten MileHouse
MONROE.	
Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Thomas R. Hudd...	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
PIERCE.	
Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
PORTAGE.	
Benjamin Burr.....	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
Chas. E. Dyer.....	Racine.
Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
RICHLAND.	
Warren C. S.Barron	Lloyd.
ROCK.	
Burr Sprague..... .	Orfordville.
Wm. C. Whitford	Milton.
Almerin M. Carter..	Johnstown.
Chas. H. Parker...	Beloit.
Alex. M. Thomson .	Janesville.
SAUK.	
James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
John A. Smith.....	Glenbeulah.
George S. Graves...	Sheb. Falls.
ST. CROIX.	
Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
TREMPEALEAU.	
John Nichols	Trempealeau.
VERNON.	
Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
Daniel B. Priest....	Viroqua.

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. Klefller...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPACA.		Luther Buxton	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,

Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed....	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg....	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich....	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray†....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	Lemu'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—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis ...	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Randall Wilcox.....	DePere.
		BUFFALO.	
		Robert Henry	Anchorage.
		CALUMET.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein.

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

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

Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN	
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Chippewa Falls
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
John B. G. Baxter...	Black Riv. Falls
COLUMBIA.	
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.
Thornton Thompson	Rio.
Freeman M. Ross ...	Cambria.
CRAWFORD.	
Benjamin F. Fay	Pra. du Chien.
DANE.	
John E. Johnson....	Utica.
Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
John Adams	Black Earth.
Andrew Henry	Madison.
George B. Smith	Madison.
DODGE.	
Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.
Rees Evans	Beaver Dam.
Arthur K. Delaney ..	Horicon.
Eugene O'Connor. ..	Watertown.
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.	
John R. McDonald ..	Ahnapee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.	
Fayette Allen	Durand.
FOND DU LAC.	
Henry C. Bottum....	W. Rosendale.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.
Irenus K. Hamilton.	Fond du Lac.
William S. Warner..	Lamartine.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.
GRANT.	
Joseph Harris	Fairview.
George H. Brock	Potosi.
Wm. Pitt Dewey	Lancaster.
Benj. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.
Alex. R. McCartney.	Cassville.
GREEN.	
Jeff. F. Wescott.....	Farmers Grove.
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.
GREEN LAKE.	
Edwin L. Hoyt.....	Manchester.
IOWA.	
Abner Powell.....	Mineral Point.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.
JEFFERSON.	
John Rutledge	Ixonia Center.
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.

Names.	Post Office.
JEFFERSON—con.	
Joseph Winslow ...	Fort Atkinson.
James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
JUNEAU.	
Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
KENOSHA.	
Samuel E. Tarbell..	Woodworth.
LA CROSSE.	
Cassius C. Palmer..	West Salem.
Nathan P. Waller ..	West Salem.
LA FAYETTE.	
N. B. Richardson...	Warren.
Charles Pole.....	Shullsburg.
MANITOWOC.	
Johan H. Bohne....	Meeme.
Richard Donovan ..	Manitowoc.
Jabez L. Fobes.....	Two Rivers.
MARQUETTE.	
William Murphy ...	Briggsville.
MARATHON AND WOOD	
Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.
MILWAUKEE.	
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
James Hoye.....	Milwaukee.
Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Runkel...	Milwaukee.
Henry Rœthe.....	Painesville.
John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee.
MONROE.	
Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Parlan Semple	Shawano.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Chas. E. McIntosh.	Lime Rock.
OZAUKEE.	
Job Haskell.....	Saukville.
PIERCE.	
Edward H. Ives. ..	Trimbelle.
PORTAGE.	
Frederick Huntley	Buena Vista.
RACINE.	
Albert L. Phillips.	Racine.
Hiram L. Gilmore.	North Cape.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RICHLAND.		VERNON.	
Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock,	John M. McLees...	Harmony.
ROCK.		Van S. Bennett.....	Webster.
		WALWORTH.	
Seth Fisher	Center.	Alphonso G.Kellam	Delavan.
Darwin E. Maxson ..	Milton.	John A. Smith.....	Geneva,
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
Charles H. Parker...	Beloit.	WASHINGTON.	
Alex. M. Thomson..	Janesville.	John Kastler	Wayne,
SAUK.		Densmore W.Maxon	Cedar Creek.
		WAUPACA.	
Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.	Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
John Gillespie	Dellona.	WAUSHARA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Joseph N. P. Bird..	Wautoma.
		WAUKESHA.	
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	Vernon Tichenor...	Waukesha.
Sylvester Calwell....	Cascade.	Edwin Hurlbut	Oconomowoc,
George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.	James McDonald...	Sussex.
ST. CROIX.		WINNEBAGO.	
Charles D. Parker...	Pleasant Vall'y	Luther Buxton.....	Oshkosh.
TREMPEALEAU.		George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
Douglas Arnold.....	Williamsburg.	James H. Foster ...	Koro.

Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,
Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

SENATE.

President—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnapee.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V.Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W.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	NelsonWilliams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	Lemu'lW.Joiner	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C.Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams.	Janesville.			

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

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.
Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

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

*Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otis B. Lapham.

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

Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD	
Carl Hœflinger.....	Wausau.
MILWAUKEE.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
Nathan Brick.....	Milwaukee.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Richards .	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Johnson..	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Runkel....	Milwaukee.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.
Fred. A. Zautcke....	Milwaukee.
MONROE.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
James M. Adams....	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Chas. E. McIntosh..	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.
PIERCE.	
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.
PORTAGE.	
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.
RACINE.	
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.
Ira A. Rice	Waterford.
RICHLAND.	
James H. Miner.....	Richland Cen.
ROCK.	
Isaac M. Bennett....	Evansville.
Thos. H. Goodhue...	Whitewater.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.

Names.	Post Office.
ROCK—CON.	
Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
SAUK.	
Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City
SHEBOYGAN.	
Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
ST. CROIX.	
Charles D. Parker..	Ple's'nt Valley
TREMPEALEAU.	
Isaac Clark.....	Galesville.
VERNON.	
Reuben May.....	Springville.
Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.
WALWORTH.	
Henry Hall.....	Walworth.
Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
William Burgit	East Troy.
WASHINGTON.	
Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
WAUKESHA.	
Henry Totten	Waukesha.
John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Thomas McCarty...	Menomonee.
WAUPACA.	
Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
WAUSHARA.	
Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
WINNEBAGO.	
James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
James H. Foster...	Koro.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,
Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.

SENATE.

President—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—O. R. SMITH | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard .	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker .	Ahnapee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden ...	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall ...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Myron Reed....	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little ..	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.
Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana ..	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
		George G. Marvin ..	Westford.
Samuel S. Vaughn ..	Bayfield.	CRAWFORD.	
BROWN.		Darius W. Briggs ..	Mt. Sterling.
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	DANE.	
D. Cooper Ayres.....	Ft. Howard.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
BUFFALO.		Knudt O. Heimdal .	Deerfield.
Ahaz F. Allen.....	Gilmantown.	Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
CALUMET.		Ole Torgerson	Perry.
William H. Dick . ..	Brothertown.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN.		DODGE.	
James A. Bate.....	Chippewa F'ls.	William E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Allen H. Atwater ..	Oak Grove.
George W. King.....	Humbird.	William Rusch.....	Herman.
		Marcus Tramer	Rubicon.
		DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick.	Ahnapee.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.
† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

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

Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.	
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.
John A. Baker	Waupun.
Gerrit T. Thorn	Fond du Lac.
Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.
Michael Lonergan...	Eden,
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.
GRANT.	
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.
John C. Holloway...	Lancaster.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.
Geo. H. Chambers ..	Bloomington.
GREEN.	
Orrin Bacon.....	Monticello.
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.
GREEN LAKE.	
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.
John J. Davis	Mifflin.
JEFFERSON.	
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.
William L. Hoskins.	Lake Mills.
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.
JUNEAU.	
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.
KENOSHA.	
Jonas W. Rhodes....	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE.	
Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
Powers G. Moulton..	Onalaska.
LA FAYETTE.	
Patrick Galagan.....	Darlington.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.
MANITOWOC.	
Svend Samuelson	Eaton.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc,
MARQUETTE.	
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.
MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.

Name.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.	
James S. White	Milwaukee
August Richter.....	Milwaukee
James Hoye.....	Milwaukee
Charles M. Hoyt....	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Matthew Keenan...	Milwaukee.
John L. Semmann ..	Milwaukee.
Valentin Knœll	Painesville.
James Watts	Granville.
MONROE.	
David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Chas. E. McIntosh .	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Charles G. Meyer...	Fredonia.
PIERCE.	
Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
PORTAGE.	
Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
RACINE.	
Lucius S. Blake	Racine.
George Bremner....	Union Grove.
RICHLAND.	
Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
ROCK.	
Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordville.
Robert T. Powell...	Indian Ford.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
John Hammond....	Clinton.
Willard Merrill.....	Janesville.
SAUK.	
Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles Œtling.....	How'd's Grove
Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan F'ls
ST. CROIX.	
Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
TREMPEALEAU.	
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.		Frederick A.Morgan	Oshkosh
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,
Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—J. H. WAGGONER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. D. HOARD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	WilliamH.Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	M.P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F.Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed	Waupaca,
5	Philo Belden	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L.Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Wm.M.Colladay	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M.Griswold	Columbus.
11	HenryS.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.
ADAMS AND WOOD.	
George A. Neeves ...	Grand Rapids.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.
BROWN *	
Christian Wœlz	Green Bay.
D. Cooper Ayres	Fort Howard.
Daniel Lee	DePere.
BUFFALO.	
George Cowie	Glencoe.
CALUMET.	
C. H. M. Petersen† ..	New Holstein.
CHIPPEWA.	
John J. Jenkins. ...	Chippewa F'ls.
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. F'ls
COLUMBIA.	
William W. Corning.	Portage City.
Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.
Jacob Low	Lowville.
CRAWFORD.	
Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling
DANE.	
Benjamin F. Adams.	Door Creek.
John D. Gurnee.....	Madison.
John Adams	Black Earth.
Phineas Baldwin....	Oregon.
DODGE. ‡	
Michael Adams.....	Danville.
Calvin E. Lewis.....	Beaver Dam.
Allen H. Atwater....	Oak Grove.
Silas W. Lamoreux..	Mayville.
George Schott.....	Rubicon.
John Solon.....	Richwood.
DOOR. ‖	
Gideon W. Allen	Sturgeon Bay.
DUNN AND PEPIN.	
Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
Andrew J. Yorty ...	Brandon.
Elihu Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
Aaron Walters	Foster.
GRANT.	
George E. Cabanis .	Big Patch.
Allen R. Bushnell..	Lancaster.
Samuel A. Ferrin...	Montfort.
Jerome B. Cory	Patch Grove.
GREEN.	
Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
GREEN LAKE.	
Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
IOWA.	
William E. Rowe...	Arena.
John Strachan	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON. §	
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.
William L. Hoskins	Lake Mills.
Lucien B. Caswell..	Fort Atkinson.
JUNEAU.	
Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
KENOSHA.	
Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE.	
Gideon C. Hixon...	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
MANITOWOC.	
Peter Reuther.....	Centreville.
Martin McNamara..	Maple Grove.
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.

* And part of Kewaunee.
† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.
‡ Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.
‖ And part of Kewaunee.
§ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

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

Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Neil Dimond	Midland.
MILWAUKEE.	
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
John Black.	Milwaukee.
Fred. C. Winkler...	Milwaukee.
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.
Emil Wallber	Milwaukee.
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
Adin P. Hobart	Oak Creek.
MONROE.	
Eli O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.
John F. Richards. ..	Tomah.
OCONTO.	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE. *	
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.
OZAUKEE.	
John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.
Frederick W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
PIERCE.	
Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.
PORTAGE.	
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.
RACINE.	
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.
William V. Moore...	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
William Dixon	Ithaca.
Geo. W. Putnam... ..	Ash Ridge.
ROCK.	
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.
ROCK—continued.	
Eugene K. Felt.....	Beloit.
Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
ST. CROIX.	
John C. Spooner...	Hudson.
SAUK.	
William W. Perry..	Prairie du Sac.
George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
SHAWANO. †	
Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
SHEBOYGAN.	
George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
Patrick H. O'Rourk	Cascade.
Major Shaw	Hingham.
TREMPEALEAU.	
Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
VERNON.	
Reuben May.....	Springville.
Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
WALWORTH.	
Elijah M. Sharp....	Delavan.
Amos W. Stafford..	Geneva.
Samuel A. White...	Whitewater.
WASHINGTON.	
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Baruch S. Weil....	Schleisingerv'e
WAUKESHA.	
Eliphalet S. Stone .	Summit.
Charles Brown	Brookfield Cen.
WAUPACA. ‡	
Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
WAUSHARA.	
Hobart S. Sacket...	Berlin.
WINNEBAGO.	
Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Azel W. Patten	Neenah.
N. F. Beckwith....‖	Omro.
Alson Wood.....	Waukau.

* 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'Rourk .	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner ..	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh.
3	F.W.Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson.	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord ..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	George Kreiss. ..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene .	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish.	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little...	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones. .	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Henry L. Eaton.	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt ..	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown .	Modena.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster,	33	Adam Schantz..	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.
Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. C. BISSELL.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		CHIPPEWA.	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound....	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
		Edward E. Merritt..	Neillsville.
		COLUMBIA.	
Henry D. Barron ...	St. Croix Falls.	Samuel S. Brannan.	Portage.
BROWN.*		Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.
		John L. Porter	Pacific.
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
William H. Bartran .	Flintville.		
Denis Dewane.....	Cooperstown.	Peter Doyle.....	Pr. du Chien.
BUFFALO.		DANE.	
Robert Lees	Gilmantown.	Oliver W. Thornton	Marshall.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
		Otto Kerl.....	Cross Plains.
Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	Hiram H. Cornwell.	Verona.

*And part of Kewaunee.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature *Assembly*—con.

Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
John Runkel	Lowell.
Wilfred C. Fuller....	Waupun.
Dennis Short.....	Theresa.
Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
Ferdinand Gnewush.	Watertown.
†DOOR.	
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnapee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.	
Horace E. Houghton.	Durand.
EAU CLAIRE.	
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.
Rensselaer M. Lewis.	Fond du Lac.
Truman M. Fay	Byron.
GRANT.	
Thomas G. Stephens.	Hazel Green.
William H. Clise....	Lancaster.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.
GREEN.	
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.
GREEN LAKE.	
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.
IOWA.	
William E. Rowe....	Arena.
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.
‡JEFFERSON.	
Patrick Devy.	Watertown.
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.
JUNEAU.	
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.
KENOSHA.	
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE.	
Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
Wm. H. Armstrong..	Darlington.
MANITOWOC.	
Charles R. Zorn. ..	Kiel.
Orsamus S. Davis...	Cato.
Joseph Rankin.. .	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
Daniel L. Plumer...	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
IsaacW. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.
Jacob Sander.....	Milwaukee.
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
§Gottlob E. Weiss..	Milwaukee.
John A. Becher	Milwaukee.
Casper M. Sanger..	Milwaukee.
Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Galen B. Seaman...	Milwaukee.
Moritz N. Becker ..	Milwaukee.
Thomas Tobin	FiveMileHouse
John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
MONROE.	
James H. Allen....	Sparta.
Adelb'tE.Bleekman	Tomah.
OCONTO.	
Richard W.Hubbell.	Oconto.
**OUTAGAMIE.	
John A. Rœmer....	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Chas.E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
Adol'h Zimmerma'n	Mequon River.
PIERCE.	
James H. Persons..	Plum C'y.
PORTAGE.	
David R. Clements.	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
John Elkins.....	Racine
Richard Richards ..	Racine
RICHLAND.	
Norman L. James..	Richland Cr.
George W. Putnam.	Ash Ridge.
ROCK.	
John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

* Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.
† And part of Kewaunee.
‡ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.
§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.
** In part.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK — con.		WALWORTH.	
David F. Sayre.....	Fulton.	Carlos L. Douglass.	Walworth.
Dustin G. Cheever...	Clinton.	Frank Leland.....	Elkhorn.
Eugene K. Felt	Beloit.	Charles R. Gibbs ..	Whitewater.
Henry A. Patterson..	Janesville.		
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Hiram W. Sawyer..	Hartford.
		Baruch S. Weil	Schleising'ville
SAUK.			
John Young.....	Black Hawk.	WAUKESHA.	
John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.	Francis G. Parks ..	Eagle.
*SHAWANO.		David Rhoda.... ...	Oconomowoc.
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	†WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
Julius Bodenstab. ..	Howard's Gr've		
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.	WAUSHARA.	
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.	Sherman Bardwell.	Plainfield.
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'Rourk..	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read..	Kewaunee.	19	Robt. McCurdy.	Oshkosh.
3	F. W Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman	Tomah.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Charles Herrick	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting..	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene.	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson..	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks....	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter.	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Evan O. Jones.	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Geo. 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	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field	Osseo.
16	J. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio 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.
ADAMS AND WOOD	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.
BROWN.	
Morgan L. Martin...	Green Bay.
Wm. H. Bartran.....	Ft. Howard.
Patrick Hobbins	Morrison.
BUFFALO.	
Aug. Finkelnburg...	Fountain City
CALUMET.	
Benjamin F. Carter.	Sherwood.
CHIPPEWA.	
James M. Bingham .	Chip'wa Falls.
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Mark Douglas.....	Melrose.
COLUMBIA.	
Jonathan Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
Samuel Hasey.....	Columbus.
Hiram W. Roblier ..	Wyocena.
CRAWFORD.	
William H. Evans...	Yankeetown.
DANE.	
John Johnson.....	York.
Philo Dunning.....	Madison.
John B Kehl.....	Black Earth.
Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
DODGE.	
E. J. Buomer.....	Beaver Dam.
David C. Gowdey....	Beaver Dam.
D. L. Bancroft	Waupun.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.
August H. Lehmann	Hustisford.
John Dunn, Jr.	Mapleton.
DOOR, ETC.	
D. A. Reed	Sturgeon Bay.
DUNN AND PEPIN.	
S. L. Plummer	Arkansaw.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Thos. Carmichael...	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
David Whitton.....	Brandon.
Thos. S. Weeks	Fond du Lac.

Names.	Post-office.
FOND DU LAC—CON.	
James Lafferty	Empire.
GRANT.	
Thomas Jenkins...	Platteville.
John B. Callis.....	Lancaster.
Gottlieb Wehrle....	Fennimore.
Robert Glenn	Wyalusing.
GREEN.	
C. R. Deniston	Cadiz.
GREEN LAKE.	
Seymour M. Knox..	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Wm. E. Rowe.....	Arena.
Wm. Robinson.....	Mineral Point.
JEFFERSON.	
Charles Beckman ..	Watertown.
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.
Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.
JUNEAU.	
John T. Kingston..	Necedah.
KENOSHA.	
R. S. Houston.....	Pleasant Pra'e
LA CROSSE.	
D. A. McDonald...	La Crosse.
LA FAYETTE.	
John. F. Beard.. ..	Warren, Ill.
MANITOWOC.	
C. R. Zorn	Kiel.
B. S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.
Joseph Rankin. ...	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
W. C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Wm. Murphy.....	Briggsville.
MILWAUKEE.	
Alfred L. Cary.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Hamilton ..	Milwaukee.
James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
A. Warren Phelps .	Milwaukee.
Charles H. Larkin..	Milwaukee.
D. H. Richards.....	Milwaukee
F. H. West.....	Milwaukee.
Frederick Vogel....	Milwaukee.
John L. Semmann .	Milwaukee.
Peter Porth	Milwaukee.
James McIver	Bay View.

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

Name.	Post-office.
MONROE.	
Eli Waste	Sparta.
Thomas McCaul	Tomah.
OCONTO.	
Henry M. Royce	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Geo. N. Richmond	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Edward R. Blake	Ozaukee.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon.
PIERCE.	
James H. Persons	Plum City.
PORTAGE.	
David R. Clements	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
Charles F. Bliss	Racine.
Elias N. White	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
Joseph B. McGrew	Richland.
Philip M. Smith	Janneys.
ROCK.	
Marvin Osborne	Magnolia.
Solomon C. Carr	Milton Junc.
Andrew Barlass	Emer'd Grove.
Asahel Henderson	Beloit.
John Winans	Janesville.
ST. CROIX.	
Harvey S. Clapp	New Richm'd.
SAUK.	
Carl C Kuntz	Black Hawk.
David E. Welch	Baraboo.
SHAWANO.	
Lorenzo E. Darling.	Schiocton.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Julius Bodenstab	Howard's Gr'v
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.
Louis Wolf	Sheboygan F's
TREMPEALEAU.	
Noah D. Comstock	Arcadia.
VERNON.	
William Frazier	Enterprise.
Edgar Eno	Valley.
WALWORTH.	
Wilson R. Herron	Sharon.
Francis A Buckbee.	Springfield.
William Burgit	East Troy.
WASHINGTON.	
Hiram W. Sawyer	Hartford.
Jeremiah Riordan	West Bend.
WAUKESHA.	
William H. Hardy	Genesee.
Henry Clasen	Brookfield.
WAUPACA.	
Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
WAUSHARA.	
Charles H. Stowers.	Tustin.
WINNEBAGO.	
Gabe Bouck	Oshkosh.
William P. Peckham	Neenah.
Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1875.
Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875.

SENATE.

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

Dis	Names.	Post-office	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman..	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read ..	Kewaunee.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman.	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	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop..	Richl'd Cent'r
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney.	Mayville.	30	H. P. Graham...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette ..	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	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.
		John B. Dwinnell...	Lodi.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Zenas Beach.....	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Thomas R. Hudd.....	Green Bay.	Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.
William J. Fisk.....	Ft. Howard.	Silas U. Pinney. . .	Madison.
Patrick Hobbins... .	Morrison.	David Ford	Waunakee.
		Michael Johnson...	Mt. Vernon.
BUFFALO.		DODGE.	
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	Owen R. Jones	Beaver Dam
CALUMET.		David M. Coleman..	Lowell.
John Harsh.....	Stockbridge.	John Lloyd	Clyman.
		Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville
CHIPPEWA.		William M. Morse ..	Rubicon.
Thomas L. Halbert...	Chip'wa Falls.	Harman Grube.....	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		DOOR.	
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	Charles Scofield	Red River.
COLUMBIA.		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
Marcus Barden	Pardeeville.	Rockwell J Flint...	Menomonie.

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

Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Jonathan G. Callahan	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
William Plocker	Fairwater.
George Hunter	Fond du Lac.
Michael Serwe	Ashford.
GRANT.	
James Jeffery	Georgetown.
La Fayette Caskey	Potosi.
Benjamin M. Coates	Boscobel.
Delos Abrams	Bloomington.
GREEN.	
Charles R. Deniston	Cadiz.
GREEN LAKE.	
William H. Dakin	Dartford.
IOWA.	
Owen King	Helena.
Kearton Coates	Linden.
JEFFERSON.	
Christian Mayer	Watertown.
Austin Kellogg	Concord.
James W. Ostrander	Jefferson.
JUNEAU.	
Job N. Grant	Union Center.
KENOSHA.	
Rouse Simmons	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE.	
John Bradley	Bangor.
LA FAYETTE.	
John Anderson	Ap'le Riv'r, Ill
MANITOWOC.	
Frederick Schmitz	Manitowoc.
Bryan S. Lorigan	Maple Grove.
Reuben D. Smart	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Robert Mitchell	Dougl's Cent'r.
MILWAUKEE.	
I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.
Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.
William J. Kershaw	Milwaukee.
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.
Charles H. Larkin	Milwaukee.
Daniel H. Richards	Milwaukee.
Samuel Ellsworth	Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE — con.	
Bernard Schlichting	Milwaukee.
Fred. T. Zetteler	Milwaukee.
Fred. Moscowitt	Milwaukee.
Thomas O'Neill	Milwaukee.
MONROE.	
Eli Waste	Sparta.
Wm. W. Jackson	Tomah.
OCONTO.	
John Leigh	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Geo. N. Richmond	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Gustav Gœtze	Ozaukee.
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
PIERCE.	
Thomas L. Nelson	Prescott
PORTAGE.	
Geo. H. Guernsey	Almond.
RACINE.	
Charles F. Bliss	Racine.
Elias N. White	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
Norman L. James	Richl'd Center.
Benj. F. Washburn	Excelsior.
ROCK.	
Marvin Osborne	Magnolia.
Zebulon P. Burdick	Janesville.
Andrew Barlass	Emer'ld Grove.
George H. Crosby	Beloit.
Hiram Merrill	Janesville.
ST. CROIX.	
Philo Q. Boyden	Hudson.
SAUK.	
Thomas Baker	Prairie du Sac.
David E. Welch	Baraboo.
SHAWANO.	
Herman Naber	Shawano.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
Patrick Geraghty	Elkhart Lake.
N. C. Farnsworth	Sheb'gan Falls.
TREMPEAULEAU.	
Noah D. Comstock	Arcadia.

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.		
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Andrew Martin	Reesville.	Asa Rogers	Oshkosh.
Philip Schneider	Barton.	Nath. S. Robinson..	Neenah
WAUKESHA.		Leroy S. Chase	Oshkosh.
Silas Barber	Waukesha.	Frank Leach.....	Oshkosh.

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	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Dan'l L. Downs	Richl'd Cent'r
12	Joseph B. Treat	Monroe.	29	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney	Mayville.	30	Rock. J. Flint ..	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	S. L. Nevins....	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette..	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas..	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Beetown.	33	GileadJ.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.
ADAMS AND WOOD.	
Geo. M. Marshall	Big Springs.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLASS AND POLK.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.
BROWN.	
Michel Resch.....	Green Bay.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.
Denis Dewane.....	Coopertown.
BUFFALO.	
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.
CALUMET.	
Henry Horst.....	Hayton.
CHIPPEWA AND TAYLOR.	
Cadwallader J. Wiltse	Chippewa F'ls
CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Hugh B. Mills	Millston.
COLUMBIA.	
Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.
John Gardner Griffin	Randolph.
Augustus O. Dole....	Poynette.
CRAWFORD.	
Fergus Mills	Seneca.
DANE.	
William Seamonson .	Stoughton.
William Charleton...	Madison.
Peter Zander	Cross Plains.
Michael Johnson	Mt. Vernon.
DODGE.	
Patrick Griffin	Waterloo.
Columbus Germain.	Beaver Dam.
George H. Lawrence	Burnett Stat'n
Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.
George Schott	Hartford.
James Higgins.....	Hubbleton.
DOOR.	
Leroy M. Washburn..	Sturgeon Bay.
DUNN AND PEPIN.	
Menzus R. Bump ..	Rock Falls.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Hobart M. Stocking..	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
James K. Scribner.	Eldorado Mills
Edson A. Putnam...	Oakfield.
Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
GRANT.	
William D. Jones.	Hazel Green.
Joseph Bock.....	Lancaster.
George Brown.....	Woodman.
William J. McCoy...	Beetown.
GREEN.	
John Luchsinger ..	New Glarus.
GREEN LAKE.	
Waldo S. Flint.....	Princeton.
IOWA.	
Ansley Gray*.....	Avoca.
Kearton Coates	Linden.
JEFFERSON.†	
Thomas Shinnick..	Watertown.
Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
David W. Curtis ...	Fort Atkinson
JUNEAU.	
Charles Erwin Booth	Elroy.
KENOSHA.	
Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
LA CROSSE.	
John Bradley	Bangor.
LA FAYETTE.	
Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.
MANITOWOC.	
Charles R. Zorn	Keil.
Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc.
William Tisch..	Mishicott.
MARATHON AND LINCOLN.	
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
B. Frank Goodell...	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh ...	Milwaukee.
Bernard F. Cooke...	Milwaukee.
David Vance	Milwaukee.
Charles Kraatz.....	Milwaukee.
Lemuel Ellsworth ..	Milwaukee.
Henry Fink.....	Milwaukee.
George H Walther .	Milwaukee.

* Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.
† And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.

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

Names.	Post-office.
MILWAUKEE — con.	
Frederick A. Zautcke	Milwaukee.
Hubert Lavies	Root Creek.
MONROE.	
Albert T. Colburn ...	Cataract.
Charles D. Wells	Tomah.
OCONTO.	
Louis P. Pahl.....	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE.*	
David Hammel	Appleton.
OZAUKEE.	
Gustav Gœtze	Ozaukee.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River
PIERCE.	
Christopher L. Taylor	Maiden Rock.
PORTAGE.	
Thomas W. Anderson	Stevens Point
RACINE.	
Norton J. Field.. ..	Racine.
Elias N. White	Burlington.
RICHLAND.	
J. L. R. McCollum...	Sextonville.
Henry Harrison Hoyt	West Branch.
ROCK.	
Lloyd T. Pullen.. ...	Evansville.
George Gleason.	Whitewater.
Andrew Barlass	Emerald Gr've
Sereno T. Merrill	Beloit.
Jere A. Blount.....	Janesville.
ST. CROIX	
Philo Q. Boyden.	Hudson.
SAUK.	
David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.
SAUK — con.	
Silas J. Seymour....	Reedsburg.
SHAWANO.†	
John J. Knowlton.	Seymour.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
William Noll	Cascade.
Louis Wolf	Sheboygan Fls
TREMPEALEAU.	
Noah D. Comstock .	Arcadia.
VERNON.	
John Stevenson.....	Enterprise.
Timothy S. Jordan.	West Lima.
WALWORTH	
Charles S. Teeple ..	Darien.
Benoni O. Reynolds	Geneva.
D. Manfield Stearns.	Elkhorn.
WASHINGTON.	
Andrew Martin	Riceville.
Philip Schneider....	Barton.
WAUKESHA.	
William H. Hardy...	Genesee.
James S. Dent	Menom. Falls.
WAUPACA.*	
Henry C. Mumbrue .	Waupaca.
WAUSHARA.	
Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
WINNEBAGO.	
Thomas Wall	Oshkosh.
Eric McArthur.....	Winneconne.
Leroy S. Chase	Oshkosh.
Sidney A. Shufelt ..	Omro.

* In part. † And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

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. Mumbrue.	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	Levi W. Barden	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.	28	Dan'l L. Downs	Richl'd Center
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville
13	C. H. Williams .	Fox Lake.	30	Rock. J. Flint .	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch	Baraboo	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas..	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JOHN B. CASSODAY, of Rock.
Chief Clerk—W. A. NOWELL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOS. B. REID

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD.	
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	Freeman D. Lindsay	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, 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.	
		Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
*BUFFALO.		Phineas Baldwin...	Oregon.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City	George Weeks.....	Columbus.
CALUMET.		*DODGE.	
Benjamin F. Carter .	Sherwood.	William Zeiman ...	Horicon.
		F. A. Neuhauser	Leroy.
CHIPPEWA.		Leander H. Shepard.	Burnett.
Louis Vincent.	Chipp'wa F'lls	Patrick Roche.....	Danville.

*In part.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.
DOOR.	
Jarvis T. Wright	Sturgeon Bay
DUNN.	
Samuel Black	Menomonie.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Thomas Carmichael.	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
William T. Innis....	W. Rosendale
Wolcott T. Brooks ..	Waupun.
Thomas W. Spence .	Fond du Lac.
Lambert Brost	Hinesburg.
GRANT.	
William E. Carter...	Platteville.
Joseph Bock	Lancaster.
Daniel R. Sylvester.	Castle Rock.
GREEN.	
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.
Franklin Mitchell...	Juda.
GREEN LAKE.	
Homer Nelson.....	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Robert H. Kinzie...	Avoca.
John Gray.....	Mineral Point.
JACKSON.	
Carl C. Pope	Black R. Falls
*JEFFERSON.	
Hezekiah Flinn.....	Watertown.
Charles H. Phillips .	Lake Mills.
Adolf Scheuber.....	Erfurt.
JUNEAU.	
David Truell	Lyndon Stat'n
Wm. H. H. Cash	New Lisbon.
KENOSHA.	
Walter S. Maxwell ..	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
Charles Tisch	Nero.
LA CROSSE.	
William Van Waters	West Salem..
LA FAYETTE.	
Andrew J. Anderson	Argyle.
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.

Names.	Post-office.
MANITOWOC.	
Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.
Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc
Peter Johnston.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Samuel Crockett	Westfield.
MILWAUKEE.	
James G. Flanders..	Milwaukee.
Joseph Hamilton....	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.
David Vance	Milwaukee
Florian J. Ries.. ..	Milwaukee
David P. Hull.	Milwaukee
† Peter Salentine....	Milwaukee
Christian Sarnow ...	Milwaukee
Richard F. Stapleton	Milwaukee
Aloysius Arnold	New Coeln.
MONROE.	
Chauncey Blakeslee.	Sparta.
Harry Doxtader	Tomah.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
John David Kast....	Shawano
OUTAGAMIE.	
David Hammel.....	Appleton
John J. Knowlton...	Seymour.
OZAUKEE.	
Gustav Gœtze	Ozaukee.
‡ PEPIN.	
Vivus W. Dorwin ...	Durand.
PIERCE.	
Ellsworth Burnett ..	River Falls
PORTAGE.	
William L. Arnot ...	Plover.
RACINE.	
Norton J. Field	Racine.
John T. Rice	Waterford.
RICHLAND.	
J. L. R. McCollum..	Sextonville.
Elihu Bailey.	Mill Creek.

* And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.
† Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.
‡ And part of Buffalo county.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ROCK.		WALWORTH.	
Sereno T. Merrill....	Beloit.	Alfred H. Abell.....	Geneva.
John B. Cassoday...	Janesville.	Wilson R. Herron...	Sharon.
Gideon E. Newman.	Cooksville.	William Greening...	Little Prairie.
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
Guy W. Dailey	Hudson.	Frank Fitzgerald....	Hartford.
		Nicolaus Marx	Kohlsville.
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
David B. Hulburt. ..	Loganville.	Hercules F. Dousman	Waterville.
Silas J, Seymour....	Reedsburg.	Thomas McCarty....	Menom'ee F'lls
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Joseph Wedig.	Sheboygan.	Asa L. Baldwin	Baldwin's Mills
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.	Hannibal S. Dixon..	New London.
Ambrose D. De Land	Sheb'gn Falls.	WAUSHARA.	
TREMPEALEAU.		Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
James L. Linderman	Osseo.	WINNEBAGO.	
VERNON.		Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
		Henry P. Leavens...	Neenah.
Peter J. Dale.....	Coon Prairie.	Levi E. Knapp.. ...	Oshkosh.
Henry H. Wyatt ..	Star.	Sidney A. Shufelt...	Omro.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1878.

Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878.

Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — A. J. TURNER.* | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — L. J. BRAYTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer...	Kewaunee.	18	A. A. Loper.....	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd...	Green Bay.	19	R. D. Torrey.....	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones..	Racine.	20	Louis Wolf	Sheboyg'n F's
4	Geo. W. Swain ..	Chaseburg.	21	H. C. Mumbrue..	Waupaca.
5	I.W.Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond.	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
7	Geo. A. Abert ...	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey..	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds..	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson..	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice ...	Merton.	27	Levi W. Barden.	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell.	Middleburg.
12	Jos. B. Treat	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold.	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams..	Fox Lake.	30	A. D. Andrews..	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price....	Black Riv. F's
16	O. C. Hathaway..	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson...	Janesville.			

*Resigned February 7, 1878, and CHAS. E. BROSS, of Madison, elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AUGUSTUS R. BARROWS, of Chippewa.
Chief Clerk—JABEZ. R. HUNTER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*, ANTON KLAUS.

Name.	Post Office.
ADAMS.	
Solon W. Pierce. ...	Friendship.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.	
Canute Anderson....	Grantsburg.
BROWN.	
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.
David M. Burns	Fort Howard.
Wm. Rice	Morrison.
*BUFFALO.	
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.
CALUMET.	
J. Hayward Haight	Brothertown.
CHIPPEWA.	
Aug. R. Barrows	Chippewa F'ls.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD.	
Solomon L. Nason ..	Nasonville.
COLUMBIA.	
Josiah Arnold.....	Portage City.
Lester Woodard .	Pardeeville.
CRAWFORD.	
James H. Jewell	Ferryville.
DANE.	
Edwin E. Bryant....	Madison.
John Lyle	Paoli.
John Ollis.....	Deforest.
*DODGE.	
Carl Dowe.....	Horicon.
Eli Hawks.....	Juneau.
Peter Langenfeld....	Theresa.
E. C. McFetridge....	Beaver Dam.
DOOR.	
Edward S. Minor ...	Fish Creek.
DUNN.	
Frederic G. Barlow ..	Rock Falls.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Julius G. Ingram ...	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
James Fitzgerald ...	Fond du Lac.
Almon A. Swan	Oak Center.
FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Michael Wirtz.....	Summit.
Uriah Wood.....	Brandon.
GRANT.	
Wm. E. Carter	Platteville.
Thomas J. Graham..	Muscoda.
William J. McCoy..	Beetown.
GREEN.	
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.
Franklin Mitchell ..	Juda.
GREEN LAKE.	
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.
IOWA.	
John Gray.....	Mineral P'nt
Owen King..... .	Helena.
JACKSON.	
Carl C. Pope	Black R. F'ls.
†JEFFERSON.	
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.
John D. Bullock	Johnson's Ck.
Hezekiah Flinn	Watertown.
JUNEAU.	
James Mullowney...	Kildare.
E. D. Rogers	Necedah.
KENOSHA.	
Walter L. Dexter ...	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
Charles Tisch	Nero.
LA CROSSE.	
Suel Briggs.....	N.Amsterd'm.
LA FAYETTE.	
Lars E. Johnson	Wiota.
Bernard McGinty ...	Calamine.
MANITOWOC.	
William F. Nash....	Two Rivers.
Thomas Thornton .	Clark's Mills.
Henry Vits.....	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
F. W. Kickbusch....	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
William H. Peters...	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
John Bentley.....	Milwaukee.

*In part. †Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con.)

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

* Part of Buffalo county.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1879.
Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer...	Kewaunee.	18	Alonzo A Loper	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd..	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.	Oshkosh.
3	Wm. E. Chipman	Burlington.	20	Louis Wolf....	Sheboyg'n F'ls
4	Geo. W. Swain..	Chaseburg.	21	J. A. Kellogg...	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul	Milwaukee.	23	*C. H. Phillips	Lake Mills.
7	Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice .	Merton.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell	Middlebury.
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam.	30	A. D. Andrews .	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	G. Van Steen'yk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls
16	O. C. Hathaway .	Beetown.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	H. Richardson	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DAVID M. KELLY, of Brown.
Chief Clerk—JOHN E. ELDRED. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—MILETUS KNIGHT.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR and WOOD.	
Charles A. Cady	Kilbourn City.	N. H. Withee	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		COLUMBIA.	
William J. Vincent ..	St. Croix Falls.	Charles R. Gallett ..	Portage.
BROWN.		John Sanderson	Cambria.
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
Albert L. Gray.....	Fort Howard.	Atley Peterson.... .	Soldiers' Gr've
John O'Flaherty	Morrison.	DANE.	
†BUFFALO.		Matthias Theisen....	Roxbury.
John W. DeGroff.....	Alma.	Buel E. Hutchinson.	Madison.
CALUMET.		Charles G. Lewis ...	Sun Prairie.
Joseph B. Reynolds .	Chilton.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA.		William Fleming ...	Watertown.
Hector C. McRae ...	Chippewa F'ls	Henry Spiering.....	Mayville.
		James Davison.....	Waupun.
		William Geise	Waterloo.

*Died January 1, 1879, and Joseph B. Bennett, of Watertown, elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy. †In part.

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

Names.	Post Office.
DOOR.	
Charles A. Masse	Sturgeon Bay.
DUNN.	
Henry Ausman	Elk Mound.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Julius G. Ingram	Eau Claire.
FOND DU LAC.	
Henry C. Bottum ..	W. Rosendale.
Philip Greening	Fond du Lac.
Thomas W. Spence..	Fond du Lac.
Michael Thelen	Ashford.
GRANT.	
William E. Carter ...	Platteville.
Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.
John Brindley	Boscobel.
GREEN.	
Fordyce R. Melvin...	Brooklyn.
Franklin Mitchell....	Juda.
GREEN LAKE.	
Samuel Barter	Markesan.
IOWA.	
George L. Frost*.....	Dodgeville.
George G. Cox.....	Mineral Point.
JACKSON.	
Frederick T. Condit .	Merrillan.
JEFFERSON.†	
Hezekiah Flinn... .	Watertown.
John D. Bullock....	Johns'n's C'rk
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.
JUNEAU.	
James Mullowney ...	Kildare.
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.
KENOSHA.	
Joseph V. Quarles...	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
John Carel.....	Kewaunee.
LA CROSSE.	
John Bradley	Bangor.
LA FAYETTE.	
Nelson La Due.....	Spafford.
John W. Blackstone.	Shullsburg.
MANITOWOC.	
John Carey	Osman.
William Zander.....	Larrabee.
W.H.Hemschemeyer	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
John Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
James W. Murphy..	Briggsville.
MILWAUKEE.	
Edward C. Wall	Milwaukee.
Christian Widule ...	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Edward B. Simpson.	Milwaukee.
John Bentley	Milwaukee.
Christop. S. Raesser	Milwaukee.
Anson C. Allen . ..	Milwaukee.
Henry P. Fischer ...	Milwaukee.
Christian Sarnow...	Milwaukee.
Judson G. Hart.	Wauwatosa.
William W. Johnson	Greenfield.
MONROE.	
James D. Condit .	Sparta.
George R. Vincent..	Tomah.
OCONTO & SHAWANO.	
Daniel H. Pulcifer..	Shawano.
OUTAGAMIE.	
John C. Petersen ...	Appleton.
Francis Steffen	Hortonville.
OZAUKEE.	
Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.

*Died during the session. †Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
PEPIN.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
James Barry.....	Pepin.	George H. Markham.	Independence.
PIERCE.		VERNON.	
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr.	De Soto .....
		Roger Williams.....	Hillsborough.
PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Thomas H. McDill...	McDill.	Ely B. Dewing.....	Elkhorn.
RACINE.		Albert L. Mason....	Elton.
		Edwin Delos Coe .	Whitewater.
Norton J. Field.....	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Knud Adland †	North Cape.		
RICHLAND		J. H. Muckerheide..	Kewaskum.
		John G. Frank.....	Jackson.
Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock.	WAUKESHA.	
Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.		
ROCK.		Alvarus E. Gilbert..	Prospect Hill.
		Wm. H. Washburn..	Pewaukee.
Richard J. Burdge...	Beloit.		
Allen P. Lovejoy	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
William Gardiner...	Emer'd Grove.		
ST. CROIX.		Lorenzo L. Post.....	Weyauwega.
		John Scanlon.....	Symco.
James Hill.....	Warren.	WAUSHARA.	
SAUK.			
		Samuel R. Clark ...	Brushville.
Ulrich Hemmi	Black Hawk.		
Alex. P. Ellinwood ..	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.			
		William Wall	Oshkosh.
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.	John Potter, Jr ‡ ...	Menasha.
La Fayette Eastman.	Plymouth.	Hiram W. Webster..	Omro.
James Allan, Jr.....	Adell.	Milan Ford.....	Oshkosh.

* And part of Buffalo county. † Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.
‡ Died during the session.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature, 1880.
Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dist.	Names.	Post Office.
1	George Grimmer.	Kewaunee.	18	G. E. Sutherland	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly..	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.	Oshkosh.
3	W. M. Chipman.	Burlington.	20	P. H. Smith....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas ...	Pr'rie du Ch'n	21	John A. Kellogg	Wausau.
5	I.W.Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter.	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul..	Milwaukee.	23	Jos. B. Bennett.	Watertown.
7	Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield..	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles..	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket.....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson.	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.	Sussex.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thomas B. Scott	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew	Richl'dCent'r.
12	J. W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam.	30	Michael Griffin.	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman.	Baraboo.	31	G.VanSteenwyk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price..	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Geo. W. Ryland.	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Pt. Wash'ton.
17	H. Richardson ..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER A. ARNOLD, of Trempealeau.
Chief Clerk—JOHN E. ELDRED. | *Serg't-at-Arms*,—DAN. H. PULCIFER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA & PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce	Friendship.	Hector C. McRae....	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR and WOOD.	
		Niram H. Withee....	Neillsville.
Lars L. Gunderson...	Cumberland.	COLUMBIA.	
BROWN.		Addison Eaton.....	Lodi.
Benjamin Fontaine..	Green Bay.	Mathew Lowth	Columbus.
David E. Sedgwick ..	Wrightstown.		
Chester G. Wilcox ..	Depere.	CRAWFORD.	
		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers'Gr've
BUFFALO.*			
Franklin Gilman	Gilmantown.	DANE.	
		John H. Tiernay.....	Waunakee.
CALUMET.		Thomas Beattie.....	Stoughton.
J. W. Parkinson	Brothertown.	Chas. G. Crosse.....	Sun Prairie.

*In part.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature—continued.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
DODGE.	
William Fleming	Emmet.
Joseph Heimerl, Jr..	Farmersville.
DeWitt C. Williams .	Fox Lake.
Benjamin F. Sherman	Beaver Dam.
DOOR.	
Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.
DUNN.	
John McGilton.....	Cedar Falls.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.
FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. A. Adamson ...	Eld'rado Mills
Daniel D. Treleven ..	Byron.
James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.
Ignatius Klotz.....	Campbellsp'rt
GREEN.	
Cyrus Troy	Monticello.
Burr Sprague	Brodhead.
GRANT.	
Charles Watson.....	Washburn.
John A. Klindt	Cassville.
John Brindley.....	Boscobel.
GREEN LAKE.	
Richard Pritchard....	Manchester.
IOWA.	
Richard Kennedy....	Highland.
George G. Cox	Mineral Point.
JACKSON.	
Robert D. Wilson....	North Bend.
JEFFERSON.*	
Jesse Stone.....	Watertown.
John D. Bullock.....	Johnson's Crk
Samuel A. Craig.....	Ft. Atkinson.
JUNEAU.	
George P. Kenyon . .	Wonewoc.
John T. Kingston....	Necedah.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
KENOSHA.	
Cornelius Williams.	Bristol.
KEWAUNEE.	
Joseph E. Darbellay	Kewaunee.
LA CROSSE.	
John Bradley	Bangor.
LA FAYETTE.	
Thomas H. Sheldon.	Darlington.
Bernard McGinty ...	Calamine.
MANITOWOC.	
John Carey	Osman.
Frederick Pfunder..	Nero.
W.H.Hemschemeyer	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
John Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
Charles S. Kelsey...	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
Charles C. Paine....	Milwaukee.
Otto Laverrenz.....	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Edward B. Simpson.	Milwaukee.
John Bentley	Milwaukee.
Christ. S. Raesser...	Milwaukee.
Charles L. Colby	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Luther F. Gilson ...	Milwaukee.
Washington Boorse.	Milwaukee.
Patrick Merrity	Hale's Corn'rs
MONROE.	
Eli Waste.....	Sparta.
Robert Campbell ..	Glendale.
MARINETTE, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
OUTAGAMIE.	
John C. Petersen ...	Appleton.
James H. McMurdo.	Hortonville.

*Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.	
Wm. H. Fitzgerald...	Cedarburg.
PEPIN. ‡	
William Allison	Durand.
PIERCE.	
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.
PORTAGE.	
Thomas H. McDill...	McDill.
RACINE.	
Wm. P. Packard.....	Racine.
John Bosustow.....	Yorkville.
RICHLAND.	
William H. Joslin ...	Richl'd Cent'r
John H. Case.....	Eagle Corn'rs.
ROCK.	
Richard J. Burdge ..	Beloit.
Franklin S. Lawrence	Janesville.
Simon L. Lord.....	Edgerton.
ST. CROIX.	
James Hill.....	Warren.
SAUK.	
Ephraim Blakeslee ..	Ironton.
Thomas Gillespie ...	Kilbourn City.
SHEBOYGAN.	
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.
Eugene McIntyre ...	Waldo.
John Ruch.....	Boltonville.
TREMPEALEAU.	
Alex. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
VERNON.	
Jacob Eckhardt, Jr.	De Soto.
David C. Yakey....	Bloomingdale.
WALWORTH.	
George R. Allen	Genoa Junc.
Dwight B. Barnes...	Delavan.
C. S. Blanchard.....	East Troy.
WASHINGTON.	
Jacob C. Place.....	Hartford.
Baruch S. Weil.....	West Bend.
WAUKESHA.	
John Schmidt	Tess Corners.
William Small.....	Sussex.
WAUPACA.	
Sewall A. Phillips ..	Royalton.
Nels Anderson.....	Scandinavia.
WAUSHARA.	
Chas. W. Moors.....	Hancock.
WINNEBAGO.	
William Wall	Oshkosh.
A. H. F. Krueger....	Neenah.
Hiram W. Webster..	Omro.
David R. Bean.....	Waukau.

‡ And part of Buffalo county.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1881.
Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.
Chief Clerk—CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. W. BAKER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	William A. Ellis.	Peshtigo.	18	G. E. Sutherland	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly..	Green Bay.	19	J F. Hamilton ..	Neenah.
3	Albert L. Phillips	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith. ..	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas ...	Pr'rie du Ch'n	21	Chas. F. Crosby.	Wausau.
5	I.W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter..	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul..	Milwaukee.	23	Frederick Kusel	Watertown.
7	Edw. B. Simpson	Milwaukee.	24	Sam. S. Fifield	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles..	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	James F. Wiley .	Hancock.	26	Matt. Anderson.	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.	Sussex.	27	G. E. McKeeby.	Lodi.
11	Thomas B. Scott	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew.	Richl'd Cent'r
12	J. W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	29	A. Finkelnburg.	Fountain City
13	A. K. Delaney..	Mayville.	30	Michael Griffin..	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman	Baraboo.	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Geo. W. Ryland.	Lancaster.	33	Geo. F. Hunt....	West Bend.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—IRA. B. BRADFORD, of Eau Claire.
Chief Clerk—JOHN E. ELDRED. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. W. CHURCH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA and PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce	Friendship.	James A. Taylor ...	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR and WOOD.	
		Myron H. McCord..	Merrill.
George D. McDill....	Osceola Mills.	COLUMBIA.	
BROWN.		William T. Parry...	Portage.
Benjamin Fontaine..	Green Bay.	Evan W. Lloyd.....	Cambria.
James J. Rasmussen	Fort Howard.		
Maurice B. Brennan.	Morrison.	CRAWFORD.	
		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers'Gr've
BUFFALO.*			
Richard R. Kempter.	Alma.	DANE.	
		Samuel J. Coldwell.	Mazomanie.
CALUMET.		Louis K. Luse.....	Stoughton.
C. H. M. Peterson...	New Holstein.	Henry B. Howe	Nora.

* In part.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature — continued.

Names.	Post Office.
DODGE.	
John Steele.....	Alderly.
William Liscow.....	Iron Ridge.
George Jess.....	Waupun.
Edw. C. McFetridge .	Beaver Dam.
DOOR.	
Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.
DUNN.	
Geo. H. Chamberlin.	Rock Falls.
EAU CLAIRE.	
Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.
FOND DU LAC.	
James E. Gee	Brandon.
Benjamin H. Bettis..	Waupun.
James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.
Fred. Konz	Calvary.
GRANT.	
James H. Cabanis ...	Georgetown.
Henry S. Keene.. ..	Lancaster.
Edward I. Kidd.....	Millville.
GREEN.	
Cyrus Troy....	Monticello.
Burr Sprague	Brodhead.
GREEN LAKE.	
William Paddock	Markesan.
IOWA.	
Melancthon J. Briggs.	Dodgeville.
Jefferson W. Rewey..	Mifflin.
JACKSON.	
Alvin S. Trow	Merrillan.
JEFFERSON *	
H. E. Humphrey	Ixonia Center.
John D. Bullock. ...	Johnson's C'k
Samuel A. Craig.....	Ft. Atkinson.
JUNEAU.	
Thaddeus K. Dunn ..	Wonewoc.
John T. Kingston....	Necedah.
KENOSHA.	
Walter S. Maxwell..	Kenosha.
KEWAUNEE.	
John M. Read †.....	Kewaunee.
LA CROSSE.	
John Bradley.	Bangor.
LA FAYETTE.	
A. O. Chamberlain..	Darlington.
Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
MANITOWOC.	
Thomas Gleeson....	Grimm's.
Ira P. Smith	Mishicot.
Chas. E. Estabrook.	Manitowoc.
MARATHON.	
John Ringle	Wausau.
MARQUETTE.	
C. F. Roskie	Montello.
MILWAUKEE.	
A. K. Shepard	Milwaukee.
Otto Laverrenz	Milwaukee.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
E. P. Matthews.....	Milwaukee.
Thomas M. Corbett.	Milwaukee.
Henry Herzer.....	Milwaukee.
William S. Stanley..	Milwaukee.
Theo. O. Hartmann.	Milwaukee.
Luther F. Gilson....	Milwaukee.
William Pierron ...	Silver Springs
David J. Price	Bay View.
MONROE.	
William J. Austin..	Leon.
John O'Brien.....	Wilton.
OCONTO, LANGLADE, MARINETTE AND SHAWANO.	
Ernest Funke..	Oconto.
OUTAGAMIE.	
Henry C. Sloan.	Appleton.
James H. McMurdo.	Hortonville.

† Resigned Dec. 17, 1880, and Joseph E. Darbellay of Kewaunee was elected to fill vacancy.

* Fifth and Sixth Wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature — continued.

Names.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.	
Chas. G. Meyer.....	Port Wash'g'n
*PEPIN.	
George Tarrant	Durand.
PIERCE.	
Franklin L. Gilson	Ellsworth.
PORTAGE.	
James E. Rogers....	Stevens Point.
RACINE.	
Norton J. Field.....	Racine.
Sidney A. Sage.....	West.U'n Jun
RICHLAND.	
Birney M. Jarvis	Cazenovia.
John H. Case.....	Eagle Corners
ROCK.	
Martin V. Pratt.....	Evansville.
Franklin S. Lawrence	Janesville.
James Menzies.....	Rock Prairie.
ST. CROIX.	
Merton Herrick.....	Hudson.
SAUK.	
Ephraim Blakeslee..	Ironton.
Thomas Gillespie ...	Kilbourn City
SHEBOYGAN.	
August Selsemeyer .	Howard's Gr'v
Maurice D. L. Fuller	Plymouth.
Roswell H. Tripp .	Hingham.
TREMPEALEAU.	
Peder Ekern.....	Pigeon Falls.
VERNON.	
T. O. Juve	Rising Sun.
Allen Rusk	Liberty.
WALWORTH.	
William Meadows ..	Lyons.
Dwight B. Barnes ..	Delavan.
Lindsey J. Smith...	Troy Center.
WASHINGTON.	
John F. Schwalbach	S.Germant'wn
JosephW.Holehouse	Barton.
WAUKESHA.	
John A. Lins..	Eagle.
John E. Seabold ...	Menomonee F.
WAUPACA.	
Sewall A. Phillips..	Royalton.
Charles A. Davis ...	Bear Creek...
WAUSHARA.	
Charles W. Moors ..	Hancock.
WINNEBAGO.	
William Wall	Oshkosh.
Selden M. Bronson	Menasha.
George H. Buckstaff	Oshkosh.
Thomas J. Bowles .	Elo.

*And part of Buffalo county.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Territorial Organization.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1838	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19, 1842	76 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

State Organization.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 17th	69 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	97 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	121 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	55 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 11th	April 2d	83 days	127
1861	January 9th	April 17th	112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	122 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th		
1863	January 14th	April 2d	79 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	53 days	133
1876	January 12th	March 14th	63 days	133
1877	January 10th	March 8th	58 days	133
1878	January 9th	March 21st	76 days	133
1878	June 4th	June 7th		
1879	January 8th	March 5th	57 days	133
1880	January 14th	March 17th	64 days	133
1881	January 12th	April 4th	83 days	133

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

Constitutional Conventions.

FIRST CONVENTION.

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

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65

Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge,	from July 4, 1836, to Oct. 5, 1841
James Duane Doty,	from Oct. 5, 1841, to Sept. 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	from Sept. 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge,	from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	appointed by Andrew Jackson.	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field,	appointed by John Tyler,	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	appointed by James K. Polk,	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin,	appointed by James K. Polk,	Feb. 24, 1846

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	Aug., 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	Nov., 1838

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird,	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells,	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	March 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson,	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	appointed by Gov. Tallmadge,	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith.	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

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

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

NOTE.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey,	Lancaster,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell,	Madison,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	Milwaukee,	from Mar. 21, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford,	Oshkosh,	from Mar. 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Alex. W. Randall,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey,	Shopiere,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862
Edward Salomon,	Milwaukee,	from Ap'l 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild,	Madison,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874
Wm. R. Taylor,	Cottage Grove,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	Viroqua,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to .....

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes,	Jefferson,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beall,	Taycheedah,	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell,	La Crosse,	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble,	Whitewater,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon,	Milwaukee,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton,*	Columbus,	from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sept. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner,	Elkhorn,	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound,	Chippewa Falls,	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit,	Kenosha,	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker,	Pleasant Valley,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham,	Chippewa Falls,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield,	Ashland,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to .....

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh,	Delavan,	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow,	Waukesha,	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson,	Green Bay,	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex. T. Gray,	Janesville,	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones,	Belmont,	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey,	Shopiere,	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis,	Columbus,	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild,	Madison,	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen,	Mineral Point,	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese,	Portage	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle,	Prairie du Chien,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans B. Warner,	Ellsworth,	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme,	Kenosha,	from Jan. 2, 1882, to .....

* Ex-officio, as President of Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jairus C. Fairchild,	Madison,	from June	7, 1848,	to Jan.	5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen,	Cedarburg,	from Jan.	5, 1852,	to Jan.	7, 1856
Charles Kuehn,	Manitowoc,	from Jan.	7, 1856,	to Jan.	4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings,	Trempealeau,	from Jan.	4, 1858,	to Jan.	1, 1866
William E. Smith,	Fox Lake,	from Jan.	1, 1866,	to Jan.	3, 1870
Henry Bætz,	Manitowoc,	from Jan.	3, 1870,	to Jan.	5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn,	Milwaukee,	from Jan.	5, 1874,	to Jan.	7, 1878
Richard Guenther,	Oshkosh,	from Jan.	7, 1878,	to Jan.	2, 1882
Edward C. McFetridge,	Beaver Dam,	from Jan.	2, 1882,	to	

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

James S. Brown,	Milwaukee,	from June	7, 1848,	to Jan.	7, 1850
S. Park Coon,	Milwaukee,	from Jan.	7, 1850,	to Jan.	5, 1852
Experience Estabrook,	Geneva,	from Jan.	5, 1852,	to Jan.	2, 1854
George B. Smith,	Madison,	from Jan.	2, 1854,	to Jan.	7, 1856
William R. Smith,	Mineral Point,	from Jan.	7, 1856,	to Jan.	4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck,	Oshkosh,	from Jan.	4, 1858,	to Jan.	2, 1860
James H. Howe,	Green Bay,	from Jan.	2, 1860,	to Oct.	7, 1862
Winfield Smith,	Milwaukee,	from Oct.	7, 1862,	to Jan.	1, 1866
Charles R. Gill,	Watertown,	from Jan.	1, 1866,	to Jan.	3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow,	Dellona,	from Jan.	3, 1870,	to Jan.	5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan,	Beaver Dam,	from Jan.	5, 1874,	to Jan.	7, 1878
Alexander Wilson,	Mineral Point,	from Jan.	7, 1878,	to Jan.	2, 1882
Leander F. Frisby,	West Bend,	from Jan.	2, 1882,	to	

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root,	Waukesha,	from Jan.	1, 1849,	to Jan.	5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd,	Shullsburg,	from Jan.	5, 1852,	to Jan.	2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright,	Pr'irie du Ch'n	from Jan.	5, 1854,	to May	29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry,	Racine,	from June	26, 1855,	to Jan.	4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper,	Madison,	from Jan.	4, 1858,	to Jan.	2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard,	Platteville,	from Jan.	2, 1860,	to Sep.	30, 1864
John G. McMynn,	Racine,	from Oct.	1, 1864,	to Jan.	6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig,	Madison,	from Jan.	6, 1868,	to Jan.	3, 1870
Samuel Fallows,	Milwaukee,	from Jan.	6, 1870,	to Jan.	4, 1874
Edward Searing,	Milton,	from Jan.	4, 1874,	to Jan.	7, 1878
William C. Whitford,	Milton,	from Jan.	7, 1878,	to Jan.	2, 1882
Robert Graham,	Oshkosh,	from Jan.	2, 1882,	to	

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

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

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

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

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

John Taylor,	Waupun,	from Mar.	28, 1853,	to Apr.	2, 1853
Henry Brown,	Fond du Lac,	from Apr.	2, 1853,	to Jan.	2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks,	Baraboo,	from Jan.	2, 1854,	to Jan.	7, 1856
Edward McGarry,	Milwaukee,	from Jan.	7, 1856,	to Jan.	4, 1858
Edward M. MacGraw,	Sheboygan,	from Jan.	4, 1858,	to Jan.	2, 1860
Hans C. Heg,	Waterford,	from Jan.	2, 1860,	to Jan.	6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges,	Oshkosh,	from Jan.	6, 1862,	to Jan.	4, 1864
Henry Cordier,	Waupun,	from Jan.	4, 1864,	to Jan.	3, 1870
George F. Wheeler,	Springvale,	from Jan.	3, 1870,	to Jan,	4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 155, Laws of 1871—Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 238, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson,	Beloit,	from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
Martin J. Argard,	Eau Claire,	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874; made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

John W. Hoyt,	Madison,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Geo. H. Paul,	Milwaukee,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn,	Oshkosh,	from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb,	Fond du Lac,	from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner,	Portage,	from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1881
N. P. Haugen,	Ellsworth,	from Feb. 15, 1881, to.....

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

(By Chapter 56, Section 32, General Laws of 1867, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, which office was made elective by Chapter 300, laws of 1881.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison, - - from April 1, 1878, to..... .....

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Courts were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.)

Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J.,	4th	August 28, 1848, to	Jan. 1, 1851
Edward V. Whiton, A. J.,	1st	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Levi Hubbell, A. J.,*	2d	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J.,	3d	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J.,	5th	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Timothy O. Howe, A. J.,	4th	January 1, 1851, to	June 1, 1853
Wiram Knowlton, A. J.,	6th	August 6, 1850, to	June 1, 1853

Name.	Title.	Date.	Exp'n of term.
Edward V. Whiton,	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon,	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan,	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole,	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to	1st. M. Jan. 1892
Samuel Crawford,	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to	June 19, 1855
Abram D. Smith,	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole,	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to	Nov. 14, 1880
Byron Paine,	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer,	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to	Sept. 11, 1867
Byron Paine,	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon,	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to	1st M. Jan. 1884
David Taylor,	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to	1st M. Jan. 1886
Harlow S. Orton,	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to	1st M. Jan 1888
John B. Cassoday,	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to	1st. M. Jan. 1890

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham,	Appointed Jan. Term,	1849
Samuel W. Beall,	Appointed Dec. 12,	1849
La Fayette Kellogg,	Appointed June 1,	1853
Clarence Kellogg,	Appointed June 11,	1878

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*Elected Chief Justice, June 18, 1851.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838
James D. Doty.	Aug. 5, 1840
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
John H. Tweedy .	Sep. 6, 1847

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851
Charles Durkee..... .	Feb. 1, 1855
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 22, 1863
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 26, 1869
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
Angus Cameron	Feb. 3, 1875
Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 22, 1879
Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1881
Angus Cameron	Mar. 10, 1881

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

1*st Dist.*—William Pitt Lynde.*
2*d* " Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1*st Dist.*—Charles Durkee.
2*d* " Orsamus Cole.
3*d* " James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1*st Dist.*—Charles Durkee.
2*d* " Ben C. Eastman.
3*d* " John B. Macy.

XXXIIId Congress, 1853-55.

1*st Dist.*—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2*d* " Ben C. Eastman.
3*d* " John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

1*st Dist.*—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2*d* " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3*d* " Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

1*st Dist.*—John F. Potter.
2*d* " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3*d* " Charles Billinghurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

1*st Dist.*—John F. Potter.
2*d* " Cadwallader C. Washburn
3*d* " Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1*st Dist.*—John F. Potter.
2*d* " Luther Hanchett.†
Walter D. McIndoe.
3*d* " 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.

1*st Dist.*—James S. Brown.
2*d* " Ithamar C. Sloan.
3*d* " Amasa Cobb.
4*th* " Charles A. Eldredge.
5*th* " Ezra Wheeler.
6*th* " Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1*st Dist.*—Halbert E. Paine.
2*d* " Ithamar C. Sloan.
3*d* " Amasa Cobb.
4*th* " Charles A. Eldredge.
5*th* " Philetus Sawyer.
6*th* " Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

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

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

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

XLIId Congress, 1871-73.

1*st Dist.*— Alexander Mitchell.
2*d* " Gerry W. Hazelton.
3*d* " J. Allen Barber.
4*th* " Charles A. Eldredge.
5*th* " Philetus Sawyer.
6*th* " Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIId Congress, 1873-75.

1*st Dist.*— Charles G. Williams.
2*d* " Gerry W. Hazelton.
3*d* " J. Allen Barber.
4*th* " Alexander Mitchell.
5*th* " Charles A. Eldredge.
6*th* " Philetus Sawyer.
7*th* " Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8*th* " Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

1*st Dist.*— Charles G. Williams.
2*d* " Lucien B. Caswell.
3*d* " Henry S. Magoon.
4*th* " William Pitt Lynde.
5*th* " Samuel D. Burchard.
6*th* " Alanson M. Kimball.
7*th* " Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8*th* " George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

1*st Dist.*— Charles G. Williams.
2*d* " Lucien B. Caswell.
3*d* " George C. Hazelton.
4*th* " William Pitt Lynde.
5*th* " Edward S. Bragg.
6*th* " Gabriel Bouck.
7*th* " Herman L. Humphrey.
8*th* " Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIth Congress, 1879-81.

1*st Dist.*— Charles G. Williams.
2*d* " Lucien B. Caswell.
3*d* " George C. Hazelton.
4*th* " Peter V. Deuster.
5*th* " Edward S. Bragg.
6*th* " Gabriel Bouck.
7*th* " Herman L. Humphrey.
8*th* " Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

1*st Dist.*— Charles G. Williams.
2*d* " Lucien B. Caswell.
3*d* " George C. Hazelton.
4*th* " Peter V. Deuster.
5*th* " Edward S. Bragg.
6*th* " Richard Guenther.
7*th* " Herman L. Humphrey.
8*th* " 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.
1*st Dist.*—David P. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At Large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
Satterlee Clark.
1*st Dist.*—Philo White.
2*d* " Beriah Brown.
3*d* " Charles Billinghurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At Large—Edward D. Holton.
James H. Knowlton.
1*st Dist.*—Gregor Menzel.
2*d* " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At Large—Walter D. McIndoe.
Bradford Rixford.
1*st Dist.*—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3*d* " Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 8.

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

1868. Elected November 3.

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

1872. Elected November 5.

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

1876. Elected November 7.

At Large—William H. Hiner.
Francis Campbell.
1*st Dist.*—T. D. Weeks.
2*d* " T. D. Lang.
3*d* " Daniel L. Downs.
4*th* " Casper M. Sanger.
5*th* " Charles Luling.
6*th* " James H. Foster.
7*th* " Charles B. Solberg.
8*th* " John H. Knapp.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End.
Knud Langland.
1*st Dist.*—Lucius S. Blake.
2*d* " John Kellogg.
3*d* " George E. Weatherby.
4*th* " William P. McLaren.
5*th* " C. T. Lovell.
6*th* " E. L. Browne.
7*th* " F. H. Kribbs.
8*th* " John T. Kingston.

Election Statistics.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President, from 1856 to 1880.

[BY STATES.]

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Weaver. G. B.	Scattering.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.
Alabama	56,240	91,675	4,640	.....	102,002	68,230
Arkansas	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	58,071	38,669
California	80,348	80,443	3,381	.....	76,464	79,269
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	.....	13,316	14,154
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	.....	61,934	59,034
Delaware	14,140	15,175	120	.....	13,381	10,752
Florida	23,632	27,922	.....	.....	*24,285	24,327
Georgia	58,086	102,000	.....	.....	130,088	50,446
Illinois	318,716	277,321	26,358	596	258,601	278,232
Indiana	232,164	225,523	12,986	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,827	.....	112,121	171,326
Kansas	121,525	59,788	19,710	35	37,902	78,322
Kentucky	105,159	149,068	11,499	258	159,690	97,156
Louisiana	38,638	65,077	443	.....	†70,508	75,135
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	135	49,823	66,300
Maryland	78,513	93,633	825	.....	91,779	71,980
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	799	108,777	150,063
Michigan	185,195	131,301	34,895	1,262	141,595	166,901
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	.....	48,799	72,962
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri	258,587	208,609	35,045	.....	203,077	145,029
Nebraska	54,967	28,502	3,810	.....	17,554	31,916
Nevada	7,895	8,636	.....	.....	9,308	10,383
N'w H'mpshire	44,852	40,794	528	180	38,509	41,539
New Jersey	120,543	122,546	2,620	176	115,962	103,517
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,592	521,949	489,207
North Carolina	115,616	124,204	1,134	.....	125,427	103,419
Ohio	375,048	340,831	6,456	2,616	323,182	330,698
Oregon	20,619	19,955	245	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,983	366,158	384,122
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	234	25	10,712	15,787
South Carolina	57,947	112,036	547	.....	90,896	91,786
Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465	.....	133,166	89,566
Texas	53,298	146,486	26,244	.....	104,803	44,803
Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215	105	20,254	44,092
Virginia	84,020	128,586	139	.....	139,670	95,558
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	.....	56,455	42,693
Wisconsin	144,398	114,644	7,986	159	123,927	130,068
Totals	4,441,184	4,435,121	302,851	10,606	4,299,893	4,048,928
Total vote	.....	.....	9,189,665	.....	.....	8,442,049

*The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

†The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Wells returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The McEnery returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 83,723; Hayes, 77,174.

Popular Vote for President—continued.

States.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib. Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas .:.	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California ...	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut.	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,951	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143	189,996	158,730
Indiana.....	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	131,233	71,134	150,309	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky....	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana ...	59,975	66,466	33,263	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachus'ts	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan ...	136,202	77,027	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota...	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi..	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,783	72,750	31,678
Nebraska....	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
N.Hampshire	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey..	91,611	76,801	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York ...	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,883	368,735	361,986
N. Carolina..	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,030	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,993	6,548	14,349	8,718
S. Carolina ..	72,290	22,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee ...	83,655	94,391	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia..	32,283	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,488
Wisconsin ...	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Total	3,579,793	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote ..	6,457,318		5,716,788		4,034,789	

Popular Vote for President — continued.

States.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincoln. Rep.	Br'kinridge. Dem.	Bell. Union.	Douglas Dem.	Fremont Rep.	Fillmore. Amer.	Buchanan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	48,831	27,875	13,651	.....	28,552	46,739
Arkansas	.....	28,732	20,093	5,227	.....	10,787	21,910
California	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	36,165	55,365
Connecticut	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,995
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,894	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida	.....	8,543	5,437	367	.....	4,833	6,358
Georgia	.....	51,889	42,886	11,590	.....	42,228	56,578
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	66,058	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana	.....	22,681	20,204	7,625	.....	20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,620	39,240
Michigan	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	40,797	25,040	3,283	.....	24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,028	31,317	58,372	58,081	.....	48,524	58,164
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey	58,324	.....	.....	62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York	362,646	.....	.....	312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
North Carolina	.....	48,539	44,990	.....	.....	26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244	.....	.....	7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	64,700	69,274	11,350	.....	66,178	73,638
Texas	.....	47,548	15,438	.....	.....	15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,849	39,561	515	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,290	291	60,310	89,706
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	86,110	888	161	65,021	66,090	579	52,843
Totals	1,866,452	847,953	590,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	874,534	1,838,189
Whole vote	.....	4,680,193	.....		.....	4,053,987	.....

†Electors chosen by legislature.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE FROM 1860.

States.	1880.		1876.		1872.		1868.		1864.		1860.			
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Grant.	Greeley.†	Grant.	Seymour.	Lincoln.	McClell'n.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Douglas.
Alabama	....	10	....	10	10	....	8	....	*...	*...	....	9	....	....
Arkansas	....	6	....	6	‡6	....	5	....	*...	*...	....	4	....	....
California	1	5	6	....	6	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	....	....
Colorado	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	6	....	....	6	6	..	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	....
Delaware	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	..	3	....	3	..	....
Florida	....	4	**4	....	4	....	3	..	*...	*...	....	3	....	....
Georgia	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	9	*...	*...	....	10	....	....
Illinois	21	....	21	..	21	....	16	....	16	....	11	....	....	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	15	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	....
Iowa	11	....	11	....	11	....	8	....	8	..	4	..	....	....
Kansas	5	....	5	....	5	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	....	12	..	12	....	12	....	11	..	11	..	....	12	....
Louisiana	....	8	**8	....	‡8	....	....	7	*...	*...	....	6	....	....
Maine	7	..	7	..	7	....	7	....	7	....	8	....	....	....
Maryland	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	7	7	....	....	8	....	....
Massachu'et's	13	....	13	....	13	..	12	....	12	....	13	....	....	....
Michigan	11	....	11	....	11	....	8	....	8	....	6	....	....	....
Minnesota	5	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	..	....
Mississippi	....	8	....	8	8	....	*...	*...	*...	*...	....	7	....	....
Missouri	....	15	....	15	..	15	11	....	11	....	..	....	..	9
Nebraska	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	3	3	..	3	..	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hampshr'e	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	..	..	....
New Jersey	....	9	..	9	9	..	....	7	....	7	4	....	....	....
New York	35	....	....	35	35	....	....	33	33	....	35	....	....	....
N. Carolina	....	10	....	10	10	....	9	..	*...	....	....	10	....	....
Ohio	22	....	22	....	22	....	21	....	21	..	22	..	....	....
Oregon	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	29	..	29	....	29	....	26	....	26	....	27	....	....	....
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	4	..	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....
S. Carolina	....	7	7	....	7	....	6	....	*...	*...	....	8	....	..
Tennessee	..	12	....	12	....	12	10	....	*...	*...	....	....	12	....
Texas	....	8	....	8	....	8	*...	*...	*...	*...	....	4	....	....
Vermont	5	....	5	....	5	.	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	....
Virginia	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	*...	*...	*...	*...	....	15	....
W. Virginia	....	5	....	5	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	..	....	....
Wisconsin	10	....	10	....	10	....	8	....	8	....	5	..	....	....
Total	217	152	185	184	300	66	214	80	213	21	180	72	39	12

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

† The states in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral college, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1.

‡ The election in Arkansas and Louisiana was contested in 1872, but the vote was counted for Grant.

** The election in Louisiana and Florida was contested in 1876, but the vote was counted for Hayes by the Electoral Commission.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN

From 1848 to 1880.

NOTE.—Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty-fourth in 1880.

Election. No.	Year.	Candidates for President.	Vote for Candidates. Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Total Vote. Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor	13,747	35.1	..	..	39,166	.....	....	4
		Lewis Cass	15,001	38 3	*1,254	4	.....	.....	....	..
		Martin Van Buren	10,418	26.6	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
17	1852	Franklin Pierce	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	64,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott	22,240	34.4	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		John P. Hale	8,814	13.6	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
18	1856	James Buchanan	52,843	44.2	.....	..	119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont	66,090	55.3	12,668	5	.....	.....	....	..
		Millard Fillmore	579	.5	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
19	1860	Abraham Lincoln	86,110	56 6	20,040	5	152,180	32,668	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge	888	.6	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		John Bell	161	.1	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		S. A. Douglas	65,021	42.7	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
20	1864	Abraham Lincoln	83,458	55.9	17.574	8	149,312	†2,838	†1.8	8
		Geo. B. McClellan	65,884	44.1	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	56.2	24,150	8	193,564	44,222	29 6	8
		Horatio Seymour	84,707	43.8	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant	104 997	54.6	17,686	10	192,308	†1,256	†.7	10
		Horace Greeley	86,477	45.0	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		Charles O'Conor	834	.4	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden	123,927	48.4	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		Peter Cooper	1,509	.6	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		G. C. Smith	27	....	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
24	1880	James A. Garfield	144,398	54.1	21,709	10	267,102	11,051	4.3	10
		Winfield S. Hancock	114,644	42.9	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		J. B. Weaver	7,986	03.0	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		Neal Dow	68	....	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..
		J. B. Phelps	91	....	.....	..	.....	.....	....	..

*Plurality. †Decrease.

POPULAR VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Note.—No returns of the popular vote for President are preserved with any reliable data previous to 1824.

Election. Date	Candidates Elected.	Opposing Candidates.	States Voting.	Total Vote.	Increase. Vote.	Increase. Per Cent.
1824	John Q. Adams ...	Jackson, Crawford, Clay	24	352,062	.....	.....
1828	Andrew Jackson..	John Q. Adams...	24	1,155,328	*804,266	*228.4
1832	Andrew Jackson..	Clay, Floyd, Wirt..	24	1,250,799	94,471	8.2
1836	Martin Van Buren	W. H. Harrison, etc	26	1,498,205	247,406	19.8
1840	Wm. H. Harrison .	Van Buren, Birney	26	2,410,778	912,573	60.9
1844	James K. Polk ..	Clay and Birney...	26	2,698,611	287,833	11.9
1848	Zachary Taylor ...	Cass & Van Buren	30	2,871,903	173,297	6.4
1852	Franklin Pierce...	Scott and Hale ...	31	3,144,201	272,293	9.5
1856	James Buchanan..	Fremont, Fillmore	31	4,053,907	909,766	28.9
1860	Abraham Lincoln.	Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas	33	4,676,853	622,886	15.4
1864	Abraham Lincoln.	Geo. B. McClellan.	25	4,024,792	.....	.....
1868	Ulysses S. Grant..	Horatio Seymour..	34	5,724,684	.....	.....
1872	Ulysses S. Grant..	Horace Greeley, etc	37	6,466,165	†1,789,312	†38 3
1876	R. B. Hayes.	S. J. Tilden, etc. ..	38	8,412,733	1,946,568	30.1
1880	J. A. Garfield.....	W. S. Hancock, etc	38	9,189,665	776,932	9.2

*The electors of six States for 1821 were chosen by the Legislature; in 1828 they were all chosen by the people, except in South Carolina. This will explain the great increase of the popular vote at the election of 1828.

†Increase from 1860 to 1872.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States, 1789-1880

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	† Presidents.				† Vice-Presidents.	
				Candidates.	Vote. States.	Vote. Popular.	Vote. Electoral.	Candidates.	Elect. Vote.
1789	‡10	73	.....	George Washington	..	.....	69	.....	...
			.....	John Adams	..	.....	...	.....	34
			.....	John Jay	..	.....	...	.....	9
			.....	R. H. Harrison	..	.....	...	.....	6
			.....	John Rutledge	..	.....	...	.....	6
			.....	John Hancock	..	.....	...	.....	4
			.....	George Clinton	..	.....	...	.....	3
			.....	Samuel Huntingdon	..	.....	...	.....	2
			.....	John Milton	..	.....	...	.....	2
			.....	James Armstrong	..	.....	...	.....	1
			.....	Benjamin Lincoln	..	.....	...	.....	1
			.....	Edward Telfair	..	.....	...	.....	1
				Vacancies	..	.....	4	.....	4
1792	15	135	Fed.	George Washington	..	.....	132	.....	...
			Fed.	John Adams	..	.....	...	.....	77
			Rep.	George Clinton	..	.....	...	.....	50
			.....	Thomas Jefferson	..	.....	...	.....	4
			.....	Aaron Burr	..	.....	...	.....	1
				Vacancies	..	.....	3	.....	3
1796	16	138	Fed.	John Adams	..	.....	71	.....	...
			Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	..	.....	...	.....	68
			Fed.	Thomas Pinckney	..	.....	...	.....	59
			Rep.	Aaron Burr	..	.....	...	.....	30
			.....	Samuel Adams	..	.....	...	.....	15
			.....	Oliver Ellsworth	..	.....	...	.....	11
			.....	George Clinton	..	.....	...	.....	7
			.....	John Jay	..	.....	...	.....	5
			.....	James Iredell	..	.....	...	.....	3
			.....	George Washington	..	.....	...	.....	2
			.....	John Henry	..	.....	...	.....	2
			.....	S. Johnson	..	.....	...	.....	2
			.....	Charles C. Pinckney	..	.....	...	.....	1
1800	16	138	Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	..	.....	73	.....	...
			Rep.	Aaron Burr	..	.....	...	.....	73
			Fed.	John Adams	..	.....	...	.....	65
			Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	..	.....	...	.....	64
			.....	John Jay	..	.....	...	.....	1

†Previous to the election of 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice-President.

‡Three states out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the constitution.

‖There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made upon the 36th ballat, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—10 states; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—4 states; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 states.

Summary of Popular and Electoral votes — continued.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elect. Vote.	Political Party.	*Presidents.* Candidates.	Vote. States.	Vote. Popular.	Vote. Electoral	*Vice-Presidents.* Candidates.	Elect. Vote.
1804	17	176	Rep..	Thomas Jefferson ..	15	.....	162	George Clinton...	162
			Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney	2	.....	14	Rufus King.....	14
1808	17	176	Rep..	James Madison....	12	.....	122	George Clinton...	113
			Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney	5	.....	47	Rufus King.....	47
			.....	George Clinton....	..	.....	6	John Langdon ...	9
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	James Madison...	3
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	James Monroe....	3
			.....	Vacancy.....	..	.....	1	.....	1
1812	18	213	Rep..	James Madison.....	11	.....	128	Elbridge Gerry...	131
			Fed .	De Witt Clinton....	7	.....	89	Jared Ingersoll...	86
				Vacancy.....	..	.....	1	.....	1
1816	19	221	Rep..	James Monroe.....	16	.....	183	D. D. Tompkins.	183
			Fed..	Rufus King.....	3	.....	34	John E. Howard..	22
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	James Ross.....	5
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	John Marshall .	4
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	Robert G. Harper	3
				Vacancies	..	.....	4	.....	4
1820	24	235	Rep..	James Monroe...	24	.....	231	D. D. Tompkins..	218
			Opp..	John Q. Adams.....	..	.....	1	Rich. Stockton.	8
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	Daniel Rodney ..	4
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	Robert G. Harper.	1
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	Richard Rush.....	1
				Vacancies	..	.....	3	.....	3
1824	24	261	Rep..	Andrew Jackson...	10	155,872	†99	John C. Calhoun .	182
			Coal..	John Q. Adams.....	8	105,321	84	Nathan Sanford..	30
			Rep..	Wm. H. Crawford..	3	44,282	41	Nathaniel Macon.	24
			Rep..	Henry Clay.....	3	46,587	37	Andrew Jackson.	13
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	M. Van Buren..	9
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	Henry Clay.....	2
				Vacancy.....	..	.....	1	.....	1
1828	24	261	Dem.	Andrew Jackson...	15	647,231	178	John C. Calhoun.	171
			N. R.	John Q. Adams	9	509,097	83	Richard Rush	83
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	William Smith...	7
1832	24	288	Dem.	Andrew Jackson...	15	687,502	219	M. Van Buren....	189
			N. R.	Henry Clay.....	7	530,189	49	John Sergeant....	49
			.....	John Floyd.....	1	33,108	11	Henry Lee	11
			AntM	William Wirt ...	1		7	Amos Ellmaker...	7
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	William Wilkins.	30
				Vacancies	..	.....	2	.....	2
1836	26	294	Dem.	Martin Van Buren..	15	761,549	170	R. M. Johnson‡ ..	147
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison.	7		73	Francis Granger..	77
			Whig	Hugh L. White...	2	736,656	26	John Tyler.....	47
			Whig	Daniel Webster ..	1		14	Wm. Smith.....	23
			Whig	W. P. Mangum...	1		11	.....	...

† No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved up on the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont—13 states; Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee—7 states; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia—4 states.

‡ No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

Summary of Popular and Electoral Votes — continued.

Year of election.	No. of states.	Total elec. vote.	Political party.	*Presidents.* Candidates.	Vote. States.	Vote. Popular.	Vote. Electoral	*Vice-Presidents.* Candidates.	Elec. vote.
1840	26	294	Whig.	Wm. H. Harrison.	10	1,275,017	234	John Tyler...	234
			Dem..	Martin Van Buren	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson	48
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney .	..	7,059	...	.....	...
			.....	.....	..	.....	..	L. W. Tazewell ..	11
			.....	.....	...	.....	...	James K. Polk ...	1
1844	26	275	Dem..	James K. Polk...	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas ...	170
			Whig.	Henry Clay.....	11	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen.	105
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney .	..	62,300	...	.....	...
1848	30	290	Whig.	Zachary Taylor...	15	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore .	163
			Dem..	Lewis Cass.....	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler....	127
			Free S	Martin Van Buren	..	291,263	...	Chas. F. Adams..	...
1852	31	296	Dem..	Franklin Pierce ..	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King	254
			Whig.	Winfield Scott .	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham..	42
			Fr.Dm	John P. Hale.....	..	156,149	...	Geo. W. Julian.	...
1856	31	296	Dem..	James Buchanan.	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge	174
			Rep ..	John C. Fremont.	11	1,341,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton ..	114
			Amer.	Millard Fillmore .	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson...	8
1860	33	303	Rep...	Abraham Lincoln.	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin.	180
			Dem .	J. C. Breckenridge	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane	72
			C. Un.	John Bell	3	589,581	39	Edward Everett..	39
			I. Dem	S. A. Douglas	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson ...	12
1864	†36	314	Rep ..	Abraham Lincoln.	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson.	212
			Dem..	Geo. B. McClellan	3	1,808,725	21	G. H. Pendleton..	21
			Dem..	Vacancies	11	...	81	....	81
1868	‡37	317	Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant.	26	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax..	214
			Dem..	Horatio Seymour.	8	2,709,513	80	F. P. Blair, Jr....	80
			.....	Vacancies	3	....	23	... .	23
1872	37	366	Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant.	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson....	286
			D. & L.	Horace Greeley ..	6	2,834,079	...	B. Gratz Brown ..	47
			Dem..	Charles O'Conor ..	..	29,408	..	Geo. W. Julian...	5
			Temp.	James Black	..	5,608	...	A. H. Colquitt. .	5
			....	T. A. Hendricks..	..	... .	42	John M. Palmer .	3
			.....	B. Gratz Brown ..	..	.....	18	T. E. Bramlette .	3
			.....	Charles J. Jenkins	..	.....	2	W. S. Groesbeck.	1
			.....	David Davis.....	..	.....	1	Willis B. Machen	1
			.....	.....	..	.....	...	N. P. Banks.....	1
				‖Not counted...	..	.....	17	....	14
1876	38	369	Rep ..	R. B. Hayes.. ...	21	4,048,223	185	Wm. A. Wheeler.	185
			Dem..	Samuel J. Tilden.	17	4,299,893	184	T. A. Hendricks..	181
			G. B..	Peter Cooper. .	..	81,740	...	.....	...
			Prohi.	Green Clay Smith	..	9,552	...	.....	...
			.. ....	Scattering.....	..	2,636	...	....	...
1880	38	369	Rep ..	James A. Garfield	20	4,441,184	217	Chester A. Arthur	217
			Dem..	W. S. Hancock...	18	4,435,121	152	Wm. H. English.	152
			G. B..	J. B. Weaver	..	302,754	...	.....	...
			Prohi.	Neal Dow	..	9,861	...	.....	...
			..	Scattering.....	..	1,145	...	....	...

†Eleven states did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
‡Three states did not vote, viz.: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.
‖Three electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant, and 66 for opposing candidates.

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL VOTE CAST

Received by Candidates for President at each Election from 1804 to 1880.

[From the Statistician, San Francisco.]

CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.	CANDIDATES.	Pop.	Elec.
1804			John Floyd..	2.65	3.85	1860		
Th. Jefferson..	....	92.05	Wm Wirt...		2 45	Abr'm Lincoln.	39.91	59.41
C. C. Pinckney	....	7.95	1836			J. Breckinridge	18 08	23.76
1808			M. Van Buren.	50 83	57 82	John Bell..	2.61	2.87
James Madison	....	69.71	W H. Harris'n		24.83	S. A. Douglas .	29.40	3.96
C. C. Pinckney	....	26.86	H. L. White.	49.17	8.85	1864		
Geo. Clinton ..	....	3.43	Dan Webster		4 76	Abr'm Lincoln.	55.06	90.99
1812			W P. Mangum		3.74	G.B. McClellan	44.94	9.01
James Madison	....	58.99	1840			18 8		
DeWitt Clinton	....	41.01	W. H. Harrison	52 89	79.59	U. S. Grant....	52.67	72.79
1816			M. Van Buren.	46.82	20.41	Hor. Seymour.	47.33	27.21
James Monroe.	....	84.23	Jas. G. Birney.	.29	....	872		
Rufus King....	....	15.67	1844			U. S. Grant....	55.63	81.97
1820			James K. Polk	49.55	61.82	Hor'e Greeley .	43 83	18.03
James Monroe.	....	99.57	Henry Clay....	48.14	38.18	Chas. O'Conor.	.45	....
John Q. Adams	....	.43	Jas. G. Birney.	2.31	...	J. R. Black....	.09	....
1824			1848			1876		
John Q. Adams	29.92	32.18	Zachary Taylor	47 36	56.21	R. B. Hayes ...	47.95	50.14
And. Jackson..	44.27	37.93	Lewis Cass....	42 50	43..9	S. J. Tilden....	50 4	49 86
W. H. Crawford	12.58	15.70	M. Van Buren.	10.14		Peter Cooper..	.97	....
Henry Clay....	13.23	14.18	1852			G. C. Smith ...	.11	....
1828			Franklin Pierce	50.93	85.81	Scattering	.03	. ..
And. Jackson..	55.97	68.20	Winfield Scott.	44.10	14.19	1880		
John Q. Adams	44.03	31.80	John P. Hale..	4.97	....	J. A. Garfield	48.33	59.08
1832			1856			W. S. Hancock	48.26	40.70
And. Jackson..	54 96	76 57	Jas. Buchanan.	45 34	8.79	J. B. Weaver..	2..0	....
Henry Clay....	42.39	17.13	J. C. Freemont	33.09	38 51	Neal Dow	.47	....
			Mill'd Fillmore	21.57	2.70	Scattering. ...	.03	....

Ratio of Representation in the House of Representatives.

From 1789 to 1792, according to Constitution,			- - - -	30,000
1792 to 1803, based on 1st census,	1790,		- - - -	33,000
1803 to 1812, "	2d "	1800,	- - - - -	33,000
1812 to 1823, "	d "	1 0,	- - - -	3 ,000
1823 to 1832, "	4th "	1820,	- - - - -	40,000
1832 to 18 3, "	5th "	1 30,	- - - -	47,700
1843 to 1852, "	6th "	1840,	- - - - -	70,680
18 2 to 1863, "	7th "	1850,	- - - -	93,423
1863 to 1872, "	8th "	1860,	- - - - -	127,381
1872 to ...., "	9th "	1870,	- - - -	131,425

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1881 COMPARED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1880.

(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.)

[The difference between the vote of Rusk and Fratt is given as the majority without reference to the vote of the others.]
[The figure after the county is the congressional district in which it is located.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
ADAMS, 8.								
Adams	57	16	3		41		68	28
Big Flats	27	3			24		42	5
Dell Prairie	44	12	3	4	32		84	37
Easton	48	18	5		30		74	24
Jackson	26	3			23		76	10
Leola	16				16		25	
Lincoln	43	5			38		67	20
Monroe	41	10	3		31		72	21
New Chester	28	12			16		49	22
New Haven	63	9	15		54		100	61
Preston	14	8			6		14	16
Quincy	32	22			10		53	28
Richfield	15	11			4		34	17
Rome	11	2	8	1	9		29	5
Springville	57		3		57		65	12
Strong's Prairie	77	25	3		52		142	37
Total	599	156	43	5	443		994	343
ASHLAND, 8.								
Ashland	136	92	2		44		135	120
Butternut 1st dist	64	24		4	40		49	46
Butternut 2d dist	22	26				4	10	25
Butternut 3d dist	6	12				6	8	32
Total	228	154	2	4	74		202	223
BARRON, 8.								
Barron	33	31	5		2		45	36
Cedar Lake	35	8			27		45	12
Clinton	18	5			13		23	8
Cumberland	80	79	34	3	1		114	54
Dallas	44	3	2	37	41		102	29
Maple Grove	45	15			30		68	21
Prairie Farm	105	11			94		143	27
Rice Lake	33	18	2		15		49	19
Shetek	160	14	11	5	146		237	38
Stamfold	37	84	15	4		47	77	166
Sumner	51	20	8		31		83	19
Turtle Lake	57	10			47		41	25
Total	698	298	77	49	400		1027	394

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Bayfield, 8.								
Bayfield	128	1			127		78	86
Brown, 6.								
Allouez	7	33				26	17	37
Ashwaubenon	56	16			40		60	19
Bellevue	19	56				37	24	116
Depere, town	9	63				54	36	104
Depere	102	161	10	3		59	197	207
West Depere	85	134	21			49	184	183
Eaton	21	73				52	30	79
Fort Howard —								
city, 1st ward	25	39	6	3			43	53
2d ward	15	25	16	13			33	39
3d ward	29	20	16	22			38	45
4th ward	30	11	7	3			38	17
5th ward	58	23	9				90	25
6th ward	28	12	3	1			45	22
	185	130	57	42	55		287	201
Glenmore	42	67				25	77	91
Green Bay, town	80	43			37		117	44
city, 1st ward	80	49					130	83
2d ward	167	192	5	2			271	208
3d ward	176	156	1	5			261	179
	423	397	6	7	26		662	470
Holland, east	1	116				115	6	153
west	17	78				61	3	120
Howard	22	71	5			49	81	114
Humboldt	86	46			40		111	78
Lawrence	60	18		6	42		100	42
Morrison	28	86				58	83	163
New Denmark	98	42			56		129	84
Pittsfield	31	22	22		9		59	47
Preble	71	105				34	84	125
Rockland	23	63				40	26	126
Scott	66	110				44	71	141
Suamico	26	35	32			9	94	81
Wrightst'n, east	12	36				24	23	60
west	50	83	30	21		33	126	159
Total	1,620	2,084	183	79		464	2,683	3 034
Buffalo, 7.								
Alma, town	75	20			55		69	37
village	158	58			100		158	66
Belvidere	66	13			53		78	11
Buffalo, town	21	35				14	29	54
city	34	3			31		28	9
Canton	35	29			6		59	45
Cross	30	33		11		3	46	56
Dover	76	7	7		69		115	6
Fountain City, vil	88	86	1		2		110	103
Gilmanton	68	19	24		49		71	17
Glencoe	33	63				31	45	80

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Buffalo — con.								
Lincoln	58	13			45		43	41
Maxville	25	26				1	50	22
Milton	28	40				12	19	32
Modena	82	23			59		127	14
Montana	29	31				5	48	54
Naples	147	31	62		116		260	63
Nelson	135	51	3		84		165	62
Waumandee	48	43			5		68	65
To.al	1,233	624	97	11	609		1,588	837
Burnett, S.								
Bashaw	96	17	1	4	79		14	11
Grantsburg	214	5	3		209		179	10
Marshland	34				34		23	9
Trade Lake	89	6			83		98	5
Veazie	86	8			78			
Wood Lake, No. 1	37				37		39	
No. 2							16	22
Total	556	36	4	4	520		369	57
Calumet, 6.								
Brillion	87	104	7	25		27	118	153
Brothertown	28	89	9	20		61	70	241
Charlestown	81	115	22			34	135	152
Chilton, town	49	114	7	19		65	75	214
city	57	121	2	22		64	67	157
Harrison	24	99				75	85	294
New Holstein	119	84		2	35		179	190
Rantoul	94	117				23	167	145
Stockbridge	101	105	64	53		4	234	208
Woodville	1	103				102	21	237
Total	641	1,051	111	141		410	1,151	1,991
Chippewa, 8.								
Anson	17	17	6	7			87	56
Auburn	21	13	20	33	8		135	55
Big Bend	5	10	1	3		5	36	35
Bloomer	69	101	28	52		32	161	129
Chippewa F'lls—								
1st ward	21	139	12	5			63	170
2d ward	66	109	26	6			137	173
3d ward	42	69	21	6			101	69
4th ward	31	88	17	6			72	93
	160	396	76	23		236	373	505
Eagle Point	66	113	18	46		47	162	277
Edson	44	73	3			29	61	128

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Chippewa —con.								
Flambeau	30	5		1	25		38	18
La Fayette	51	80	16	35		29	176	143
Sigel	34	48	31	1		14	95	80
Wheaton	17	33	16	5		16	161	86
Total	514	869	215	196		375	1,485	1,512
Clark, 7.								
Beaver	14	10			4		37	12
Colby	56	36	11	1	20		120	56
Eaton	26	20	23		6		71	31
Freemont	21	1		3	20		43	6
Grant	63	35	31		28		104	55
Hewitt	16	4	1		12		21	13
Hixon	18	13			5		41	26
Lewis	31	2	2		29		38	12
Loyal	53	22	8		31		94	26
Lynn	16	16	4				36	22
Mayville	83	61	33		22		133	47
Mentor	20	23	25	2		3	94	58
Pine Valley	204	100	48	15	104		272	145
Sherman	37	5	2		32		54	18
Sherwood Forest	16	2			14		24	9
Thorp	20	3	4		17		27	10
Unity	26	13	15	5	13		69	30
Warner	31	28	6		3		67	33
Washburn	16	6		1	10		27	14
Weston, 1st dist.	48	10	9		38		55	13
Weston, 2d dist.	7	21	10			14	17	25
Withee	26	14	6	1	12			
York	21	2	50	1	19		96	10
Total	869	447	288	29	422		1,542	671
Columbia, 2.								
Arlington	32	20	8	2	12		91	61
Caledonia	61	35	8		26		142	108
Columbus, town	34	33	27	1	1		111	88
city, 1st ward	50	25	60				115	41
2d ward	27	35	22				68	56
3d ward	32	64	32				89	78
	109	124	114			15	272	175
Courtland	81	6	43		75		243	54
Dekorra	84	38	70	2	46		164	105
Fort Winnebago	15	52	14			37	46	96
Fountain Prairie	108	41	9		67		188	114
Hampden	33	62	13			29	103	111
Leeds	54	47	4		7		115	105
Lewiston	63	45	2		18		101	80
Lodi	119	32	60	3	87		263	77
Lowville	35	59	4			24	80	90
Marcellon	66	32	6		34		112	73
Newport	78	53	37	13	25		205	95

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Columbia — con.								
Otsego	118	26	8		92		249	77
Pacific	23	6	6		17		42	21
Portage, city —								
1st ward	19	72	8				29	112
2d ward	53	41	12				92	65
3d ward	67	44	30				119	64
4th ward	54	64	13				100	93
5th ward	59	80	9				64	133
	252	301	72			49	404	467
Randolph	54	34	18		20		137	68
Scott	59	15	11		44		105	40
Springvale	40	20	14		20		102	38
West Point	52	34	16		18		107	74
Wyocena	87	47	64		40		189	88
W. w'd Randolph	3	2	6		1		11	3
Total	1,660	1,164	634	21	496		3,572	2,311
Crawford, 3.								
Bridgeport	22	16	1	1	6		34	43
Clayton	126	89	18	8	37		221	215
Eastman	48	77		60		29	69	182
Freeman	87	34	2	10	53		186	62
Haney	10	15	15	27		5	49	37
Marietta	34	33	10	5	1		96	75
Pra'e du Ch'n t'n city, 1st ward	8	29		14		21	16	9
2d ward	40	23	7	3			69	65
3d ward	37	51	9	14			75	118
4th ward	40	40	3	22			67	99
	13	27					19	47
Scott	130	141	19	39		11	220	229
Seneca	54	42		6	12		91	134
Utica	75	60	18	65	15		130	96
Wauzeka	94	35	11	46	59		196	70
	58	65	20	18		7	107	117
Total	746	636	113	299	110		1,415	1,459
Dane, 2.								
Albion	149	18	38		131		298	77
Berry	11	108				97	36	187
Black Earth	83	50	34		33		127	63
Blooming Grove	39	5	5	1		18	86	128
Blue Mounds	86	53	2		33		122	87
Bristol	47	71	23			24	113	146
Burke	59	41	5		18		110	128
Christiana	118	67	101		51		253	166
Cottage Grove	68	74	19			6	131	157
Cross Plains	35	129	3			94	54	213
Dane	68	84	5			16	122	142
Deerfield	55	62	24			7	120	97
Dunkirk	41	38	32	4	8		182	126
Dunn	83	39	5	2	44		162	95

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Dane — con.								
Fitchburg	21	54	6	14		30	60	195
Madison, town	59	39	18	2	20		100	96
city, 1st ward	165	219	38				219	386
2d ward	167	192	34				230	212
3d ward	117	207	23	2			227	373
4th ward	143	150	30	2			182	211
5th ward	78	170	48	1			64	182
	670	1,029	173	5		359	1,022	1,264
Mazomanie	151	87	53	2	64		256	120
Medina	58	96	54			38	146	159
Middleton	69	183	18			114	109	243
Monrose	57	66	61	16		9	137	105
Oregon	127	62	35	32	65		238	120
Perry	102	25	3	2	77		126	27
Primrose	97	25	3	5	72		132	34
Pleasant Springs	69	17	2		52		218	29
Roxbury	20	100				80	43	185
Rutland	93	16	28	12	77		240	36
Springdale	36	116	3	4		80	64	126
Springfield	18	134	7			116	50	243
Stoughton vil	107	65	77		42		206	108
Sun Prairie, town	92	41	13		51		140	88
Sun Prairie vil	58	49	22		9		88	52
Vermont	78	59			19		111	105
Verona	14	97	34	2		83	65	163
Vienna	66	29	4		37		129	70
Westport	65	120	5			55	89	242
Windsor	101	32	3		69		182	59
York	37	59	30	15		22	121	100
Total	3,240	3,491	968	118		281	6,018	5,800
Dodge, 5.								
Ashippun	66	94	29	7		28	144	187
BeaverDam,town	48	86				38	99	173
city, 1st ward	11	80					18	115
2d ward	46	90	7				68	117
3d ward	107	47	22				155	53
4th ward	73	94	4				96	121
	237	320	33			83	335	411
Burnett	66	70	33	2		1	142	97
Calamus	37	42	21			5	135	97
Chester	48	45	4	8	3		104	64
Clymer	92	100		10		68	64	225
Elba	37	69	31	13		32	135	137
Emmet	15	71		5		56	48	255
Fox Lake	125	87	37	3	38		242	157
Herman	48	117	1			69	87	216
Hubbard	92	222	7	20		130	163	462
Hustisford	43	201	12	12		158	9	278
Lebanon	10	64	2	12		54	33	264
Le Roy	55	151	9	6		96	165	138
Lomira	108	115	2			7	185	161
Lowell	133	129	14		4		208	296

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Dodge—con.								
Oak Grove	97	183	5	1		86	205	266
Portland	37	69	28			32	112	156
Randolph, E w'd.	34	22	28		2		70	15
Rubicon	33	127	24			89	111	226
Shields	4	69				65	15	206
Theresa	50	232			182		77	313
Trenton	106	84	20	9	22		207	139
Watertown, city—								
5th ward	16	74	2	3			25	128
6th ward	18	129		9			51	202
	34	203	2	12		169	76	330
Waupun, city—								
south ward	109	8	2	57	91		171	34
Westford	12	53	2			41	39	147
Williamstown	72	276	1	1		204	161	288
Total	1,796	3,319	347	178		1,523	3,624	5,708
Door, 6.								
Bailey's Harbor	44			23	44		52	24
Brussels	38	1		2	37		101	25
Clay Banks	60	5		3	55		90	33
Egg Harbor	40	60		8		20	55	64
Forestville	51	42		4	9		96	96
Gardner	42	5		2	37		67	22
Gibraltar	34	20	7		14		115	26
Jacksonport	33	5		14	28		44	12
Liberty Grove	101			1	101		184	23
Nasewaupee	28	20		14	8		67	46
Sevastopol	51	41		2	10		71	91
Sturg. Bay, 1st D.	297	107	2	9	190		195	158
Sturg. Bay, 2d D.							95	5
Union	27	2		1	25		77	
Washington	20				20		48	10
Total	866	308	9	83	558		1,357	635
Douglas, 8.								
Superior	33	62	4			29	41	76
Dunn, 8.								
Colfax	36	13			23		83	13
Dunn	80	30	31		50		193	95
Eau Galle	57	91	2			31	99	146
Elk Mound	45	18	1		27		87	15
Grant	50	3		1	47		62	16
Hay River	18	8			10		41	4
Lucas	24	10			14		77	23
Menomonie	348	265	40	2	83		612	285
New Haven	28	10	2		18		45	13
Otter Creek	16	4			12		35	8
Peru	17	1			10		45	16

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Dunn — con.								
Red Cedar	39	44				5	83	87
Rock Creek	71	13	5		58		128	20
Sand Creek	36	40				4	106	14
Sheridan	24	2			22		91	12
Sherman	28	3	3		25		77	7
Spring Brook	47	30	59	1	17		158	50
Stanton	72	16	69	12	56		185	48
Tainter	45	31	14		14		106	45
Tiffany	21	8	9	4	13		65	12
Weston	24	23	4	2	1		43	54
Total	1,126	669	239	22	457		2,421	992
Eau Claire, 7.								
Bridge Creek	96	56	101	6	40		288	107
Brunswick	33	111	25			78	122	66
Drammen	39	4			35		64	8
Eau Claire—								
1st ward	59	157	17	2			131	155
2d ward	88	128	22	2			135	138
3d ward	111	57	60				180	55
4th ward	59	54	30				102	72
5th ward	63	117	52	3			154	112
6th ward	54	123	89	7			141	113
7th ward	81	107	69	1			165	76
8th ward	107	152	8				183	148
	522	895	347	15		373	1,191	869
Fairchild	65	39	68		26		122	60
Lincoln	12	113	2	2		101	47	192
Ludington	21	4	1	34	17		38	6
Otter Creek	36	13	5		23		122	45
Pleasant Valley	36	13	53	7	23		150	52
Seymour	2	13				11	9	20
Union	15	42	12			27	49	16
Washington	34	22	41		12		134	34
Total	1,011	1,325	655	64		314	2,336	1,520
Fond du Lac, 5.								
Alto	71	6	4		5	65	211	53
Ashford	30	108	7	5		78	143	255
Auburn	92	88	9	2	4		165	153
Byron	70	91	7	35		21	124	123
Calumet	16	102				86	32	277
Eden	21	95				74	72	215
Eldorado	128	88	1	1	40		220	154
Empire	78	70		13	8		121	117
Fond du Lac, town	78	84	18			6	151	146
city, 1st ward	134	129	4	35			201	184
2d ward	147	170	11	16			230	236
3d ward	156	90	5	31			265	173
4th ward	81	182	7	28			146	266
5th ward	60	38	2	13			139	66

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Fond du L'c-con								
Fond du Lac city, 6th ward	38	68	1	25			77	90
7th ward	72	61		27			105	96
8th ward	95	58	2	51			134	113
	783	796	32	226		13	1,267	1,224
Forest	31	87		8		56	63	192
Friendship	54	66		4		12	8	120
Lamartine	57	69	7	35		12	148	130
Marshfield	13	217		8		204	23	382
Metomen	111	78	59	3	33		277	141
Oakfield	138	33	1	17	105		219	52
Osceola	46	66		26		20	86	145
Ripon, town	105	53	2	1	52		167	86
city, 1st ward	149	97	15	11			211	130
2d ward	124	95	13	3			192	141
	273	192	28	14	81		403	271
Rosendale	82	25	16	5	57		185	69
Springvale	70	72	18	4		2	161	125
Taychedah	18	161	2			143	44	256
Waupun, town	82	8	4	19	74		193	64
city, north ward	71	44	3	57	27		123	91
Total	2,518	2,699	200	561		181	4,683	4,851
Grant, 3.								
Beetown	76	56		32	20		168	139
Bloomington	132	33	11	14	99		212	63
Boscobel	156	53	46		103		250	126
Cassville	109	77	1		32		131	108
Castle Rock	15	39				24	35	103
Clifton	47	15	16		32		152	56
Ellenboro	62	13		1	49		114	41
Fennimore	99	17	10	5	82		160	59
Glen Haven	68	20		17	48		108	54
Harrison	57	26	9		31		150	98
Hazel Green	132	67	7	3	65		209	190
Hickory Grove	43	2	13		41		111	43
Jamestown	41	55	4			14	83	143
Lancaster	251	81	50	1	170		433	172
Liberty	24	17			7		70	76
Lima	59	22	2		37		149	58
Little Grant	31	11	1	14	20		93	30
Marion	31	6	8	2	25		75	43
Millville	34			1	34		38	8
Mount Hope	86	10	1	3	76		121	31
Mount Ida	58	17		2	41		130	68
Muscoda	52	119	1			67	93	167
Paris	47	13		5	34		84	67
Patch Grove	50	28	42	12	22		110	60
Platteville	336	203	97	1	133		568	287
Potosi	104	170	7			66	170	303
Smelser	112	37	18	7	75		194	95
Waterloo	44	20	8		24		89	76
Watterstown	19	18	9		1		61	50

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Grant—con.								
Wingville	53	47	35		6		133	119
Woodville	31	16	2		15		56	62
Wyalusing	53	15	7	3	18		104	43
Total	2,512	1,323	405	123	1,189		4,654	3,038
Green, 3.								
Adams	46	34		9	12		80	84
Albany	150	13	4	100	137		176	36
Brooklyn	99	20	1	34	79		148	43
Cadiz	73	35		8	38		140	111
Clarno	61	47		6	14		117	152
Decatur	243	73	14	16	170		321	122
Exeter	62	43	12	17	19		105	67
Jefferson	85	35	3	6	50		198	116
Jordan	71	22	4	2	49		122	88
Monroe	335	214	68	14	121		531	345
Mt. Pleasant	82	19	34	8	63		186	50
New Glarus	34	42				8	77	94
Spring Grove	75	21		19	54		160	69
Sylvester	85	24	5	5	61		149	50
Washington	36	30		6	6		52	91
York	106	2	14	3	104		177	8
Total	1,643	674	159	253	969		2,740	1,523
Green Lake, 6.								
Berlin, town	42	15	17		27		124	36
city, 1st ward	124	79	17	9			179	134
2d ward	58	47	8	3			104	54
3d ward	103	49	4	5			154	77
	285	175	31	15	110		473	265
Brooklyn	127	41	5	3	86		231	83
Green Lake	76	44	20	2	32		169	132
Kingston	36	49	27	34		13	79	81
Mackford	76	45	44	14	31		201	104
Manchester	69	75	4	10		6	129	117
Marquette	60	15	3	25	45		97	60
Princeton	158	136		6	22		203	197
Ste. Marie	37	25		1	12		50	75
Seneca	17	4		2	13		44	20
Total	983	624	151	112	359		1,764	1,170
Iowa, 3.								
Arena	99	133	86			34	190	172
Clyde	14	58	1			44	32	116
Dodgeville	231	201	128		89		514	269
Eden	53	98	6			45	79	142
Highland	62	258	3	5		196	168	379
Linden	124	34	26		90		319	105
Mifflin	137	44	30		93		230	73

Gubernatorial and Presidential Vote — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Iowa — con.								
Mineral Pt., town	54	21	45		33		176	133
city, 1st ward	114	102	37				190	149
2d ward	70	100	31				127	163
	184	202	68			18	317	312
Moscow	79	33			46		152	54
Pulaski	85	98	17			13	113	177
Ridgeway	144	160	33	1		16	288	221
Waldwick	33	22	15		11		87	101
Wyoming	28	21	46	8	7		78	51
Total	1,377	1,383	504	14		6	2,674	2,310
Jackson, 7.								
Albion	237	156	145	1	81		336	250
Alma	174	58	30	9	116		297	107
Franklin	77		2		77		74	
Garden Valley	32	32	3	18			85	80
Garfield	39	19			20			
Hixton	174	55	6	1	119		243	50
Irving	60	70	7	8		10	97	73
Manchester	28	12	16	18	16		63	12
Melrose	132	21	26	13	111		193	44
Millston	52	10	1	2	42		74	19
Northfield	79		5	10	79		184	1
Springfield	41	80	3			39	132	22
Sullivan, 1st dist.	18	3			15		37	14
2d dist.	16	4			12		26	1
3d dist	31	2	2		29			
Total	1,190	522	246	80	568		1,841	673
Jefferson, 2.								
Aztalan	62	73	3	6		11	113	165
Cold Spring	64	53	1		11		92	50
Concord	53	60	1	8		7	125	156
Farmington	53	113	12	1		60	149	285
Hebron	77	74	25		3		139	123
Ixonia	77	98	10	4		2	151	165
Jefferson, 1st dist	130	435	31	14			207	555
2d dist.	10	54					34	75
	140	489	31	14		349	241	630
Koshkonong	315	290	78	1	25		436	392
Lake Mills	132	60	66	10	72		279	83
Milford	41	38	23		3		122	180
Oakland	64	38	46		26		155	84
Palmyra	109	53	85	8	56		256	72
Sullivan	126	153	15			27	183	159
Sumner	23	22	13		1		68	45
Waterloo, town	37	78	10			41	65	145
village	34	75	37			41	71	107
Watertown, town	24	113		4		89	89	303

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Jefferson—con								
Watertown, city—								
1st ward	102	120	12	3			154	210
2d ward	53	146	1	8			74	238
3d ward	24	98	8	22			35	151
4th ward	14	66	8	15			30	88
7th ward	12	50	2	5			31	92
	205	480	31	53		275	324	779
Total	1,636	2,360	487	101		721	3,060	3,923
Juneau, 8.								
Armenia	20	4		3	16		36	8
Clearfield	13	15				2	31	34
Fountain	44	20			24		93	57
Germantown	35	62	20			27	47	81
Kildare	22	63	13			41	53	90
Kingston	13	12			1		11	13
Lemonweir	39	32	45	8	7		151	70
Lindina	60	31	29	3	29		167	64
Lisbon	23	11	38	3	12		89	28
Lyndon	16	32				16	37	65
Marion	4	41	7			37	29	48
Mauston	61	66	77			5	164	87
Necedah	161	165	19			4	222	189
New Lisbon	89	75	30	7	14		140	81
Orange	50	22			28		70	37
Plymouth	165	59	36		106		193	115
Seven Mile Creek	4	62	2	2		58	27	141
Summit	32	77	13	1		45	80	82
Wonewoc	135	136	25	23		1	181	162
Total	986	985	354	50	1		1,821	1,452
Kenosha, 1.								
Brighton	50	119	1			69	76	153
Bristol	139	52	6		87		201	89
Kenosha, city—								
1st ward	140	134	1				179	191
2d ward	61	125					58	183
3d ward	128	54	6				147	89
4th ward	85	74	2				124	93
	414	387	16		27		508	556
Paris	59	89	8			30	116	113
Pleasant Prairie	108	59			49		183	136
Randall	73	50			23		82	52
Salem	163	62	5		101		215	97
Somers	119	52	16	1	67		218	110
Wheatland	47	79				32	72	105
Total	1,172	949	45	1	223		1,676	1,411

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Kewaunee, 6.								
Ahnapee, town	27	55				28	70	136
city	60	96	1			36	82	123
Carlton	19	124				105	58	181
Casco	10	91				81	103	146
Franklin	4	128				124	16	180
Kewaunee	38	206	2			168	62	213
Lincoln	18	39				21	79	78
Montpelier	59	85				26	91	107
Pierce	45	130				85	68	189
Red River	21	15			6		129	32
West Kewaunee	5	118				113	37	183
Total	306	1,087	3		781		795	1,567
La Crosse, 7.								
Bangor	152	34	49		118		196	88
Barre	44	30	1		14		60	42
Burns	58	21	32	26	37		132	34
Campbell	40	61	8	6		21	52	83
Farmington	212	44	3	4	168		227	88
Greenfield	45	60	4			15	50	71
Hamilton	187	16	35		171		284	50
Holland	127	17	1		110		161	25
La Crosse, city—								
1st ward	194	281	30	4			240	309
2d ward	119	217	7	4			116	198
3d ward	208	223	14	2			419	423
4th ward	120	106	24	1			154	118
5th ward	185	145	29	59			278	196
6th ward	157	116	21	10				
	— 983	—1,093	— 125	— 80		110	—1,207	—1,244
Onalaska	195	114	16	7	81		252	109
Shelby	45	33	3		12		58	57
Washington	55	75	4			20	52	104
Total	2,143	1,598	281	123		515	2,731	1,995
La Fayette, 3.								
Argyle	148	62	4			86	200	77
Belmont	79	61	20		18		157	116
Benton	99	120	12	3		21	182	179
Blanchard	46	58	2			12	72	61
Darlington	207	222	61	3		15	313	284
Elk Grove	37	46	4			9	102	101
Fayette	66	33	45	40	33		131	84
Gratiot	143	132	7		11		212	168
Kendall	15	70				55	48	139
Monticello	31	21	3		10		53	28
New Diggings	105	61	12		41		202	147
Seymour	24	124				100	69	145
Shullsburg	177	219	8	1		42	234	265

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
La Fayette — con.								
Wayne	71	15	8	3	56		154	45
White Oak Spr'gs	32	24			8		77	40
Willow Springs	18	67	25			49	78	187
Wiota	178	87	6		91		267	116
Total	1,476	1,425	217	50	51		2,541	2,182
Langlade, 8.								
Antigo	66	33		4	33			
Carpenter	11				11			
Gagen				10				
Norwood	18	22				4		
Polar	22	3		2	19			
Rolling	14	8			6			
Total	131	66		16	65			
Lincoln, 8.								
Ackley	3	4		5		1	22	13
Corning	14	1		5	13		14	5
Merrill, 1st dist	153	70		56	83		224	175
2d dist	27	1		4	26		27	1
Pine River	25	4		2	21		65	59
Rock Falls	5	12		6		7	20	9
Scott	27	19		3	8			
Total	254	111		75	143		370	262
Manitowoc, 5.								
Cato	136	133			3		192	191
Centreville	92	75			17		176	86
Cooperstown	58	125				67	90	212
Eaton	54	145				91	104	210
Franklin	8	111				103	108	171
Gibson	60	61	2			1	151	133
Kossuth	79	91	1			12	141	232
Liberty	101	33			68		167	94
Manitowoc, town	89	59			30		158	78
city, 1st ward	136	123					183	142
2d ward	91	43	4				109	57
3d ward	126	198					212	188
4th ward	127	74	2				183	86
	480	443	6		37		692	473
Manito'oc Rapids	85	96	7			11	188	156
Maple Grove	24	91				67	71	189
Meeme	79	135				56	101	194
Mishicot	28	178				150	42	278
Newton	94	64			30		190	165
Rockland	39	84				45	96	91
Schleswig	53	100				47	141	161
Two Creeks	9	46				37	14	78

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Pratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Manitowoc—con								
Two Rivers, to'n.	29	117	1			88	60	181
city, 1st ward	15	70					33	102
2d ward	31	101					41	140
3d ward	29	43					32	61
	75	214				139	166	303
Total	1,672	2,401	17			729	2,988	3,676
Marathon, 8.								
Bergen, 1st dist	9	26		6		17	1	11
2d dist							12	34
3d dist							11	5
Berlin	34	79				45	42	142
Brighton, 1st dist	37	38	2			1	57	36
2d dist							1	26
Easton	6	11		6		5	11	22
Hamburg, 1st dis.	25	30				5	23	67
2d dis.	2	18				16		
Holton	40	2	1			38	65	18
Hull	55	58	13	2		3	96	69
Knowlton	19	17	1	6		2	30	27
Maine	9	48		4		39	40	86
Marathon	26	110		2		84	12	161
Mosinee, 1st dist	22	48		24		26	60	84
2d dist		14				14		34
Rib Falls	11	45		5		34	10	97
Rietbrock	3	48				45	2	67
Spencer, 1st dist.	51	70	10			19	107	76
2d dist.	17	11		2	6		35	25
Stettin	10	73				63	20	120
Texas	18	8		61	10		11	46
Wausau, town	9	58		1		49	40	132
city, 1st ward	39	74	3	30			56	97
2d ward	26	96		29			43	122
3d ward	47	71	9	34			65	70
4th ward	22	114		12			49	108
5th ward	67	43	13	26			70	50
	201	398	25	141		197	283	447
Weston	84	50	4		19	34	37	80
Wien	8	45				37	20	65
Total	696	1,305	80	245		609	1,025	1,977
Marinette, 8.								
Marinette, 1st dis	611	295	14			316	612	344
2d dis	127	71		1		56	83	71
Peshtigo	400	82	32			318	637	164
Total	1,138	448	46	1		690	1,332	579

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Marquette, 8.								
Buffalo	63	57	11	3	6		91	81
Crystal Lake	26	45				19	62	54
Douglas	26	72				46	52	92
Harris	35	41				6	53	62
Mecan	14	56				42	30	78
Montello	53	166	6			113	53	178
Moundville	41	22	7		19		60	27
Neshkoro	17	51				34	35	72
Newton	5	55				50	40	76
Oxford	49	8	35		41		103	21
Packwaukee	43	45	27			2	86	68
Shields	34	67				33	63	71
Springfield	27	18			9		55	34
Westfield	67	70	14			3	122	67
Total	500	773	100			273	905	984
Milwaukee, 4.								
Franklin	62	59			3		113	221
Granville	103	115				12	176	262
Greenfield	100	166	7			66	239	286
Lake, 1st dist	97	194	8	1		97	637	378
2d dist	233	64	27	41	169			
Milwaukee, town	121	99			22		396	247
city, 1st ward	623	657	33	18			1045	1039
2d ward	788	685	12	18			1490	952
3d ward	502	566	9	41			415	1028
4th ward	695	968	92	41			1530	1026
5th ward	396	444	64	54			971	606
6th ward	635	378	8	49			1135	561
7th ward	564	314	34	12			979	490
8th ward	430	297	31	55			821	481
9th ward	400	462	9	35			884	739
10th ward	497	393	4	29			915	423
11th ward	447	408	2	37			716	784
12th ward	232	299	34	23			495	525
13th ward	282	112	3	5			493	140
	—6,191	—5,793	—335	—417	398		—11,729	—8,775
Oak Creek	121	141					209	223
Wauwatosa, 1st d	69	102	8				589	595
2d dist	301	256	25	1				
Total	7,398	6,989	410	460	409		14,088	10,997
Monroe, 7.								
Adrian	36	24	1	3	12		70	62
Angelo	46	20	9	4	26		86	20
Byron	19	9	9	7	10		47	31
Clifton	31	49		1		18	66	130
Glendale	72	23	15		49		197	108
Greenfield	29	46		12		17	51	69
Jefferson	57	90	4			33	60	189
La Fayette	28	19	2	15	9		40	39

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*					*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Monroe — con.								
La Grange	76	3	7	6	73		135	32
Leon	85	38	13	1	47		135	41
Lincoln	144	19	1	1	125		183	38
Little Falls	54	39	19	15	15		64	65
New Lyme	11	5	17	1	6		31	8
Oakdale	37	41	4	7		4	37	74
Portland	95	35	5		60		151	54
Ridgeville	91	109	15	1		18	93	165
Sheldon	51	4	8	17	47		101	47
Sparta	321	171	103	33	150		476	223
Tomah	154	165	13	28		11	214	217
Wellington	29	12		34	17		72	56
Wells	20	39	10			19	60	84
Wilton	34	59	2	2		25	59	161
Total	1,520	1,019	257	188	501		2,427	1,913
Oconto, 8.								
Darling							5	13
Gillett	49	27	5		22		77	35
Howe	10	15	1			5	19	18
Lit. River, 1st dist.	50	6	6	2	44		62	11
2d dist.	23	19			4		24	31
Little Suamico	66	21	4		45		102	29
Maple Valley	45	27	7		18		61	23
Oconto town.	47	77	15			30	71	94
city, E. ward	77	58	30				123	116
W. ward	38	58	20				56	120
N. ward	36	89	22				55	88
S. ward	71	77	86				43	145
	222	230	158			58	377	469
Pensaukee, 1st dis	47	23	2		24		115	27
2d dis	113	6	1	7	107		75	29
3d dis	27	4	1		23		39	4
Stiles	35	51				16	19	34
Total	734	556	200	9	178		1,035	822
Outagamie, 6.								
Applet'n, 1st ward	80	44	75	10			200	93
2d ward	134	186	40	7			285	286
3d ward	22	146	11	2			102	230
4th ward	13	44	4	10			58	101
5th ward	16	41	5				54	94
6th ward	16	33	17	3			61	76
	281	494	152	32		213	760	880
Black Creek	67	89				22	82	135
Bovina	59	20	2	13	39		89	37
Buchanan	13	81		1		68	21	179
Center	19	126				107	40	249
Cicero	22	25				3	55	59
Dale	34	117	6	46		83	65	150
Deer Creek	19	24	5	16		5	65	27

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Outagamie—con								
Ellington	68	77	1	57		9	108	144
Freedom	27	64				37	93	200
Grand Chute	27	82	5	10		55	92	195
Greenville	55	130		27		75	105	172
Hortonia	70	91	27	15		21	110	137
Kaukauna 1st dist	64	95	21	10		31	106	215
2d dist	4	68				64	9	143
Liberty	12	23		8		11	31	31
Maine	9	8		16	1		41	35
Maple Creek		15	2	51		15	27	49
New London 3dw	3	23		1		20	8	38
Osborn	21	18	3		3		46	46
Seymour, town	36	31	4		5		87	49
city	46	62	22			16	89	88
Total	955	1,763	250	303		808	2,124	3,258
Ozaukee, 4.								
Belgium	1	104				103	6	311
Cedarburg	88	226		8		138	164	329
Fredonia	41	109				68	102	260
Grafton	52	158	1			106	103	191
Mequon	119	180		1		61	239	288
Port Washington	57	269	1	43		212	102	387
Saukville	55	152	5	7		97	90	299
Total	413	1,198	7	59		785	806	2,065
Pepin, 7.								
Albany	58	13			45		42	7
Durand	236	106	16		130		156	61
Frankfort	77		20		77		112	12
Lima	46	89				43	39	09
Pepin	173	18	46		155		254	33
Stockholm	25		109		25		147	4
Waterville	158	85	12		74		150	95
Waubeek	33	5	2		28		39	15
Total	807	316	205		491		939	296
Pierce, 7.								
Clifton	25	8	48			17	108	35
Diamond Bluff	30	5	15		25		65	14
Ellsworth	133	47	39	7	86		206	54
El Paso	10	38	2			28	46	67
Gilman	63	7			56		126	13
Hartland	69	31	31		38		202	49
Isabelle	14		8		14		43	
Maiden Rock	58	17	62		41		220	42
Martel	98	25	1		73		183	17
Oak Grove	13	26	14			13	54	71
Prescott, 1st w'd	7	13	14				48	21
2d ward	9	18	18				26	50
3d ward	14	10	24				52	19
	30	41	56			11	126	90

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Pierce — con.								
River Falls	143	66	62	9	77		368	157
Rock Elm	62	27	14		35		109	55
Salem	15	9	22		6		48	21
Spring Lake	34	5	2		29		96	32
Trenton	12	5	14		7		137	43
Trimbelle	35	17	57	2	18		94	26
Union	21	34	32			13	89	49
Total	865	408	479	18	457		2,320	840
Polk, S.								
Alden, 1st dist.	100	16	13		84		145	29
2d dist.	41	5	4		36		67	13
Apple River	32	10			22		38	15
Balsam Lake	32	17			15		33	20
Black Brook	82	3	19		79		125	10
Clear Lake	97	27	59		70		129	51
Clear Falls	17	4			13		59	41
Clayton	78	9	2	1	69		17	7
Eureka	47	12			35		66	20
Farmington	73	32	4		41		87	81
Georgetown	12				12		9	3
Laketown	42	6			36		76	16
Lincoln	67	13	2		54		80	22
Loraine	15	3		2	12		16	3
Luck	41	6			35		47	6
Milltown	24	11			13		31	19
Osceola, 1st dist.	115	18	38		97		160	51
2d dist.	31	3	18		28		67	7
St. Croix Falls	99	17			82		96	24
Sterling	33	11	1		22		54	15
West Sweden	27	1			26		37	
Total	1,105	224	169	3	881		1,439	453
Portage, S.								
Alban	32	8	1		24		45	28
Almond	88	26	16		62		139	31
Amherst	146	27	33	3	119		255	50
Belmont	54	7		1	47		89	20
Buena Vista	61	34		1	27		132	57
Carson	31	36				5	48	50
Eau Pleine	11	26	14			15	56	59
Grant	17	27				10	3	21
Hull	10	96				86	40	117
Lanark	49	22	12		27		90	49
Linwood	19	21		21		2	41	48
New Hope	96	1			95		149	12
Pine Grove	43		4		43		58	2
Plover	137	49	34	2	88		215	65
Sharon		103				103	18	272

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Portage—con.								
Stevens P't, town	11	31	7			23	32	65
city, 1st ward	83	96	12				147	88
2d ward	56	91	14				120	136
3d ward	69	53	8				113	74
4th ward	24	91	5				39	135
	232	331	39			99	419	438
Stockton	43	79				36	96	155
Total	1,080	927	189	23	153		1,952	1,534
Price, 8.								
Brannan, 1st dist	11	10			1		12	21
2d dist.	55	15			40		5	34
Fifield	39	44		2		5	30	51
Worcester	66	56			10		50	88
Total	171	125		2	46		142	194
Racine, 1.								
Burlington	112	246	13	1		134	251	364
Caledonia	98	186	18			88	195	362
Dover	78	68	6		10		122	102
Mt. Pleasant	160	103	16	2	57		347	168
Norway	70	66	16		4		149	71
Racine, city—								
1st ward	80	116	6	10			179	186
2d ward	173	96	6	2			291	102
3d ward	221	207	22	4			411	228
4th ward	171	140	5	4			324	462
5th ward	249	194	10	1			527	283
6th ward	170	154	22	31			298	185
	1,064	1,107	71	53		43	2,030	1,446
Raymond	12	52	28		75		279	79
Rochester	66	47	19	2	19		106	63
Waterford	113	112	35	18	1		210	146
Yorkville	138	36	37	9	102		266	66
Total	2,026	2,023	259	84	3		3,955	2,867
Richland, 3.								
Akan	61	9		39	52		89	94
Bloom	89	49	10	10	40		140	132
Buena Vista	81	73	29	36	8		128	85
Dayton	52	43	1	13	9		91	159
Eagle	74	37	10	4	37		163	116
Forest	107	25	5	1	82		158	60
Henrietta	68	39	4	18	29		93	103
Ithaca	95	65	43	18	30		155	113
Marshall	111	29	1	3	82		156	68
Orion	44	19	7		25		101	59
Richland	218	74	59	7	144		351	135
Richwood	99	24	4	20	75		196	119

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Richland — con.								
Rockbridge	97	47	6	15	50		130	99
Sylvan	49	25		38	24		99	90
Westford	46	89	6			43	89	125
Willow	92	39		5	53		129	68
Total	1,383	686	185	226	697		2,260	1,635
Rock, 1.								
Avon	79	21		5	58		127	34
Beloit, town	33	7	3		26		108	41
city, 1st ward	75	27	8	3			203	68
2d ward	83	11	28	2			176	46
3d ward	73	32	14	5			144	115
4th ward	66	48	25	3			171	90
	297	118	78	13	179		694	319
Bradford	42	12	12		30		141	69
Center	54	13	7	3	41		160	67
Clinton	195	45	44	17	150		332	106
Fulton	155	141	98		14		313	236
Harmony	41	11	11		30		159	69
Janesville, town	59	31	8		28		118	79
city, 1st ward	206	116	22				313	138
2d ward	170	101	11				234	142
3d ward	148	48	17				192	81
4th ward	162	165	34				268	177
5th ward	43	84	5				75	123
	729	514	89		215		1,682	661
Johnstown	59	47	10		12		153	120
La Prairie	26	8	11		28		132	67
Lima	125	16	11	1	109		229	39
Magnolia	96	29	13	13	67		164	100
Milton	204	52	58	2	152		362	112
Newark	61	9		2	52		172	33
Plymouth	65	36	6		29		162	211
Porter	60	47	18	3	13		211	114
Rock	56	51	6		5		121	100
Spring Valley	99	15	2		84		244	41
Turtle	74	18	1	16	56		192	56
Union	164	35	144	52	129		359	72
Total	2,783	1,276	630	127	1,507		5,741	2,646
St. Croix, 7.								
Baldwin	133	117	13		16		202	59
Cady	36	24	4		12		73	28
Cylon	60	25	12		35		117	40
Eau Galle	42	46	19			4	116	16
Emerald	12	33	16			21	76	59
Erin Prairie	3	162				159	8	262
Forest	16				16			
Hammond	56	131	74			75	198	150

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes.— continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
ST. CROIX — con.								
Hudson, town	28	32	12			4	85	71
city, 1st ward.	35	36	11				59	53
2d ward.	91	80	37				169	98
3d ward.	36	78	28				100	87
	—162	—194	—76			32	—328	—238
Kinnickinnic	31	25	9	3	6		86	43
Pleasant Valley	13	42	3			29	54	27
Richmond	97	145	73			48	216	155
Rush River	20	46				26	72	48
St. Joseph	21	45	2			24	41	58
Somerset	51	46	3		5		62	71
Springfield, 1st d	95	58	4		37		189	104
2d dist.	43	19	9		24			
Stanton	25	59	13			34	67	105
Star Prairie	124	32	38		92		190	37
Troy	55	25	1		30		128	65
Warren	60	51	5	1	9		88	82
Total	1,183	1,357	381	4		174	2,396	1,718
SAUK, 2.								
Baraboo, N. dist.	251	137	120	2	114		702	292
S. dist.	101	41	32		60			
Bear Creek	52	84				32	75	120
Dellona	32	19			13		57	78
Delton	70	16	38	6	54		146	41
Excelsior	68	28	14		40		175	81
Fairfield	46	11	24	5	35		130	20
Franklin	32	49				17	75	109
Freedom	130	34	32		98		203	66
Greenfield	42	7	11		35		98	47
Honey Creek	57	40	1		17		112	64
Ironton	78	57	32	1	21		156	106
Lavalle	59	39	42	9	20		178	76
Merrimack	27	31	36			4	106	63
Prairie du Sac.	141	119	12		22		239	154
Reedsburg	113	127	73	43		14	271	259
Spring Green	53	50	44	1	3		135	87
Sumpter	72	3	11		69		149	15
Troy	53	8	8		45		160	26
Washington	63	25		41	38		144	51
Westfield	51	108		1		54	82	165
Winfield	36	21	8	5	12		83	81
Woodland	64	27	13	3	37		162	69
Total	1,694	1,084	551	117	610		3,638	2,080
SHAWANO, 8.								
Almon	2	18				16	7	36
Angelica	33	4			29		52	7
Belle Plain	26	46				20	51	87
Fairbanks	41	28	2		13		41	41
Grant	21	38				17	28	100

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
SHAWANO — con.								
Green Valley	35	1			34		78	2
Hartland	44	60				16	60	128
Herman	10	32				22	24	65
Hutchinson	21	4		1	17		29	13
Lessor	44	4			40		87	7
Maple Grove	18	22				4	61	29
Milltown							29	60
Morris	12	3			9			
Navarino	22	6		2	16		30	5
Pella	12	37				25	7	1
Richmond	29	9	6		20		112	35
Seneca	1	11		1		10	20	23
Shawano, city—								
1st ward	17	35	16				21	48
2d ward	31	32	9	1			76	48
	48	67	25	1		19	97	96
Washington	47	34			13		58	77
Waukechon	26	19			7		62	66
Wittenburg	8	15	1			11		
Total	500	462	34	5	38		932	968
SHEBOYGAN, 5.								
Greenbush	143	99	4	56	44		197	140
Herman	103	136				33	168	231
Holland, 1st dist.	178	23	1	39	155		261	99
2d dist.							131	10
Lima	116	92	9	45	14		213	117
Lyndon	170	56	36	35	114		254	65
Mitchell	36	94	3	39		58	70	98
Mosel	55	47			8		104	72
Plymouth, town	163	85		11	78		219	121
city, 1st ward	29	51	1	1			43	61
2d ward	45	98		1			46	90
	74	149	1	2		75	89	151
Rhine	41	118				77	96	201
Russell	12	53		2		41	15	73
Scott	144	57	3	3	87		201	86
Sheboygan, town	46	114				68	71	196
city, 1st ward	92	113		2			136	118
2d ward	141	188		7			203	225
3d ward	59	46		2			105	83
4th ward	85	223		2			139	278
5th ward	50	78					84	78
	427	648		13		221	667	737
Sheboygan Falls	81	86	5	20		5	141	182
Sheboygan, vil'ge	57	47	4	94	10		105	92
Sherman	73	90	1			17	123	200
Wilson	80	61		7	19		127	88
Total	1,999	2,055	67	366		56	3,252	2,950

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor. 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Taylor, 8.								
Chelsea	56	56		1			30	40
Deer Creek	27	15		2	12		31	22
Little Black	67	64	1		3		76	49
Medford	152	98	14	2	54		12	95
Westboro	52	59				7	36	68
Total	354	292	15	5	62		200	274
Trempealeau, 7.								
Albion	53	1	4	1	52		95	24
Arcadia	196	106	13		90		351	236
Burnside	126	8	1	2	118		213	68
Caledonia	25	6	11	1	19		55	15
Dodge	3	20		1		17	6	71
Ettrick	141	14		18	127		232	54
Gale	118	33	27	62	85		220	61
Hale, 1st district.	44			23	44		96	1
2d district.							52	5
Lincoln	73	14	5	22	59		134	29
Pigeon	28	2		56	26		121	1
Preston	174	2		9	172		235	2
Sumner	60	5	5	6	55		137	18
Trempealeau	138	32	16		106		234	77
Unity	40	6			34		91	13
Total	1,219	249	82	201	970		2,302	675
Vernon, 7.								
Bergen	54	29	2	10	25		90	31
Christiana	156	8			148		235	3
Clinton	54	2	16	4	52		114	38
Coon	103	17		4	91		173	12
Forest	68	8	9	4	60		119	38
Franklin	125	25		32	100		133	83
Genoa	66	9	4	10	57		90	63
Greenwood	65	12			53		78	81
Hamburg	89	21	9		68		126	45
Harmony	114	8	19	17	106		171	5
Hillsborough	148	16	3	6	132		162	91
Jefferson	84	24	11	61	60		120	30
Kickapoo	69	70	11	3		1	162	114
Liberty	45	13		5	32		52	37
Stark	57	4	4	69	53		91	19
Sterling	109	9	5	18	100		167	44
Union	41		2	22	41		49	60
Viroqua	319	38	7	25	281		348	106
Webster	58	22	14	24	36		86	38
Wheatland	72	17	22	8	55		137	43
Whitestown	121	6	15	4	115		121	33
Total	2,022	358	153	526	1,664		2,774	1,014

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Walworth, 1.								
Bloomfield	130	17			113		218	59
Darien	82	29			53		218	102
Delavan	261	74	32		187		431	179
East Troy	125	64	39		61		223	130
Elkhorn	130	59	31		71		169	96
Geneva	255	56	27		199		473	162
La Fayette	91	41	3		50		158	87
La Grange	112	15	4	2	97		193	45
Linn	68	20			48		137	49
Lyons	94	84	21		10		188	140
Richmond	67	46	1		21		130	110
Sharon	157	43	26		114		401	94
Spring Prairie	104	41	7		63		173	78
Sugar Creek	85	20		6	65		155	65
Troy	57	44	18	1	13		140	105
Walworth	113	27	8		86		257	89
Whitewater	394	196	94	90	198		696	296
Total	2,325	876	311	99	1,449		4,361	1,886
Washington, 4.								
Addison	46	143				97	83	295
Barton	49	130	11			81	95	193
Erin	38	69		45		31	59	200
Farmington	99	114	9			15	153	191
Germantown	108	124	2			16	158	196
Hartford	229	208	23	12	21		328	312
Jackson	95	64	5		31		172	131
Kewaskum	117	112	9		5		172	141
Polk	104	113				9	167	190
Richfield	46	148				102	82	255
Schleisingerville	26	41				1	35	44
Trenton	45	184	3	22		139	72	262
Wayne	120	61		2	59		192	134
West Bend, town	35	72	3	2		37	63	113
village	60	149	7			89	74	181
Total	1,217	1,734	66	88		515	1,905	2,841
Waukesha, 1.								
Brookfield	55	222	40	3		167	177	280
Delafield	104	61	16		43		224	107
Eagle	70	142	27	4		72	142	158
Genesee	105	158	37			53	224	170
Lisbon	135	103	10	2	32		185	151
Menomonee	41	198	55			157	192	420
Merton	84	99	43	28		15	202	143
Mukwonago	103	70	52	4	33		165	97
Muskego	78	96	10			18	123	173
New Berlin	88	173	16	1		85	154	230
Ottawa	87	59	2		28		114	87
Oconomowoc, t'n	78	90	3	32		12	148	125
city	158	168	30	31		10	221	175

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Governor, 1881.						President, 1880.	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Waukesha — con								
Pewaukee	155	187	29			32	229	236
Summit	55	75	14	4		20	135	111
Vernon	74	69	25	15	5		148	89
Waukesha	371	263	67	5	108		538	338
Total	1,811	2,233	476	128		392	3,321	2,990
Waupaca, 6.								
Bear Creek	31	61				30	58	115
Caledonia	6	76		37		70	17	123
Dayton	76	10	12	33	66		135	21
Dupont	104	19	17	2	85		132	32
Farmington	120	7		15	113		148	11
Fremont	30	29		53	1		63	44
Helvetia	26	6		1	20		41	12
Iola	107	20			87		181	25
Larrabee	116	101	6	4	15		191	179
Lebanon	14	47		2		33	28	125
Lind	82	31	3	21	51		148	54
Little Wolf	116	56	4	15	60		137	104
Matteson	48	21	5	2	27		79	31
Mukwa	80	61	8	11	19		104	91
New London —								
1st ward	11	52		7			22	73
2d ward	26	19		7			42	35
4th ward	29	21	3	11			44	29
5th ward	12	7	2	11			30	19
	78	99	5	36		21	138	156
Royalton	50	39	1	3	11		136	94
St. Lawrence	105	15	12	1	90		147	21
Scandinavia	143	4	3		139		186	9
Union	43	14	8	32	29		71	27
Waupaca, town	105	14	2	4	91		130	24
city	227	50	24	8	177		244	56
Weyauwega	72	105	9			33	133	143
Total	1,779	885	119	230	894		2,647	1,440
Waushara, 6								
Aurora	75	27	15		48		203	37
Bloomfield	123	12		4	116		175	62
Coloma	47	5	9		42		73	23
Dakota	46	6			40		74	15
Deerfield	32				32		56	8
Hancock	72	13	2	13	59		94	33
Leon	138	14	9	7	124		164	18
Marion	89	12	1	4	77		97	22
Mt. Morris	94	13		1	81		131	9
Oasis	74	2		6	72		125	16
Plainfield	189	36	5	4	153		219	55
Poysippi	89	35	3		54		153	45
Richford	54	18	2	1	36		64	39
Rose	62		12	1	62		91	6

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Waushara—con.								
Saxville	147	5		5	142		139	26
Springwater	63	4	4	3	59		110	11
Warren	69	26	8	11	43		81	40
Wautoma	103	39	1		64		133	44
Total	1,571	267	71	60	1,304		2,172	569
Winnebago, 6.								
Algoma	73	12	8	10	61		125	35
Black Wolf	27	45		1		18	90	81
Clayton	63	36		17	27		140	122
Menasha, town	31	28		1	3		54	80
city, 1st ward	66	91	2	11			106	102
2d ward	26	116		6			59	144
3d ward	40	37		5			57	55
4th ward	25	66		12			60	94
	157	300	2	34		143	282	395
Neenah, town	33	30	1	7	3		72	54
city, 1st ward	94	78	13	15			183	107
2d ward	82	116	20	28			170	115
3d ward	62	81	1	18			124	93
4th ward	25	16	1	18			45	25
	263	301	35	79		38	522	340
Nekimi	39	72		1		33	107	126
Nepeuskun	63	20	24	9	43		13	51
Omro	171	86	109	44	85		394	137
Oshkosh, town	62	31	2	1	31		126	84
city, 1st ward	236	146	22	7			430	217
2d ward	146	262	1				211	337
3d ward	135	270	2	17			219	355
4th ward	185	320	14	11			330	448
5th ward	135	55	10	2			236	95
6th ward	102	154	3	22			162	225
	939	1,207	52	59		265	1,597	1,638
Poygan	32	66	9	31		34	44	107
Rushford	136	32	64	53	104		282	85
Utica	77	25	5	14	52		165	49
Vinland	55	51		2	4		152	91
Winchester	107	27	3	2	80		172	59
Winneconne	151	97	22	5	54		260	151
Wolf River	20	28		4		8	40	113
Total	2,479	2,494	326	374	5		4,763	3,798
Wood, 8.								
Auburndale, t'wn	29	10		6	19		157	57
vil.	15	32		2		17		
Centralia—								
1st ward	12	3	8	14			22	11
2d ward	7	6	4	22			25	16
3d ward	5	3	3	41			6	15
	24	12	15	77	12		53	42

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes — continued.

Counties and Towns.	*Governor, 1881.*						*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse	Allis.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Wood — con.								
Dexter	12	34		11		22	19	17
Grand Rapids, t'w	28	35		6		7	48	61
city, 1st ward	8	26	3	3			24	51
2d ward	24	5	18	11			45	41
3d ward	19	16	4	8			46	52
	51	47	25	22	4		115	144
Lincoln	25	23		14	2		37	43
Marshfield	59	158	5	28		99	105	176
Port Edwards	15	18	1	9		3	40	27
Remington	9	50		1		41	19	34
Rock	15	7		36	8		27	12
Rudolph	38	31	5	37	7		85	56
Saratoga	7	3		27	4		31	22
Seneca	65	13		15	52		57	13
Sigel	23	18		11	5		61	34
Wood	37	6	6	24	31		58	19
Total	452	497	57	326		45	912	753

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.

Dewey, democrat	19,538
Tweedy, whig	14,449
Dewey's majority	5,089

1849.

Dewey, democrat	16,649
Collins, whig	11,317
Dewey's majority	5,332

1851.

Farwell, whig	22,319
Upham, democrat	21,812
Farwell's majority	507

1853.

Barstow, democrat	30,405
Holton, republican	21,886
Baird, whig	3,304
Barstow's plurality	8,519

1855.

Barstow, democrat	36,355
Bashford, republican	36,198
Barstow's majority	*157

1857.

Randall, republican	44,693
Cross, democrat	44,239
Randall's majority	454

1859.

Randall, republican	59,999
Hobart, democrat	52,539
Randall's majority	7,460

1861.

Harvey, republican	53,777
Ferguson, democrat	45,456
Harvey's majority	8,321

1863.

Lewis, republican	72,717
Palmer, democrat	49,053
Lewis' majority	23,664

1865.

Fairchild, republican	58,332
Hobart, democrat	48,330
Fairchild's majority	10,002

1867.

Fairchild, republican	73,637
Tallmadge, democrat	68,873
Fairchild's majority	4,764

1869.

Fairchild, republican	69,502
Robinson, democrat	61,239
Fairchild's majority	8,263

1871.

Washburn, republican	78,301
Doolittle, democrat	68,910
Washburn's majority	9,391

1873.

Taylor, democrat	81,599
Washburn, republican	66,224
Taylor's majority	15,375

1875.

Ludington, republican	85,155
Taylor, democrat	84,314
Ludington's majority	841

1877.

Smith, republican	78,759
Mallory, democrat	70,486
Allis, greenback	26,216
Smith's majority	8,273

1879.

Smith, republican	100,535
Jenkins, democrat	75,080
May, greenback	12,096
Smith's maj. over both	12,509

1881.

Rusk, republican	81,754
Fratt, democrat	69,797
Kanouse, prohibition	13,225
Allis, greenback	7,002
Rusk's plurality	11,957

* This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

GUBERNATORIAL (1879-81) AND PRESIDENTIAL (1880) VOTES COMPARED.

COUNTIES.	*Governor, 1881.*		*Governor, 1879.*		*President, 1880.*	
	Rusk.	Fratt.	Smith.	Jenkins.	Garfield.	Hancock.
Adams	599	156	688	201	994	343
Ashland	228	154	177	113	202	223
Barron	698	298	709	280	1,027	394
Bayfield	128	1	83	30	78	86
Brown	1,020	2,084	2,080	2,250	2,683	3,034
Buffalo	1,233	624	1,324	815	1,588	837
Burnett	556	36	387	22	269	57
Calumet	641	1,051	777	1,519	1,151	1,991
Chippewa	514	889	816	785	1,485	1,512
Clark	869	447	1,005	347	1,542	671
Columbia	1,660	1,164	2,762	1,673	3,572	2,311
Crawford	746	636	938	755	1,415	1,459
Dane	3,210	3,491	4,623	4,072	6,018	5,800
Dodge	1,796	3,319	2,670	4,139	3,624	5,703
Door	866	308	613	94	1,357	635
Douglas	33	62	39	24	41	76
Dunn	1,126	669	1,356	621	2,421	992
Eau Claire	1,011	1,325	1,488	1,031	2,336	1,520
Fond du Lac	2,518	2,699	3,584	3,834	4,683	4 851
Grant	2,512	1,323	3,111	1,703	4,654	3,038
Green	1,643	674	2,000	1,104	2,740	1,526
Green Lake	983	624	1,092	637	1,764	1,170
Iowa	1,377	1,383	1,775	1,447	2,674	2,310
Jackson	1,190	522	1,836	387	1,841	673
Jefferson	1,636	2,360	2,301	2,760	3,060	3,923
Juneau	986	985	1,227	926	1,821	1,454
Kenosha	1,172	949	2,180	966	1,676	1,411
Kewaunee	306	1,087	254	888	795	1,567
La Crosse	2,143	1,598	2,234	910	2,731	1,995

La Fayette	1,476	1,425	1,673	1,619	2,511	2,182
Langlade	131	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	254	111	172	49	370	262
Manitowoc	1,672	2,401	1,898	2,728	2,988	3,676
Marathon	696	1,305	661	1,331	1,025	1,977
Marinette	1,138	448	978	218	1,332	579
Marquette	500	773	614	747	905	984
Milwaukee	7,398	6,989	8,682	6,410	14,088	10,997
Monroe	1,520	1,019	1,862	992	2,427	1,913
Oconto	734	556	867	673	1,036	822
Outagamie	955	1,763	1,298	2,500	2,124	3,258
Ozaukee	413	1,198	519	1,485	806	2,065
Pepin	807	316	629	177	939	296
Pierce	865	408	1,514	335	2,320	840
Polk	1,105	224	1,196	303	1,439	453
Portage	1,080	927	1,420	1,218	1,952	1,534
Price	171	125	39	1	142	194
Racine	2,026	2,023	2,547	1,766	3,955	2,867
Richland	1,383	686	1,713	580	2,260	1,635
Rock	2,783	1,276	4,169	1,600	5,741	2,646
St. Croix	1,183	1,357	1,846	1,383	2,396	1,718
Sauk	1,694	1,084	2,387	917	2,638	2,080
Shawano	500	462	515	699	932	968
Sheboygan	1,999	2,055	2,113	2,130	3,252	2,959
Taylor	354	292	296	256	300	274
Trempealeau	1,219	249	1 6 7	301	2,302	675
Vernon	2,022	358	2,092	377	2,774	1,014
Walworth	2,325	876	3,286	1,095	4,361	1,886
Washington	1,247	1,732	1,277	2,190	1,905	2,841
Waukesha	1,841	2,833	2,574	2,468	3,321	2,990
Waupaca	1,779	885	1,830	1,055	2,647	1,440
Waushara	1,571	2,267	1,487	169	2,172	5[illegible]9
Winnebago	2,499	2,494	3,086	2,439	4,762	3,798
Wood	452	497	519	375	912	753
Total	81,754	69,797	100,535	75,030	144,398	114,614

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881.

Counties.	*Governor.*					*Lieutenant-Governor.*					*Secretary of State.*					
	Jeremiah Rusk.	Nicholas D. Fratt.	Theodore D. Kanouse.	Edward P. Allis.	Scattering.	Sam S. Fifield.	Wendell A. Anderson.	Harvey S. Clapp.	David Giddings.	Scattering.	Ernst G. Timme.	Michael Johnson.	Edmund Bartlett.	Wilson Hopkins.	Frank R. Falk.	Scattering.
Adams	599	156	43	5	...	596	156	44	1	..	598	164	43	1	...	...
Ashland	228	151	2	4	...	313	62	.....	.....	...	233	153	.....	.....	.	1
Barron	69-	298	77	49	7	745	270	75	43	..	694	326	70	43	...	...
Bayfield	178	1	.....	.....	...	121	.....	..	.....	1	128	1	.....	.....	...	...
Brown	1,620	2,084	183	79	2	1,657	2,078	176	78	...	1,610	1,811	175	76	294	...
Buffalo	1,233	624	97	11	...	1,190	677	94	11	...	1,09-	778	89	11	.....	...
Burnett	556	36	4	4	2	5-7	27	3	4	...	561	31	3	4	...	...
Calumet	611	1,051	111	141	1	651	1,034	104	154	1	661	1,026	104	152	....	1
Chippewa	514	829	215	196	...	579	858	185	189	...	464	903	139	307	....	...
Clark	869	447	238	29	...	925	452	238	25	...	9 5	452	23-	25	....	...
Columbia	1,656	1,164	674	21	1	1,653	1,173	612	17	5	1,697	1,178	585	15	....	...
Crawford	746	636	113	2-9	1	742	669	99	289	1	582	834	97	283	...	1
Dane	3,210	3,491	968	118	9	3,400	3,452	83-	106	4	2,831	4,191	673	104	..	2
Dodge	1,796	3,319	317	178	3	1,883	3,2-3	329	171	1	1,869	3,2-4	330	171	...	1
Door	866	208	9	8-	1	849	333	8	79	1	921	261	8	80	....	...
Douglas	33	62	4	.....	...	41	52	3	.....	...	3-	62	4	.....	...	...
Dunn	1,126	669	239	22	...	1,174	624	232	15	...	1,129	692	215	15	...	...
Eau Claire	1,012	1,325	655	64	1	1,122	1,264	609	57	1	83	1,533	567	59	....	...
Fond du Lac	2,518	2,699	200	561	1	2,546	2,666	192	575	1	2,594	2,654	189	545	....	...
Grant	2,-12	1,328	405	12	1	2,487	1,334	401	121	5	2,514	1,335	39	12.	..	...
Green	1,643	674	159	253	..	1,635	673	157	254	3	1,57	692	184	288	....	...
Green Lake	983	624	151	112	...	997	625	135	115	1	1,001	624	131	117	....	...
Iowa	1,377	1,382	504	14	...	1,3-6	1,409	481	... ..	1	1,-80	1,521	473	.....	..	...
Jackson	1,190	522	24-	8	1	1,301	461	201	77	...	1,307	495	166	77	..	...
Jefferson	1,636	2,360	487	109	...	1,709	2,354	431	103	...	1,726	2,354	416	102	...	...
Juneau	986	935	354	50	...	1,016	980	328	49	...	1,020	979	326	49	....	...

Kenosha	1,172	949	45	1	...	1,211	919	42	1	..	1,910	222	25	1	....	...
Kewaunee	306	1,087	3	..	...	312	1,083	3	.....	...	312	1,082	3	.....	...	...
La Crosse	2,143	1,598	281	123	4	2,114	1,688	240	113	..	1,903	1,807	242	111	...	...
La Fayette	1,476	1,425	217	50	1	1,496	1,432	190	49	1	1,414	1,519	191	50	....	...
Langlade	131	66	.....	16	...	131	66	.....	16	..	131	66	.....	15	....	1
Lincoln	254	111	.....	75	...	256	109	.....	74	...	307	70	.....	67	....	...
Manitowoc	1,672	2,411	17	....	..	1,724	2,359	16	....	...	1,690	2,397	18	...	....	1
Marathon	696	1,307	8	245	...	709	1,312	70	241	...	713	1,309	69	241	....	...
Marinette	1,138	448	46	1	2	1,153	437	44	1	...	1,126	435	44	1	...	...
Marquette	495	723	100	.....	...	511	768	97	.....	...	511	738	95	.....	....	...
Milwaukee	7,398	6,989	410	460	1	7,551	7,066	338	333	6	7,679	6,944	327	308	2	6
Monroe	1,520	1,018	257	188	...	1,561	1,021	212	182	...	1,566	1,040	20	181	...	...
Oconto	724	556	200	9	...	750	552	194	8	...	777	553	172	8	...	...
Outagamie	955	1,753	250	303	...	1,018	1,749	194	294	..	1,016	1,763	193	293	...	...
Ozaukee	413	1,198	7	59	...	415	1,197	7	57	1	565	1,048	7	54	...	...
Pepin	807	316	205	.....	...	795	328	2 2	.....	..	801	327	195	.....	...	...
Pierce	865	408	479	18	15	886	407	478	11	..	800	517	462	8	....	...
Polk	1,103	223	161	8	10	1,093	232	171	8	7	1,100	248	155	8	....	1
Portage	1,080	927	189	28	...	1,102	919	174	27	1	1,096	931	173	27	....	..
Price	171	125	.....	2	...	197	109	.....	...	...	171	120	3	2	....	...
Racine	2,626	2,023	259	81	...	2,207	1,859	233	78	..	2,695	1,400	217	77	....	...
Richland	1,383	686	185	226	2	1,397	693	165	228	1	1,397	696	162	228	....	...
Rock	2,783	1,276	630	127	..	2,800	1,269	613	125	1	2,821	1,272	592	125	....	...
St. Croix	1,183	1,357	351	4	..	1,140	1,343	414	4	10	1,081	1,490	355	5	....	...
Sauk	1,694	1,084	551	117	...	1,703	1,081	552	112	...	1,722	1,064	552	112	....	...
Shawano	500	463	31	5	4	508	460	32	4	..	461	508	32	4	....	...
Sheboygan	1,999	2,055	67	266	...	2,019	2,058	55	263	...	2,022	2,062	56	345	....	1
Taylor	354	292	15	5	..	352	292	15	4	...	35	297	13	4	....	...
Trempealeau	1,219	249	84	201	...	1,238	239	76	197	..	1,140	362	71	185	....	...
Vernon	2,022	358	153	326	5	1,994	413	134	336	1	1,739	698	126	312	....	...
Walworth	2,325	876	311	99	...	2,347	869	289	96	7	2,418	830	270	94	....	...
Washington	1,917	1,732	66	88	...	1,235	1,719	63	88	..	1,235	1,716	63	88	....	...
Waukesha	1,841	2,333	476	128	2	1,905	2,215	437	124	2	1,917	2,223	422	121	....	2
Waupaca	1,777	885	119	280	...	1,816	868	105	277	..	1,887	801	105	278	....	1
Waushara	1,551	267	71	60	...	1,588	264	63	47	10	1,582	272	63	56	...	...
Winnebago	2,499	2,491	326	374	1	2,560	2,461	320	371	...	2,524	2,488	317	371	....	...
Wood	452	497	57	326	...	456	503	49	324	...	456	503	49	321	...	...
Total	81,754	69,797	13,225	7,002	78	83,502	69,301	12,247	6,711	74	83,071	70,141	11,643	6,745	296	19

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881—continued.

COUNTIES.	*State Treasurer.*							*Attorney General.*					*State Superintendent.*		
	Edward C. McFetridge.	Frank R. Falk.	John J. Sutton.	Gerhart Lammers.	Michael Johnson.	W. H. Jacobs.	Scattering.	Leander F. Frisby.	Melancthon J. Biggs.	E. G. Comstock.	Joel Foster.	Scattering.	Robert Graham.	J. A. Gaynor.	Scattering.
Adams	601	156	43	1	.....	.....	....	606	156	43	1	...	769	6	....
Ashland	218	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	229	157	.....	.....	....	387	.....	....
Barron	746	271	72	43	.....	.....	2	749	270	73	42	....	1,092	43	....
Bayfield	128	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	128	1	.....	.....	....	129	.....	....
Brown	1,684	1,732	175	78	293	.....	...	1,682	2,037	176	78	....	3,892	76	1
Buffalo	1,187	680	92	11	.....	.....	...	1,169	696	93	11	....	1,961	11	....
Burnett	567	27	3	4	.....	.....	....	568	27	3	4	....	598	4	....
Calumet	645	1,039	104	151	.....	.....	1	644	1,035	104	154	1	1,790	154	1
Chippewa	576	828	185	188	24	.....	....	566	871	185	190	....	1,616	190	....
Clark	974	420	218	24	.....	.....	....	975	394	244	25	....	1,612	26	....
Columbia	1,746	1,091	614	16	....	...	3	1,705	1,152	605	16	....	3,455	17	....
Crawford	744	595	96	288	.....	71	...	746	669	97	238	....	1,516	287	...
Dane	3,376	3,497	817	106	.....	....	6	3,425	3,480	801	101	2	7,690	107	3
Dodge	2,442	2,717	300	171	....	....	1	1,914	3,233	329	168	....	5,473	175	....
Door	870	310	7	80	.....	2	....	872	310	7	81	....	1,189	79	1
Douglas	33	.....	4	.....	.....	62	....	33	63	4	.....	....	99	...	....
Dunn	1,196	625	216	15	7	2	1	1,204	626	215	15	....	2,052	15	....
Eau Claire	1,153	1,271	568	57	.....	.....	....	1,172	1,263	573	57	1	2,991	58	1
Fond du Lac	2,630	2,616	182	548	....	.....	...	2,589	2,649	187	549	1	5,411	540	3
Grant	2,514	1,333	388	121	.....	.....	1	2,516	1,330	386	121	5	4,236	121	....
Green	1,644	632	152	293	.....	...	1	1,650	627	154	294	...	2,430	291	....
Green Lake	996	627	136	115	....	.....	1	1,004	623	132	116	...	1,660	113	....
Iowa	1,402	1,396	447	.....	.....	.....	2	1,233	1,554	415	.....	1	3,269	1	....
Jackson	1,363	433	167	77	.....	.....	....	1,366	434	168	77	....	1,966	77	...
Jefferson	1,732	2,347	416	101	.....	...	....	1,727	2,361	413	101	....	4,488	96	....
Juneau	1,018	981	328	48	.....	.....	....	1,020	982	324	41	8	2,326	38	11

Kenosha	1,209	917	41	1	.....	.....	.....	1,211	917	41	1	...	2,163	1	....
Kewaunee	312	1,084	3	.....	.....	.....	...	313	1,082	3	.....	...	1,398	.....	....
La Crosse	2,184	1,624	242	113	....	.....	...	2,197	1,613	242	112	....	4,020	110	....
La Fayette	1,550	1,381	191	50	....	.....	...	1,562	1,426	188	49	...	3,118	51	..
Langlade	127	70	.....	15	....	.....	...	129	66	.....	15	1	207	5	1
Lincoln	256	110	.....	74	....	.....	...	256	110	.....	74	.....	366	74	....
Manitowoc	1,676	2,408	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,718	2,352	16	.....	.....	4,097	1	2
Marathon	789	1,237	67	227	.....	.....	..	791	1,222	65	243	....	2,068	243	1
Marinette	1,157	434	44	1	....	.....	...	1,155	435	44	1	1	1,639	1	....
Marquette	522	758	96	.....	....	....	...	512	768	96	.....	...	1,321	56	....
Milwaukee	5,857	8,803	325	244	.....	.....	6	7,495	7,083	233	315	13	14,890	313	18
Monroe	1,575	1,029	210	183	.....	.....	..	1,576	1,037	210	182	....	2,798	176	....
Oconto	772	551	173	8	.....	.....	...	771	553	172	8	....	1,495	8	....
Outagamie	1,006	1,771	194	292	.....	.....	...	1,017	1,758	194	293	....	2,976	299	....
Ozaukee	372	1,246	2	52	.....	.....	...	696	908	2	56	7	1,618	57	....
Pepin	804	327	195	.....	....	....	...	802	330	195	.....	...	1,263	...	....
Pierce	901	406	465	10	.....	.....	..	906	408	462	11	....	1,555	10	1
Polk	1,126	221	154	2	.....	.....	4	1,125	224	154	3	....	1,502	3	....
Portage	1,132	902	173	28	.....	.....	..	1,110	917	173	27	...	2,146	78	....
Price	175	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	173	124	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	....
Racine	2,209	1,869	238	75	.....	.....	..	2,233	1,850	229	75	...	4,271	74	....
Richland	1,393	698	164	226	.....	.....	...	1,390	741	157	223	....	2,253	228	....
Rock	2,815	1,269	605	126	.....	.....	...	2,815	1,269	604	126	....	4,670	142	....
St. Croix	1,219	1,347	360	4	.....	.....	...	1,220	1,347	359	4	....	2,923	4	....
Sauk	1,725	1,083	550	112	.....	.....	..	1,708	1,078	553	112	...	3,333	112	....
Shawano	502	466	32	4	.....	.....	...	508	459	32	4	....	999	3	1
Sheboygan	2,166	1,920	55	241	.....	.....	...	2,020	2,067	55	358	....	4,139	352	...
Taylor	355	292	12	4	.....	.....	...	357	291	12	4	....	658	6	....
Trempealeau	1,254	239	70	198	....	.....	...	1,248	213	72	197	...	1,562	197	....
Vernon	2,003	410	126	335	.....	.....	...	2,002	413	125	335	1	2,530	337	1
Walworth	2,365	860	282	94	.....	.....	2	2,358	869	289	95	1	3,485	119	6
Washington	1,035	1,915	63	83	.....	.....	...	1,687	1,294	23	78	1	3,011	89	1
Waukesha	1,870	2,260	426	121	.....	.....	2	1,923	2,205	431	120	2	4,563	126	....
Waupaca	1,815	874	105	276	.....	.....	....	1,820	868	106	276	....	2,791	276	....
Waushara	1,190	264	63	57	.....	.....	...	1,189	265	63	57	....	1,918	53	....
Winnebago	2,585	2,420	316	369	.....	.....	3	2,564	2,415	314	372	...	5,319	374	1
Wood	457	501	68	298	.....	.....	...	462	507	47	218	...	654	672	2
Total	83,036	69,869	11,845	6,577	324	137	36	84,821	68,539	11,787	6,655	46	164,115	7,175	56

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881—continued.

COUNTIES.	*Railroad Commissioner.*					*Commissioner of Insurance.*							*Constitution'l Amendment.*	
	Nils P. Haugen.	Ambrose Hoffman.	John Nader.	T. G. Brunson.	Scattering.	Philip L. Spooner, Jr.	Louis Kemper.	Thomas Bracken.	Lorenzo Merrill.	Rudolph Kemper.	Louis Kœffler.	Scattering.	Votes for.	Votes against.
Adams	605	156	44	1	....	605	156	43	1	.....	.....	...	536	68
Ashland	229	158	.....	.....	....	210	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	96	30
Barron	747	271	70	43	3	749	269	71	42	.....	.....	1	143	183
Bayfield	128	1	.....	.....	....	128	1	.....	.....	.....	...	..	2	92
Brown	1,636	2,681	178	78	....	1,742	1,974	176	78	.....	.....	....	1,313	35
Buffalo	1,191	677	93	11	....	1,195	670	93	11	.....	.....		1,042	27
Burnett	567	27	3	4	....	568	27	3	4	.....	.....	....	187	2
Calumet	645	1,036	104	154	2	645	1,039	104	154	.....	.....	2	395	14
Chippewa	355	1,152	154	146	....	582	849	186	190	.....	.....	...	18	205
Clark	927	448	238	25	....	922	414	217	25	.....	.....	...	68	99
Columbia	1,479	1,375	590	16	7	1,727	1,135	590	16	.....	.....	4	792	200
Crawford	649	493	86	564	....	743	618	95	297	47	....	3	1,113	42
Dane	3,413	3,392	845	105	25	4,254	2,859	592	102	.....	.....	9	521	4,052
Dodge	1,8 3	3,339	326	171	..	1,8 0	3,257	3.5	173	.....	.....	12	1,902	279
Door	868	3 1	8	79	1	871	311	8	79	.....	.....	...	120	242
Douglas	33	62	4	.....	...	84	62	3	.....	.....	.....	...	69	1
Dunn	1,231	602	211	15	....	1,261	570	214	15	...	....	1	887	103
Eau Claire	1,182	1,218	558	56	1	1,169	1,261	572	57	.....	.....	1	93	369
Fond du Lac	2 578	2 663	188	551	....	2,582	2,658	187	551	...	.....	1	3,222	265
Grant	2 522	1,327	387	122	..	2,521	1,330	384	121	.....	.....	1	1,538	686
Green	1,655	623	153	204	....	1,657	623	151	295	.....	...	....	1,338	502
Green Lake	998	628	130	116	....	1,0 0	618	130	115	.....	.....	1	1,143	29
Iowa	1,406	1,392	4 5	.....	....	1,396	1,393	478	.....	.....	.....	2	673	14
Jackson	1,400	402	168	77	....	1,383	417	168	77	.....	.....	....	318	114
Jefferson	1,716	2,361	418	100	....	1,743	2,188	417	102	147	.....	...	860	71
Juneau	1,020	980	326	49	....	1,032	972	323	49	.....	.....	....	471	108

Kenosha	1,211	921	42	1	....	1,213	916	42	1	.....	.....	.....	742	163
Kewaunee	314	1,080	3	.....	....	313	1,081	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	238
La Crosse	2,199	1,608	242	112	....	2,200	1,600	239	112	.	.....	.....	1,515	138
La Fayette	1,495	1,414	190	50	1	1,517	1,386	218	50	....	.....	.....	1,470	413
Langlade	130	67	.....	16	...	131	66	.....	16	..	.....	.....	86	7
Lincoln	255	109	.....	74	....	255	32	.....	75	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	1,712	2,372	16	.....	....	1,701	2,378	15	.....	....	....	.....	1,027	16
Marathon	727	1,295	70	212	....	713	1,207	70	240	.....	78	.....	494	453
Marinette	1,155	435	44	1	....	1,156	435	44	1	....	.....	.....	48	331
Marquette	507	741	97	.....	....	510	772	94	.....	.....	...	.....	602	58
Milwaukee	7,535	7,035	327	319	7	7,526	7,059	327	295	.....	.....	6	7,921	93
Monroe	1,577	1,030	208	182	....	1,578	1,028	209	182	.....	.....	.	593	86
Oconto	772	551	173	8	...	772	549	142	8	.....	.....	3	13	9
Outagamie	1,606	1,777	194	215	...	1,639	1,748	192	293	....	....	....	264	132
Ozaukee	418	1,195	2	55	....	423	1,184	2	57	....	.....	1	995	32
Pepin	797	328	195	.....	....	799	326	194	.....	.....	.....	....	27	24
Pierce	911	336	467	7	4	894	343	461	10	.....	66	.....	684	72
Polk	1,126	225	153	3	2	1,135	213	154	3	....	3	.....	249	76
Portage	1,116	906	174	27	..	1,111	915	173	27	....	.....	.....	418	4
Price	145	151	.....	.....	....	174	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	80
Racine	2,231	1,850	231	76	....	2,242	1,847	222	77	.....	.....	.....	1,058	207
Richland	1,396	695	163	227	...	1,411	684	159	223	.....	.....	.....	1,578	265
Rock	2,793	1,273	604	126	....	2,876	1,210	603	124	..	.....	.....	2,163	269
St. Croix	1,276	1,313	351	4	4	1,225	1,338	356	4	7	.....	1	759	143
Sauk	1,708	1,075	555	112	1	1,715	1,062	551	112	....	.....	.....	1,034	375
Shawano	516	461	32	4	...	502	461	32	4	.....	.....	.....	153	30
Sheboygan	2,021	2,062	63	347	...	2,039	2,028	56	353	.....	14	....	1,671	504
Taylor	298	350	12	4	...	352	293	12	5	.....	...	.....	9	208
Trempealeau	1,246	247	72	194	.	1,254	238	71	200	....	.....	1	592	26
Vernon	2,011	407	119	333	2	2,008	412	116	337	..	.....	1	1,368	135
Walworth	2,364	863	289	95	....	2,351	867	285	95	.....	....	1	896	902
Washington	1,234	1,722	63	88	...	1,231	1,720	62	88	.....	.....	....	1,030	78
Waukesha	1,920	2,210	432	121	...	1,946	2,207	415	121	..	.....	....	1,248	232
Waupaca	1,823	865	105	277	1	1,821	810	105	276	70	.....	.....	1,139	226
Waushara	1,590	264	63	57		1,590	263	63	57	....	.....	.....	846	11
Winnebago	2,554	2,457	314	369	2	2,562	2,447	317	372	....	.....	.	1,334	297
Wood	456	501	50	298	1	463	495	48	316	.....	.....	6	120	210
Total	83,507	69,420	11,870	6,901	64	85,349	67,574	11,589	6,693	319	161	79	53,532	13,936

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN,

In the Several Districts — Compared with the vote of 1878 — Total Vote of Each District and of the State.

The first column in each year contains the vote for the Republican candidate, the second that for the Democratic, and the third, where there is one, that for the Greenbacker.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.	
	Williams.	Babbitt.	Craig.	Williams	Parker.
Kenosha	1,683	1,401	... ...	1,292	1,244
Racine	3,966	2,856	57	3,206	2,177
Rock	5,729	2,635	158	4,216	2,470
Walworth	4,317	1,907	40	3,221	1,489
Waukesha	3,319	2,983	100	2,694	2,569
Total	19,014	11,782	355	14,629	9,949

Total vote of the district	31,167
Williams' majority	6,861
Total vote in 1878	24,578
Republican majority	5,728
Total vote in 1879	22,093
Republican majority	5,419

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Caswell.	Gregory.	Main.	Caswell.	Davis.	Tenney.
Columbia	3,511	2,390	18	2,500	1,834	192
Dane	5,840	5,993	180	4,554	4,207	940
Jefferson	3,119	3,857	73	2,959	2,481	296
Sauk	3,571	2,150	164	2,594	980	948
Total	16,041	14,390	435	12,607	9,502	2,376

Total vote of district	30,875
Caswell's majority	1,207
Total vote in 1878	24,485
Republican majority	729
Total vote in 1879	22,716
Republican majority	1,430

Official Vote for Congressmen — 1880–1878 — continued.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	*1880.*		*1878.*	
	Hazelton.	Cothren.	Hazelton.	King.
Crawford	1,492	1,538	1,023	1,301
Grant	4,558	3,248	3,215	2,660
Green	2,734	1,778	2,027	1,890
Iowa	[illegible]	2,445	1,861	2,272
La Fayette	2,566	2,204	1,885	2,080
Richland	2,285	1,728	1,654	1,400
Total	16,236	12,941	11,695	11,603

Total vote of the district	29,226
Hazelton's majority	3,246
Total vote in 1878	23,298
Republican majority	92
Total vote in 1879	20,562
Republican majority	1,958

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	*1880.*		*1878.*		
	Sanger.	Deuster.	Frisby.	Deuster.	Judd.
Milwaukee	12,412	12,518	8,577	7,252	979
Ozaukee	756	2,141	778	1,681	146
Washington	1,850	2,915	1,667	2,224	226
Total	15,018	17,574	11,022	11,157	1,351

Total vote of the district	32,737
Deuster's majority	2,411
Total vote in 1878	23,530
Deuster's plurality	135
Total vote in 1879	20,958
Democratic and Greenback over Republican	2

Official Vote for Congressmen — 1880-1878 — continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Colman.	Bragg.	Thomas.	Smith.	Bragg.	Giddings.
Dodge	3,746	5,589	162	2,622	4,109	1,216
Fond du Lac	4,708	4,833	442	3,188	3,305	1,687
Manitowoc	3,012	3,648	2	1,787	2,852	29
Sheboygan	3,287	2,914	582	2,688	2,086	1,225
Total	14,753	16,984	1,188	10,285	12,392	4,157

Total vote of the district	32,926
Bragg's majority	1,042
Total vote in 1878	26,834
Democratic plurality	2,107
Total vote in 1879	24,707
Democratic plurality	955

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.		
	Guenther.	Bouck.	Stewart.	Jones.	Bouck.	Steele.
Brown	2,940	2,775	92	2,008	2,422	674
Calumet	1,232	1,912	98	665	1,390	511
Door	1,429	574	148	676	252	513
Green Lake	1,779	1,166	92	1,089	1,108	252
Kewaunee	1,073	1,287	.. ..	434	1,713	41
Outagamie	2,262	3,114	269	931	2,756	1,033
Waupaca	2,641	1,507	220	1,528	1,106	660
Waushara	2,180	506	70	1,641	479	262
Winnebago	4,633	3,966	418	2,776	3,123	1,198
Total	20,168	16,807	1,437	11,748	14,349	5,144

Total vote of the district	38,435
Guenther's majority	1,901
Guenther's plurality	3,361
Total vote in 1878	31,241
Democratic plurality	2,601
Total vote in 1879	26,631
Democratic and Greenback over Republican	1,697

Official Vote for Congressmen — 1880-1878 — continued.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1878.	
	Humphrey.	Freeman.	Foster.	Humphrey.	Parker.
Buffalo	1,584	832	1	1,152	544
Clark	1,558	685	8	882	827
Eau Claire	2,343	1,515	147	1,597	1,303
Jackson	1,830	687	39	804	839
La Crosse	2,734	1,988	137	1,787	1,489
Monroe	2,349	823	298	1,462	2,222
Pepin	949	296	5	658	323
Pierce	2,325	816	144	1,544	1,066
St. Croix	2,434	1,672	27	1,705	1,556
Trempealeau	2,303	672	336	1,947	993
Vernon	2,770	1,008	532	1,718	1,718
Total	23,179	10,994	1,674	15,256	12,880

Total vote in the district	35,865	Republican majority	2,376
Humphrey's majority	12,593	Total vote in 1879	28,559
Total vote in 1878	28,136	Republican majority	6,455

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1880.		1878.	
	Pound.	Silverthorn	Pound.	Barrows.
Adams	1,015	558	846	380
Ashland	236	188	245	33
Barron	1,050	372	532	161
Bayfield	93	71	145	17
Burnett	370	55	158	2
Chippewa	1,661	1,450	1,205	1,458
Douglas	53	64	52	49
Dunn	2,431	1,001	1,369	835
Juneau	1,836	1,547	1,345	1,541
Lincoln	418	281	271	116
Marathon	1,069	2,108	930	1,592
Marinette	1,317	595	.....	.....
Marquette	913	977	726	1,020
Oconto	1,032	829	1,131	966
Polk	1,450	440	725	235
Portage	1,987	1,541	1,311	1,410
Price	147	190	.....	.....
Shawano	973	975	811	623
Taylor	287	287	274	77
Wood	918	1,171	719	906
Totals	19,256	14,590	12,795	11,421

Total vote of the district	33,896	Republican majority	1,376
Pound's majority	4,616	Total vote in 1879	23,101
Total vote in 1878	24,216	Republican majority	2,417

State Finances.

THE STATE FINANCES.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

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

To School Fund	$1,562,700 00	
To Normal School Fund	515,700 00	
To University Fund	111,000 00	
To Agricultural College Fund	60,600 00	
Total		$2,250,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886	$1,000 00	
Bonds maturing in 1888	1,000 00	
		2,000 00
Currency certificates		57 00
Total indebtedness		$2,252,057 00

INVESTMENTS.

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

School Fund	$42,643 00
Normal School Fund	10,800 00
Agricultural College Fund	5,000 00
Total	$58,443 00

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1881	$2,507,607 85
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1881	1,671,307 65

GENERAL FUND.

This account embraces all the revenues of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From counties to char. institutions	$112,361 03		
From counties, State tax	658,062 98		
From counties, suit tax	4,724 00		
		$775,148 01	
Railroad companies, license	483,975 42		
Plankroad companies, license	104 57		
Telegraph companies, license	3,013 00		
Fire insurance companies	$33,968 16		
Life insurance companies	10,729 35		
		531,790 50	
Hawkers and peddlers		13,665 47	
Miscellaneous		19,828 32	
			$1,340,432 30
Balance September 30, 1880			142,873 70
			$1,483,305 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$340,388 60	.....
Legislative expenses	101,210 96	.....
Penal and charitable institutions	456,299 54	.....
Clerk hire	37,715 00	.....
Special appropriations	8,400 00	.....
Sundry purposes	226,520 72	.....
		$1,195,351 68
Balance September 30, 1881		287,953 32
		$1,483,305 00

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for the support of schools.
2. All lands accruing to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
4. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws.
5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
6. Five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the sale of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 204,196. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	$164,382 40
Balance September 30, 1880	31,581 70
Total	$195,964 10
Disbursements for fiscal year	$43,395 23
Balance September 30, 1881	152,568 87
Total	$195,964 10

The amounts of the productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1880 and 1881, were as follows:

	1880.	*1881.*
Total at interest	$2,716,261 92	$2,637,644 94
Cash on hand	31,581 70	152,568 87
Total	$2,747,843 62	$2,790,213 81

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for the sales of school lands, constitutes the School Fund income. The amount of this fund in the treasury on the first day of June is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned among the several counties of the State, according to section 554, R. S. 1878. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding. The rate for the present year was

forty-one and one-half cents *per capita*. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts fiscal year	$193,184 07
Balance September 30, 1880	19,689 11
Total	$212,873 18
Disbursements for fiscal year	$200,502 82
Balance September 30, 1881	12,370 36
Total	$212,873 18

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University by Acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State Treasnry is productive, drawing interest mainly at the rate of seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 3,647.

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

Receipts for fiscal year	$12,268 44
Balance September 30, 1880	19,085 38
Total	$31,353 82
Disbursements for fiscal year	$00.000 00
Balance September 30, 1881	31,353 82
Total	$31,353 82

The amounts of the productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1880 and 1881, were as follows:

	1880.	*1881.*
Total at interest	$207,375 40	$195,443 04
Cash on hand	19,085 38	31,353 82
Total	$226,460 78	$226,796 86

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This income is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, R. S. 1878, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and, by section 389, R S. 1878, is perpetually applied to the support of the University. By provision of said section, this entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said Treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the State.

Receipts for fiscal year	$66,992 18
Disbursements for fiscal year	66,992 18

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State by act of Congress, approved July, 2 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture

and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 20,841. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	$17,649 82
Balance September 30, 1880	22,811 34
Total	$40,461 16
Disbursements for fiscal year	$5,095 36
Balance September 30, 1881	35,365 80
Total	$40,461 16

The amounts of the productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1880 and 1881, were as follows:

	1880.	*1881.*
Total at interest	$244,519 52	$236,574 01
Cash on hand	22,811 34	35,365 80
Total	$267,330 86	$271,939 81

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

This income is derived from the interest on Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of the Board in the same manner as the University Fund Income. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for the fiscal year	$15,968 27
Disbursements for fiscal year	15,968 27

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This Fund consists of one-half the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, under act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold land is 552,779. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	$87,478 49
Balance September 30, 1880	31,131 51
Total	$118,610 00
Disbursements for fiscal year	$11,908 93
Balance September 30, 1881	106,701 07
Total	$118,610 00

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1880 and 1881, were as follows:

	1880.	*1881.*
Total at interest	$1,039 542 60	$991,765 69
Cash on hand	31,131 51	106,701 07
Total	$1,070,674 11	$1,098,466 76

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This income is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools. By the provisions of section 394, Revised Statutes, this entire Income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the State. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	$83,054 90
Disbursements for fiscal year	83,054 90

DRAINAGE FUND.

This Fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, and is distributed on the first Monday of July, under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under the direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 588,562. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	$31,301 13
Balance September 30, 1880	5,280 84
Total	$36,581 97
Disbursements for fiscal year	$24,244 02
Balance September 30, 1881	12,337 95
Total	$36,581 97

The amounts of the productive Drainage Fund on the 30th day of September, 1880 and 1881, were as follows:

	1880.	*1881.*
Total	$14,206 06	$20,447 17

TRUST FUNDS.

The amounts at interest and in the Treasury, belonging to each of the Trust Funds, on the 30th day of September, 1881, were respectively as follows:

AT INTEREST.

School Fund	$2,637,644 94	
University Fund	195,443 04	
Agricultural College Fund	236,574 01	
Normal School Fund	991,765 69	
Drainage Fund	8,109 22	
Total at interest		$4,069,536 90

CASH ON HAND.

School Fund	$152,568 87	
University Fund	31,353 82	
Agricultural College Fund	35,365,80	
Normal School Fund	106,701 07	
Drainage Fund	12,337 95	
Total cash		$338,327 51
Grand total		$4,407,864 41

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This Fund consists of the taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with section 1146, R. S. 1878, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Taxes on State lands for fiscal year	$14,561 54
Balance September 30, 1880	2,126 55
Total	$16.688 09
Disbursements for fiscal year	$15,274 74
Balance September 30, 1881	1,413 35
Total	$16,688 09

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received into the State Treasury in trust, under the provision of chapter 46 of the General Laws of 1869, and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.

Receipts for fiscal year	$16,667 54
Balance September 30, 1880	174,285 29
Total	$190 952 83
Disbursements	$4,867 95
Balance September 30, 1881	186,084 88
Total	$190 952 83

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness.				All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.	Total bonded indebtedness.		
Ashland	$200,000 00	$32,000 00	.....	$232,000 00	.....	$232,000 00
Barron	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Brown	247,000 00	.....	$1,500 00	248,500 00	.....	248,500 00
Burnett	18,666 67	.....	.....	18,666 67	.....	18,666 67
Chippewa*	.....	.....	19,000 00	48,475 00	$74,048 00	122,523 00
Clark	.....	350 00	5,000 00	5,350 00	.....	5,350 00
Dane	.....	.....	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Dodge	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Door	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Douglas	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	572 11	25,572 11
Eau Claire	.....	.....	39,000 00	39,000 00	.....	39,000 00
Green Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Iowa	175,000 00	.....	.....	175,000 0	.....	175,000 00
Jackson	46,800 00	.....	.....	46,800 00	20,000 00	66,800 00
Jefferson	.....	.....	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00
Juneau	.....	.....	8,025 00	8,025 00	.....	8,025 00
Lincoln	55,000 00	.....	13,916 04	68,916 04	.....	68,916 04
Manitowoc	216,000 00	.....	.....	216,000 00	.....	216,000 00
Marathon	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,251 00	2,251 00
Marinette	.....	.....	22,140 00	22,140 00	.....	22,140 00
Milwaukee	.....	.....	320,260 00	320,260 00	.....	320,260 00
Oconto	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,066 45	52,066 45
Pierce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Polk	.....	140 00	2,000 00	2,140 00	4,913 00	7,053 00
Portage	200,000 00	35,821 22	.....	235,821 22	.....	235,821 22
Price	.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,312 07	16,312 07
Racine	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,350 00	5,350 00
Shawano	.....	1,059 09	15,000 00	16,059 09	4,000 00	20,050 00
Sheboygan	117,720 00	.....	.....	117,720 00	.....	117,720 00
Taylor	.....	273 35	6,600 00	6,873 35	31,788 97	38,662 32
Vernon	.....	.....	23,000 00	23,000 00	.....	23,000 00
Wood	105,000 00	.....	.....	105,000 00	.....	105 000 00
Total	1,426,186 67	69,634 57	538,441 04	2,063,737 28	204,031 60	2,267,738 88

* Bonded indebtedness for roads and bridges, $29,475.00.

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1881.

[BY STATE BOARD.]

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1881.	STATE TAX.	SPECIAL TAXES.						Total Tax.
		1.0033 mills per cent. on valuation.	Unpaid state tax for 1880 and int'st thereon.	State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hosopital for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	Due on loans to school districts.	Special loans.	
Adams	$1,372,437	$1,376 95		$383 15		$104 00	$302 29		$2,166 39
Ashland	1,236 832	1,240 90				50 00			1,290 90
Barron	1,227,331	1,231 37		278 64			964 38	$1,612 80	4,087 19
Bayfield	432,604	434 02			$54 89				448 91
Brown	6,314,575	6,335 40			2,854 81	819 49	1,631 92	5,387 50	17,029 12
Buffalo	3,251,786	3,262 50		673 83		88 00	677 75		4,632 08
Burnett	490,612	492 22		298 92				2,546 67	3,337 81
Calumet	5,753,455	5,772 43			1,463 69	295 66	315 55		7,847 33
Chippewa	5,419,780	5,437 65		1,096 71		62 00	197 00		6,793 36
Clark	3,503,282	3,514 83			632 25		1,816 13	642 00	6,605 21
Columbia	10,649,614	10,684 74		1,945 66		379 00	1,133 04		14,142 44
Crawford	3,207,001	3,217 57		1,032 97		358 50	1,708 97		6,318 01
Dane	22,900,516	22,976 00		6,255 95		505 98	504 42		30,242 35
Dodge	20,483,399	20,550 91			3,729 21	277 50	550 00	1,140 00	26,247 62
Door	1,325,279	1,329 64			931 96	32 00	324 00		2,617 60
Douglas	554,230	556 04		107 25					663 29
Dunn	3,921,178	3,934 10		1,341 15		55 00	1,231 23		6,561 48
Eau Claire	5,581,960	5,600 37		2,458 08		444 49	1,288 29		9,791 23
Fond du Lac	18,658 621	18,720 12			3,971 41	1,219 49			23,991 02
Grant	11,734 700	11.773 36		4,830 42		208 00	1,424 35		18,236 13
Green	9,682,722	9,714 66		1,921 39		129 50	207 00		11.972 55
Green Lake	5,081.770	5,098 52			1,003 16	175 16		3,270 00	9 546 84
Iowa	7,239,555	7,263 40		3,368 87		182 16	979 01	35,150 00	46,943 44
Jackson	2,572,104	2,580 58		1,261 30		104 00	683 83	1,400 00	6,029 61
Jefferson	12,269.161	12,309 58		2,393 00	110 69	520 50	210 00	780 00	16.323 77
Juneau	2,950,611	2,960 33		1,312 27		17 66	1,438 81	3,435 50	9,164 57
Kenosha	6.894,746	2,917 48			1,585 05	204 50			8,707 03
Kewaunee	2,518,677	2,526 97			1,106 06		392 00	1,533 00	5,561 03

La Crosse	7,726,323	7,751 77	.....	3,555 18	.....	514 16	107 00	6,520 00	18,448 11
La Fayette	7,731,754	7,757 22	.....	1,873 96	.....	55 16	578 60	1,630 00	11,894 94
Langlade	783,944	786 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 54	.....	820 06
Lincoln	1,611.741	1,617 01	1,945 88	.....	83 14	.....	96 80	12,317 28	16,060 14
Manitowoc	11,572,099	11,610 22	.....	.....	3,490 43	59 00	524 26	2,044 00	17,727 91
Marathon	3,638,681	3,640 64	.....	.....	767 71	52 00	1,823 80	2,459 65	8,743 83
Marinette	3,005,954	3,015 86	.....	.....	256 77	.....	.....	4,038 85	7,311 48
Marquette	1,724,293	1,729 97	.....	.....	869 28	.....	117 50	.....	2,707 75
Milwaukee	60,757,197	60,957 50	.....	112 16	515 87	1,140 16	.....	.....	62,725 69
Monroe	4,274,663	4,287 74	.....	1,457 98	.....	104 00	744 98	.....	6,595 70
Oconto	2,878,312	2,887 81	.....	.....	1,191 05	373 00	58 95	.....	4,510 81
Outagamie	7,598,424	7,623 46	.....	.....	2,889 36	466 16	2,083 85	.....	13,062 83
Ozaukee	5,815,685	5,834 85	.....	.....	1,168 90	143 66	.....	.....	7,147 41
Pepin	1,101,801	1,105 43	.....	630 53	.....	.....	677 00	.....	2,412 96
Pierce	4,031,340	4,044 64	.....	1,556 72	.....	52 00	2,008 60	.....	7,661 96
Polk	1,857,612	1,863 74	.....	1,035 44	.....	79 33	737 55	995 00	4,711 06
Portage	2,751,976	2,761 05	.....	118 21	906 87	231 50	1,536 38	.....	5,554 01
Price	1,251,860	1,255 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	456 00	.....	1,711 99
Racine	14,019,506	14,065 72	.....	38 57	2,536 83	537 16	.....	.....	17,178 28
Richland	3,826,584	3,839 21	.....	1,177 72	.....	95 83	821 10	.....	5,933 86
Rock	20,236,422	20,353 29	.....	3,441 38	.....	635 00	1,686 12	1,560 00	27,675 79
St. Croix	5,480,935	5,499 02	.....	1,080 86	.....	194 66	1,882 20	.....	8 656 74
Sauk	7,452,246	7,476 80	.....	1,695 00	.....	82 50	1,013 78	560 00	10,828 03
Shawano	2,201,831	2,209 09	1,984 33	.....	646 77	.....	96 88	1,050 00	5,987 07
Sheboygan	14,046,619	14,092 91	.....	.....	2,709 00	4 50	.....	3,499 20	20,305 61
Taylor	1,518,574	1,523 58	423 70	.....	102 39	.....	875 25	1,122 00	4,046 92
Trempealeau	4,307,911	4,322 13	.....	1,369 99	.....	.....	2,252 15	3,766 67	11,710 94
Vernon	4,608,551	4,623 73	.....	1,817 34	.....	52 00	1,026 67	3,749 00	11,268 74
Walworth	13,889,809	13,935 58	.....	1,839 75	.....	237 66	100 00	.....	16.112 99
Washington	9,517,205	9,578 67	.....	.....	2,002 82	.....	.....	.....	11,581 49
Waukesha	15,380,221	15,430 91	.....	89 93	1,805 28	.....	107 00	.....	17,433 12
Waupaca	4,211,696	4,225 57	.....	.....	1,785 77	412 00	526 76	2,389 55	9,339 65
Waushara	2,719,913	2,728 88	.....	.....	762 42	81 50	290 27	.....	3,863 07
Winnebago	15,267,977	15,318 32	.....	.....	2,955 18	341 50	4 55	3,461 50	22,030 95
Wood	1,706,737	1,712 36	.....	.....	701 22	45 00	2,916 58	11,305 80	16,710 96
C'y New London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 00	840 00
Total	$447,804,968	$449,280 86	$4,353 91	$53,780 28	$45,531 17	$12,222 03	$13,193 99	$120,208 97	$723,571 21

TOTAL VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, AS ASSESSED BY LOCAL ASSESSORS IN 1881.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of city and village lots	Total value of all real estate.	Total value of all property.
	No. of Acres.	Value.	Av. Val. per Acre.			
Adams	293,993	$697,444	$2 23	$20,647	$688,091	$917,646
Ashland	384,6'0	764,238	1 59	104,2'5	868,453	962,740
Barron	378,112	858,8·0	2 27	44,457	903 337	1,209,659
Bayfield	186,036	52',133	2 84	62,780	591,913	629,656
Brown	297,621	2,677,176	9 00	2,392,957	5,070,133	6,218,568
Buffalo	385,220	1,648,437	4 28	239,377	1,887,814	2,598,171
Burnett	265,551	493,603	1 86	2,734	496,337	557,656
Calumet	199,258	4,685,122	23 51	295,202	4,980,324	5,867,278
Chippewa	1,449,436	3,301,402	2 28	573,310	3,874,712	4,474,869
Clark	647,611	2,236,816	3 45	215,189	2,452.005	2,895,963
Columbia	488,499	6,407,890	13 12	1,557,912	7,965 802	10,117,337
Crawford	349,193	1,249,493	3 58	321,244	1,570,737	2,171,694
Dane	756,105	11,133,161	14 72	3,817,064	14,950,225	19,727,416
Dodge	543,227	13,051,658	24 03	1,633,833	14,685,491	17,273,554
Door	270,628	1,156,260	4 27	125,644	1,281,913	1,668,667
Douglas	206,717	431,958	2 09	201,101	633,059	668,081
Dunn	40),241	1,1'5,068	5 28	333,316	2,453,384	3,801,442
Eau Claire	283,128	2,928,915	10 34	2,563,906	5.492.821	7,497,243
Fond du Lac	450,5'7	10,746 316	23 85	3,239,095	13,976,411	17,243,869
Grant	733,384	5,629,074	7 68	1,124,270	6,753,344	9.075,237
Green	365,80)	5,390,879	14 74	1,154,256	6,545.135	9,335,881
Green Lake	220,093	2,945.939	13 38	723,736	3.669,675	4.583,959
Iowa	477,228	4,767,837	9 99	727,685	5.495,522	6,875,927
Jackson	409,547	1,439. 47	3 51	333,218	1,772,565	2 526,155
Jefferson	342,741	7,210,178	21 04	2,053,239	9,263,417	11,284,650
Juneau	361,532	1,111,337	3 07	517,394	1,628,731	2 522,115
Kenosha	171,941	3,939,925	22 91	888,386	4,828,311	6,204,829
Kewaunee	214,938	2,636,466	12 27	306,745	2,943,211	3,616.606
La Crosse	283,872	1,942 140	6 84	2,540,096	4,482,236	5,961,976

La Fayette	395,573	5,104,844	12 90	476,206	5,581,050	7,012,856
Langlade	548,915	832,295	1 61	4,180	886,475	917,441
Lincoln	777,044	1,255,884	1 62	60,216	1,315,600	1,395,273
Manitowoc	371,463	7,858,347	21 16	2,002,791	9,861,138	11,738,553
Marathon	864,270	2,446,495	2 83	869,650	3,316,145	4,183,614
Marinette	688,195	1,131,231	1 64	247,136	1,378,367	1,943,229
Marquette	281,212	1,114,194	3 96	147,680	1,261,874	1,575,234
Milwaukee	140,004	7,439,946	53 14	44,349,461	51,789,407	67,117,965
Monroe	459,054	2,341,290	5 10	576,685	2,917,975	3,790,094
Oconto	682,460	1,068,027	1 56	420,236	1,488 263	2,031,355
Outagamie	354,622	4,346,479	12 26	1,911,417	6,257,896	7,511,538
Ozaukee	146,972	5,410,054	36 81	520,057	5,930.111	6,799,924
Pepin	130,105	617,666	4 75	119,130	736,796	969,598
Pierce	365,441	2,847,692	7 79	462,442	3,310,134	4,316,674
Polk	390.019	1,367,019	3 51	126,346	1,493,365	1,956,031
Portage	439,198	1,229,389	2 80	507,389	1,736,778	2,412,620
Price	599,526	1,280,063	2 14	37,099	1,317,162	1,393,494
Racine	209,221	5,883,589	28 12	6,638,603	12,522 192	15,693,673
Richland	368,930	1.963.939	5 32	239,656	2,203,595	2,979,568
Rock	450.567	9,985,549	22 16	3,875,105	13,860,654	18,927,969
St. Croix	450,403	3,530,003	7 83	843,398	4,373,401	5,447,039
Sauk	519,259	4,073,636	7 85	1,008,273	5,(81, 909	6,650,537
Shawano	426,666	1,664,958	3 90	142,970	1,807,928	2 200,899
Sheboygan	221,255	9,011,767	28 05	1,927,149	10,938,916	13,535,850
Taylor	441,089	785,536	1 78	56,850	842,386	943,154
Trempealeau	444,892	2,243,836	5 04	249,763	2,493,599	3,263,517
Vernon	498,305	2,253,630	4 52	175,653	2,429,283	3,411,433
Walworth	350,069	8,222,474	23 49	1,918,670	10,141,144	13,622,525
Washington	272,842	8,163,067	29 92	692,560	8,855,627	10,233,636
Waukesha	349,261	10,319,,12	29 55	2,103,640	12,423,352	15,683,012
Waupaca	454,675	2,040,441	4 49	749,112	2,789,553	3,583,842
Waushara	370,288	1,737,123	4 69	121,210	1,858,333	2,397,947
Winnebago	268,400	5,937,334	22 12	4,595.160	10,532,494	14,520,248
Wood	358,411	1,005,362	2 81	181,437	1,186,799	1,548,579
Total	26,010,316	$230,658,472	$8 87	$106,466,338	$337,124,810	$429,900,445

TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY, FOR ALL PURPOSES, IN 1881.

Counties.	State tax.	County schooltax	Totalcou'ty taxes.	Town, City and Village Taxes.					Total town, city and village taxes.	Total taxes
				Current expenses.	School purposes.	Support of poor.	Roads and bridges, including poll tax.	Other purposes.		
Adams	$2,284 01	$1,035 20	$7,915 76	$1,951 43	$7,667 13	.....	$5,603 02	$193 37	$15,414 95	$25,614 72
Ashland	1,835 93	550 00	19,175 00	3,500 00	4,700 00	$600 00	6,251 00	300 00	15,351 00	36,361 93
Barron	1,798 52	744 80	21,399 59	4,938 74	16,471 83	1,125 00	9,310 02	4,973 24	36,818 88	60,016 99
Bayfield	681 24	109 00	5,209 00	1,675 00	1,435 00	300 00	2,386 50	.....	5,796 50	11,686 74
Brown	9,342 98	5,101 20	60,138 97	36,042 59	33,811 75	1,830 79	19,762 22	8,831 13	100,278 48	169,760 43
Buffalo	4,880 23	4,000 00	19,271 11	9,151 09	17,338 81	570 00	21,339 99	3,784 63	52,184 52	76,285 86
Burnett	710 86	550 00	11,654 04	1,798 10	3,169 07	267 73	3,606 35	477 86	9,319 11	21,684 01
Calumet	8,584 96	2,544 00	19,119 93	3,336 35	16,052 23	428 00	22,395 93	7,972 73	50,185 24	77,890 12
Chippewa	8,193 21	2,040 00	93,773 60	14 750 00	36,412 79	72 57	19,594 85	40,023 08	110,853 29	212,820 10
Clark	5,177 16	2,230 22	35,651 98	8,932 14	25,600 23	815 00	20,458 43	9,471 27	65,367 12	106,196 26
Columbia	15,820 93	4,398 40	32,081 5	15,696 21	42,295 62	.....	27,074 89	14,909 23	99,975 95	147,878 47
Crawford	4,749 12	3,225 00	19,771 10	5,831 52	18,273 77	2,022 77	10,220 81	5,216 93	41,565 80	66,086 02
Dane	33,833 75	9,290 00	61,272 45	125,170 08	77,780 05	.....	51.896 69	30,168 99	285,015 77	380,171 97
Dodge	30,491 90	7,355 20	54,176 75	12,115 50	44,197 26	5,525 38	43,167 97	26,591 71	131,597 82	216,266 47
Door	1,941 49	1,557 20	8,758 5	3,450 00	11,991 03	1,350 00	10,464 80	3,458 57	30,714 40	41,414 40
Douglas	822 69	300 00	9,709 3	3,000 00	2,710 00	600 00	.....	.....	6,310 00	16,842 05
Dunn	5,764 64	2,345 60	26,389 75	5,279 95	38,079 21	830 00	33,844 89	7,040 45	85,074 50	117,228 89
Eau Claire	7,457 49	2,465 00	26,880 3	33,878 80	35,596 79	356 00	40,457 66	6,023 49	116,312 74	150,650 60
Fond du Lac	27,814 40	7,759 20	46,185 6	52,027 65	53,455 80	10,387 38	37,525 59	40,432 20	193,828 75	267,828 75
Grant	15,949 89	6,006 40	36,796 7	8 532 49	55,099 45	4,517 35	43,535 52	18,899 81	130,584 62	183,331 30
Green	14,386 84	3,146 02	23,03 9	6,041 47	33,569 14	.....	22,469 92	109 17	69,789 70	100,207 46
Green Lake	7.497 69	2,052 76	14,741 2	14,106 95	17,514 58	5,106 31	14,601 91	8,834 45	60,164 20	82,403 15
Iowa	9,902 38	3,803 20	63,041 0	8,255 7	28,771 23	.....	22,893 89	86,921 76	146,841 63	2 9,785 05
Jackson	3,816 59	2,020 00	25,003 3	2,313 75	8,669 58	675 00	7,053 35	11,653 30	30,364 95	59,184 89
Jefferson	18,280 77	5,263 20	49,857 8	13,808 9	40,724 19	.....	29,225 57	44,082 28	127,840 99	195,979 57
Juneau	4,620 50	2,312 40	19,476 2	9,673 47	20,828 44	3,150 00	11,822 08	3,367 32	48,871 31	72,368 03
Kenosha	10,285 29	3,950 00	19,603 2	10,423 69	14,767 08	1,675 00	12,116 00	3,255 00	42,236 77	72,125 26
Kewaunee	3,631 62	2,650 00	6,503 8	6,877 23	11,523 74	925 00	22,177 22	1,585 44	43,088 63	53,224 09

La Crosse...	11,141 61	3,574 80	16,986 76	50,954 14	42,100 98	4,350 00	13,736 46	4,914 65	116,056 23	144,184 60
La Fayette..	13,865 37	3,290 80	8,088 22	7,822 79	32,960 32	2,827 00	24,477 59	9,111 64	77,199 34	99,152 93
Lincoln	2,365 49	500 00	21,327 65	3,694 43	12,245 56	.....	9,817 00	2,100 00	27,856 99	51,550 13
Manitowoc .	16,885 19	3,056 00	49,114 81	24,597 72	34,126 42	3,382 80	39,958 43	22,581 47	124,646 84	190,646 84
Marathon...	5,348 32	2,109 00	21,758 67	18,366 62	32,056 59	.....	36,016 86	4,429 27	40,871 84	117,978 83
Marinette...	4 437 55	834 80	19,586 75	4,100 00	13,104 73	400 00	4,840 82	628 09	23,073 64	47 097 94
Marquette..	2,634 88	1,499 20	12,335 05	2,349 96	8,128 01	885 00	9,842 61	8,678 76	29,884 34	44,854 27
Milwaukee..	90,3 1 07	59,688 45	437,320 20	955,137 44	211,422 44	40,000 00	36,496 27	324,503 03	1,567,559 18	2,095,180 45
Monroe.....	6,279 95	3,247 60	22,274 82	11,060 08	30,396 13	.....	22,438 30	20,287 20	84,181 71	112,736 48
Oconto.....	4,381 23	1,202 40	18,148 39	6,859 13	10,638 44	1,357 10	7,505 78	6,216 06	52,566 51	75,099 13
Outagamie..	10,936 46	5,050 00	43,799 52	40,382 00	35,866 60	2,905 00	21,938 00	47,427 17	148,518 77	203,254 75
Ozaukee ...	7,836 66	2,664 00	14,773 89	9,9:7 87	16,307 44	2,078 94	26,733 96	5,222 33	60,310 54	82,921 09
Pepin.....	1,753 69	925 60	9,972 76	1,974 00	9,118 69	395 00	9,711 41	50 00	21,249 10	32,975 55
Pierce	5,959 15	2,383 36	16,213 82	6,918 98	30,105 83	2,126 00	33,240 28	21,225 24	93,616 33	115,819 30
Polk.	2,727 48	2,309 95	15,445 44	7,674 05	17,832 70	.....	17,432 87	5 503 42	48,443 04	66,615 96
Portage.....	4.072 95	2,486 40	14,630 74	13,843 23	19,236 34	2,922 50	9,781 44	13,238 64	59,022 15	77,725 84
Price.....	1,851 81	100 00	15,148 19	6,550 00	3,341 98	.....	2,984 44	1,575 00	14,451 42	31,451 42
Racine.....	20,818 45	4,500 00	41,317 58	65,377 30	44,533 79	3,250 06	25,487 07	74,317 45	212,965 67	275,101 70
Richland ...	5,648 50	3,950 00	11,077 13	5,609 57	19,122 10	.....	24 161 82	6,274 54	55,168 03	71,893 66
Rock.....	30,110 82	11,250 00	51,595 57	27,867 70	65,578 74	.....	25,665 14	44,408 22	163,519 80	245,226 19
St. Croix....	7,995 53	2,435 60	14,332 64	12,587 27	36,541 35	.....	24,443 09	5,563 13	79,134 84	101,463 01
Sauk.....	11,038 73	4,098 80	19,646 78	35,852 52	45,000 46	.....	33,443 64	26,030 54	140,327 16	171,012 67
Shawano ...	4,937 75	2,389 00	21,804 77	4,936 26	436 01	285 00	9,693 86	3,316 15	18,667 28	45,409 80
Sheboygan..	20,913 53	5,589 20	54,793 41	15,140 40	27,146 33	3,160 00	42,178 12	40 573 21	128,198 06	203,915 00
Taylor ...	2,232 42	715 15	28,771 53	4,765 00	7,799 28	890 00	3,991 25	4,705 81	22,091 34	53,095 29
Tremp'leau.	6.390 47	2,588 40	14,640 18	6,003 22	18,693 41	2,525 00	22,601 75	9,825 16	59,648 54	80,679 19
Vernon . ..	6,786 89	3,609 00	27,695 68	5,638 80	21,518 20	.....	25,395 58	22,931 33	75,483 96	109,966 53
Walworth...	20,675 79	3,676 00	25,224 37	12,129 29	39,861 19	.....	25,116 18	5,334 67	82,441 33	128,341 49
Washington	14,178 43	6,000 00	20,477 05	7,449 39	19,548 12	100 00	38,605 19	16,953 32	82,656 02	117,311 50
Waukesha..	22,880 47	4,243 60	30,137 56	8,870 17	41,637 56	374 00	40,085 22	2,550 75	93,517 70	146,535 73
Waupaca ...	6,239 32	2,933 22	20,571 18	10,744 20	22,563 86	.....	21,512 84	12,371 50	70,192 40	97,032 90
Waushara..	4.028 27	2,742 95	9,504 13	3,876 09	12,738 69	1,333 86	12,536 87	8,216 28	38,701 79	52,234 19
Winnebago.	21,915 70	18,999 00	50,170 63	64.751 25	59,442 24	8,750 63	33,207 39	49,605 42	215,846 93	287,933 26
Wood	2,528 62	1,153 00	26,184 37	12,043 75	21,388 99	800 00	5,317 06	12,503 27	52,053 07	80,766 06
Total ..	$662,058 63	$274,598 28	$2,061,489 12	$1,898,993 58	$1,781,127 87	$128,257 17	$1,314,650 71	$1,251,840 18	$6,374,869 51	$9,068,417 26

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, ON DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness.					Indebtedn's of school districts or for school purposes.	All other indebtedness of towns, cities, or villages.	Total indebte dness
	Railroad Aid.	Bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.	Total bonded indebtedness.			
Adams						$1,296 18		$1,296 18
Ashland								
Barron						8,734 22	$13,365 02	22,099 24
Bayfield						200 00		200 00
Brown	$123,265 50	$19,500 00	$8,816 00	$1,436 00	$153,017 50	12,290 00		165 307 50
Buffalo						468 38	535 00	1,003 38
Burnett							489 95	489 95
Calumet	75,000 00				75,000 00	1,353 40		76,353 40
Chippewa	40,000 00	9,477 30	1,000 00	3,262 00	53,739 30	510 98	20,199 48	74,449 76
Clark	10,000 00	3,250 00	200 00	941 00	14,391 00	6,225 48	1,888 76	22,535 24
Columbia	27,125 00			407 00	27,532 00	7,157 24		34,689 24
Crawford						7,177 30		7,177 30
Dane	100,000 00		53,500 00		153,500 00	3,133 37		156,633 37
Dodge	36,049 52		7,500 00	55,350 26	98,899 78	7,884 00	100 00	106,883 78
Door						1,183 06		1,183 06
Douglas								
Dunn	28,000 00				28,000 00	4,136 46	600 00	32,736 46
Eau Claire		6,000 00	95,600 00		101,600 00	3,801 46	375 00	105,776 46
Fond du Lac	165,000 00			14 67	165,014 67	2,096 52	6,145 80	173,256 99
Grant	80,577 33	20,000 00		2,260 80	102,838 13	5,550 00		108,388 13
Green						421 00		421 00
Green Lake	51,543 47	3,500 00		1,740 81	56,784 28	19 34		56,803 62
Iowa	34,453 00	96 50	29,299 41	11,250 00	66,098 91	8,990 00		75,088 91
Jackson	22,600 00			1,200 00	23,800 00	2,562 62	20 00	46,382 62
Jefferson	287,500 48	600 00		416,395 47	704,495 95	8,728 00		713,223 95
Juneau	11,600 00			812 00	12,412 00	5,969 79	473 51	18,855 30
Kenosha	339,000 00		1,000 00	773,522 00	1,104,522 00	1,500 00		1,106,022 00

Kewaunee						1,366 50	8,316 00	9,682 50
LaCrosse	95,000 00		42,800 00		137,800 00	864 00		138,664 00
La Fayette	6,500 00				6,500 00	13,095 85	337 00	19,932 85
Lincoln						722 40		722 40
Manitowoc	112,000 00				112,000 00	2,966 34		114,966 34
Marathon		9,037 27	10,000 00		19,037 27	3,899 29	21,141 34	44,077 90
Marinette								
Marquette	11,000 00				11,000 00	474 50		11,474 50
Milwaukee			2,246,000 00		2,246,000 00			2,216,000 00
Monroe	35,000 00				35,000 00	2,540 87		37,540 87
Oconto		300 00	21,033 93		21,333 93	615 77	4,718 53	26,718 23
Outagamie	118,236 75			9,080 00	127,316 75	10,185 86	2,668 25	140,170 86
Ozaukee								
Pepin						3,041 60		3,041 60
Pierce			4,000 00	300 84	4,300 84	10,980 98	271 10	15,502 92
Polk			3,450 00	157 50	3,607 50	2,471 43	3,399,40	9,478 33
Portage	41,300 00		12,000 00	6,761 00	60,061 00	4,723 41	3,300 00	68,084 41
Price						1,684 60		1,684 60
Racine	230,591 25		55,130 61		285,733 86		5,028 75	290,762 61
Richland	3,800 00			266 00	4,066 00	3,348 58		7,414 58
Rock	141,200 00		29,000 00	1,560 00	171,760 00	18,235 78		189,995 78
St. Croix						13,017 85	6,250 00	19,267 85
Sauk	79,000 00	30 00		5,476 80	84,506 80	17,562 96	381 31	102,451 07
Shawano		100 00	87 71		187 71	1,005 72	1,031 29	2,224 72
Sheboygan	258,530 00			1,740 00	260,240 00			260,240 00
Taylor						3,571 60	7,053 06	10,624 66
Trempealeau	55,000 00	4,100 00		7,175 00	66,275 00	8,591 00		74,866 00
Vernon	37,061 00			400 00	37,461 00	5,063 59	2,925 45	45,450 04
Walworth	94,500 00			7,090 00	101,590 00	207 00		101,797 00
Washington						750 00		750 00
Waukesha						314 00		314 00
Waupaca	100,666 67	410 00	3,400 00	4,713 93	109,190 60	2,827 18	800 00	112,817 78
Waushara	31,500 00	1,000 00			32,500 00	1,150 88	56 00	33 706 88
Winnebago	168,500 00	21,500 00	53,500 00	8,600 85	252,100 85	10,483 02	63,272 82	325,856 69
Wood						11,236 45	6,710 62	17,947 07
Total	$3,042,072 97	$ 8,901 07	$2,668,376 66	$1,321,913 93	$7,131,264 63	$258,367 21	$181,848 44	$7,571,480 23

State Census.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1880.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of U. S..	50,153,034	38,558,391	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Alabama	1,262,344	996,992	964,210	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574
California	789,617	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Colorado	194,649	39,864	34,277	.....	.....
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147	370,729	309,978
Delaware	146,654	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia	1,538,988	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois	3,078,736	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	995,935	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	941,263	726,915	708,022	517,762	352,411
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	935,139	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,783,086	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,635,396	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	780,807	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	1,145,899	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651
Missouri	2,169,091	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	452,532	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	62,265	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	346,784	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	1,130,892	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York	5,082,982	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio	3,199,794	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania	4,223,786	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	995,706	705,606	703,708	668,50	594,398
Tennessee	1,242,463	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	1,597,509	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	332,286	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,948
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
W. Virginia	618,193	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	40,411	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	134,502	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
Dist. of Col'bia	177,638	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712
Idaho	32,611	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	39,157	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	119,430	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	143,907	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
Washington	75,120	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	20,788	9,118	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1855-1880.

(STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1855.
Adams	6,741	6,502	6,601	5,698	6,492	6,868
Ashland	1,559	750	221	256	515	.....
Barron	7,023	3,737	538	.....	13	.....
Bayfield	564	1,032	344	369	353	.....
Brown	34,090	35,573	25,168	15,282	11,795	6,699
Buffalo	15,528	14,219	11,123	6,776	3,864	832
Burnett	3,140	1,456	706	171	12	.....
Calumet	16,631	15,065	12,335	8,668	7,895	3,631
Chippewa	15,492	13,995	8,311	3,278	1,895	838
Clark	10,715	7,282	3,450	1,011	789	232
Columbia	28,065	28,805	28,802	26,112	24,411	17,965
Crawford	15,644	15,035	13,075	11,011	8,068	3,323
Dane	53,234	52,798	53,096	50,192	43,922	37,714
Dodge	45,928	48,394	47,035	46,841	42,818	34,540
Door	11,615	8,020	4,919	3,098	2,918	739
Douglas	655	741	1,122	532	812	385
Dunn	16,818	13,427	9,488	5,179	2,704	1,796
Eau Claire	19,992	15,991	10,769	5,281	3,162	.....
Fond du Lac	46,855	50,241	46,273	42,029	34,154	24,784
Grant	37,852	39,086	37,979	33,618	31,189	23,170
Green	21,729	22,027	23,611	20,646	19,808	14,827
Green Lake	14,481	15,274	13,195	12,596	12,663	.....
Iowa	23,628	24,133	24,544	20,657	18,67	15,205
Jackson	13,285	11,339	7,687	5 631	4,170	1,098
Jefferson	32,155	34,908	34,059	30,597	30,438	26,869
Juneau	15,589	15,300	12,396	10,013	8,770	.....
Kenosha	13,550	13,907	13,177	12,676	13,900	12,397
Kewaunee	15,806	14,405	10,281	7,039	5,530	1,109
La Crosse	27,072	23,945	20,295	14,834	12,186	3,904
LaFayette	21,278	22,169	22,667	20,358	18,134	16,064
Langlade	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	2,011	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	37,506	38,456	33,369	26,762	22,416	13,018
Marathon	17,121	10,111	5,885	3,673	2,892	447
Marinette	8,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	8,907	8,597	8,057	7,327	8,293	1,427
Milwaukee	138,523	122,927	89,936	72,320	62,518	46,425
Monroe	21,606	21,026	16,552	11,622	8,410	2,407
Oconto	9,848	13,812	8,322	4,858	3,592	1,501
Outagamie	28,716	25,568	18,410	11,852	9,587	4,914
Ozaukee	15,462	16,545	15,579	14,882	15,682	12,973
Pepin	6,225	5,816	4,619	3,002	2,392	.....
Pierce	17,744	15,101	10,003	6,324	4,672	1,720
Polk	10,018	6,736	3,422	1,677	1,400	547
Portage	17,731	14,856	10,649	8,145	7,507	5,151
Price	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	30,941	28,702	26,742	22,884	21,360	20,673
Richland	18,174	17,353	15,736	12,186	9,732	5 584
Rock	38,823	39,029	39,039	36,033	36,690	31,364
St. Croix	18,956	14,956	11,039	6,255	5,392	2.040
Sauk	28,729	26,932	23,868	20,154	18,963	13,614
Shawano	10,371	6,635	3,165	1,369	829	254
Sheboygan	34,206	34,021	31,773	27,671	26,875	20,391
Taylor	2,311	849	.....	.....	.....	.....

Population of Wisconsin, 1855–1880 — continued.

COUNTIES.	*1880.*	*1875.*	*1870.*	*1865.*	*1860.*	*1855.*
Trempealeau ..	17,189	14,992	10,728	5,199	2,569	493
Vernon	23,255	21,524	18,673	13,644	11,007	4,823
Walworth.....	26,249	26,259	25,992	25,773	26,496	24,662
Washington ...	23,442	23,862	23,905	24,019	23,622	18,897
Waukesha	28,967	29,425	28,258	27,029	26,831	24,012
Waupaca	20,954	19,646	15,533	11,208	8,851	4,437
Waushara.....	12,688	11,523	11,379	9,002	8,770	5,541
Winnebago	42,741	45,033	37,325	29,767	23,770	17,439
Wood	8,981	6,048	3,911	2,965	2,425	... .
Total.....	1,315,480	1,236,729	1,054,670	868,325	775,881	552,109

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS OF 1880.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.*
The State..	1,315,48.	680,106	635,374	910,063	405,417	1,309,622	5,858
Adams	6,741	3,549	3,192	5,461	1,280	6,714	27
Ashland .	1,559	894	665	1,087	472	1,380	179
Burron	7,023	3,901	3,122	4,683	2,340	6,947	76
Bayfield	564	299	265	502	62	309	255
Brown..	34,090	17,436	16,654	22,563	11,527	33,921	169
Buffalo	15,528	8,295	7,233	10,022	5,506	15,519	9
Burnett	3 140	1,884	1,256	1,529	1,611	2,874	266
Calumet.....	16,631	8,649	7,982	11,319	5,312	15,899	732
Chippewa	15,492	8,793	6,699	10,048	5,444	15,296	196
Clark	10,715	6,082	4,633	7,90	2,815	10,700	15
Columbia	28,065	14.234	13.831	20,503	7,562	28,028	37
Crawford	15,644	8,038	7,606	12,041	3,603	15,597	47
Dane	53,234	27,216	26,018	37,199	16,035	53,146	88
Dodge	45,928	23,388	22,540	30,507	15,421	45,807	121
Door	11,645	6,379	5,266	7,093	4,552	11,628	17
Douglas	655	353	302	464	191	612	43
Dunn	16,818	9,195	7,623	11,752	5,066	16,801	17
Eau Claire....	19,992	10,989	9,003	13,501	6,491	19,967	25
Fond du Lac..	46.855	23,470	23,385	33,823	13,032	46.632	223
Grant.....	37,852	19,230	18,622	29,691	8,161	37,771	81
Green.....	21,749	11,090	10,639	17,583	4,146	21,698	31
Green Lake..	14,481	7,270	7,211	9,909	4,572	14,436	45
Iowa	23,628	11,953	11,675	16,748	6,880	23,589	39
Jackson	13,285	7,072	6,213	9,432	3,853	13,198	87
Jefferson.....	32,155	16,251	15,904	22,079	10,076	32,062	93
Juneau	15,580	8,094	7,486	12,038	3.512	15.478	102
Kenosha	13.550	6,875	6,675	9,776	3.774	13,527	23
Kewaunee ...	15,806	8,261	7,545	9,020	6,786	15,778	28
La Crosse	27.072	14,149	12,923	17,120	9,952	26,999	73
La Fayette	21,278	10,765	10,513	16,126	5,152	21,271	7
Langlade. ..	685	439	246	487	198	650	35
Lincoln.....	2,011	1,181	830	1,364	647	1,921	90
Manitowoc ...	37,506	19,106	18,400	22.867	14,639	37,496	10
Marathon.....	17,121	9,623	7,498	10,670	6,451	17.011	110
Marinette	8,929	5,360	3,569	4,831	4,098	8,697	232
Marquette ...	8,907	4,526	4.381	6,118	2,789	8,884	23
Milwaukee ...	138,523	69,603	68,920	83,469	55,054	138,204	319
Monroe.....	21,606	11,084	10,522	16,174	5,432	21,548	58
Oconto	9,848	5,360	4,488	6.218	3,63	9,740	103
Outagamie ...	28,716	14,819	13,897	19,649	9,067	28,046	70
Ozaukee.....	15,462	7,891	7,571	10,063	5,399	15,462	.....
Pepin	6,226	3,297	2,929	4,403	1,823	6,225	1
Pierce	17,744	9,395	8.349	12 596	5,148	17,604	81
Polk.....	10,018	5,573	4,445	6,212	3 806	9,775	243
Portage	17,731	9,295	8,436	12,054	5,677	17,720	11
Price.....	785	510	275	415	370	777	8
Racine	30,921	15,752	15,169	20,313	10,608	30.762	159
Richland.....	18,174	9,362	8,812	16,293	1,881	18,143	31
Rock	38,823	19,589	19,234	31,270	7,553	38,609	214

* Including, in the State, 16 Chinese and 3,118 Indians and Half-Breeds; Indians in tribal relations are not included.

Population of Wisconsin, Census of 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.*
St. Croix.....	18,956	10,197	8,759	13,130	5,826	18,925	31
Sauk.....	28,729	14,720	14,009	21,474	7,255	28 688	41
Shawano.....	10,371	5.629	4.742	6,354	4,017	10,079	292
Sheboygan...	34,206	17,405	16,801	23,274	10 932	34,203	3
Taylor.....	2,311	1,348	963	1,564	747	2,296	15
Trempealeau.	17,189	9,021	8,168	10,319	6,870	17,169	20
Vernon.....	23.235	12,149	11,086	17,515	5,720	23,107	128
Walworth...	26,249	13. 53	13,096	21,503	4,746	26.195	54
Washington.	23.442	12.022	11,420	15.[illegible]	7,539	23.440	2
Waukesha....	28.957	14.874	14.083	21,273	8,[illegible]	28.893	64
Waupaca....	20.[illegible]	10,625	10,[illegible]25	15,[illegible]28	5,[illegible]9	20,934	20
Waushara....	12.[illegible]88	6.5[illegible]3	6.[illegible]75	9,[illegible]7	2,[illegible]81	12,656	32
Winnebago...	42,741	21.499	21,242	30,453	12,288	42,559	182
Wood.....	8,981	4,822	4,[illegible]59	6,346	2,635	8,961	20

*Including, in the State, 16 Chinese and 3,118 Indians and Half-Breeds; Indians in tribal relations are not included.

INDIAN TRIBES, CENSUS OF 1875.

Population of Indian Tribes in Green Bay Agency.

		Land. Acres in reserve.
The Menomonees.....	1,450	231,680
The Oneidas.....	1,425	65,540
The Stockbridges.....	122	11,520

Population of Indian Tribes in La Pointe Agency.

Red Cliff.....	726
Bad River.....	734
Lac Courte d'Oreille.....	1,709
Lac de Flambeau.....	665
Grand Portage.....	267
Total.....	4,101

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS OF 1880.

(BY CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS.)

Names of villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all the villages within it.

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
ADAMS.		
Adams, including Friendship village		447
*Friendship village	127	
Big Flats		158
Dell Prairie		500
Easton, including the following villages		450
*Easton village	31	
*White Creek village	76	
Jackson		482
Leola		238
Lincoln		434
Monroe		448
New Chester		304
New Haven		836
Preston		136
Quincy		397
Richfield		308
Rome		219
Springville		437
Strong's Prairie, including village of Ashdale		947
*Ashdale village	35	
Total		6,741
ASHLAND.		
Ashland		353
Butternut, including La Pointe village		608
*La Pointe village	269	
Total		1,559
BARRON.		
Barron, including Barron village		353
*Barron village	183	
Cedar Lake		351
Clinton		203
Cumberland, including Cumberland village		642
*Cumberland village	246	
Dallas		694
Lakeland		77
Maple Grove		504
Prairie Farm, including Prairie Farm village		828
*Prairie Farm village	80	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
BARRON — con.		
Rice Lake		454
Shetek		1,286
Stanfold, including Rice Lake village		926
*Rice Lake village	362	
Sumner, including Sumner village		479
*Sumner village	46	
Turtle Lake		226
Total		7,023
BAYFIELD.		
Bayfield, including Bayfield village		564
*Bayfield village	495	
Total		564
BROWN.		
Allouez		259
Ashwaubenon		404
Bellevue		777
Depere		817
Depere village		1,954
Eaton		686
Fort Howard city		3,083
Glenmore		1,070
Green Bay		1,139
Green Bay city		7,476
1st ward	1,207	
2d ward	2,962	
3d ward	3,307	
Holland		1,448
Howard		1,171
Humboldt		1,060
Lawrence		837
Morrison		1,543
New Denmark		1,386
Pittsfield		712
Preble		1,099
Rockland		803
Scott		1,352
Suamico		948
West Depere village		1,870
Wrightstown, including Wrightstown village		2,196
*Wrightstown village	450	
Total		34,090
BUFFALO.		
Alma		731
Alma village		1,244
Belvidere		723
Buffalo		665
Buffalo city		248
Canton		738
Cross		700

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
BUFFALO — con.		
Dover		722
Fountain City village		963
Gilmantown, including Gilmantown hamlet		540
Gilmantown hamlet	58	
Glencoe		852
Lincoln		673
Maxville		414
Milton		441
Modena		811
Montana		847
Naples, including Mondovi village		1,625
*Mondovi village	295	
Nelson, including Misha Mokwa village		1,651
*Misha Mokwa village	70	
Waumandee, including Waumandee village		950
*Waumandee village	56	
Total		15,528
BURNETT.		
Bashaw		160
Grantsburg, including Grantsburg village		1,613
*Grantsburg village	101	
Marshland		302
Trade Lake		580
Wood Lake		485
Total		3,140
CALUMET.		
Brillion, including Brillion village		1,492
*Brillion village	278	
Brothertown, including Brothertown village		1,752
*Brothertown village	58	
Charlestown		1,353
Chilton		1,361
Chilton city		1,132
Harrison		2,036
New Holstein, including the following villages		2,059
*Altona village	290	
*Ostenfeldt village	129	
Rantoul, including Hilbert village		1,761
*Hilbert village	309	
Stockbridge, including Stockbridge village		2,172
*Stockbridge village	195	
Woodville		1,513
Total		16,631
CHIPPEWA.		
Anson		723
Auburn		1,232
Big Bend		231
Bloomer, including Bloomer village		1,583
*Bloomer village	304	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
CHIPPEWA — CON.		
Chippewa Falls city		3,982
1st ward	1,202	
2d ward	1,248	
3d ward	777	
4th ward	755	
Eagle Point		2,564
Edson		882
Flambeau		251
La Fayette		1,903
Sigel		856
Wheaton		1,285
Total		15,492
CLARK.		
Beaver		263
Colby		813
Eaton, including Greenwood village		453
*Greenwood village	162	
Freemont		203
Grant		881
Hewitt		156
Hixon		500
Lewis		266
Loyal, including Loyal village		550
*Loyal village	46	
Lynn		247
Mayville including Dorchester village		1,249
*Dorchester village	244	
Mentor, including Humbird village		754
*Humbird village	288	
Pine Valley, including Neillsville village		1,732
*Neillsville village	1,050	
Sherman		300
Sherwood Forest		115
Thorp		257
Unity		381
Warner		435
Washburn		153
Weston		530
York		477
Total		10,715
COLUMBIA.		
Arlington, including Arlington village		1,022
*Arlington village	56	
Caledonia		1,297
Columbus		805
Columbus city		1,876
Courtland, including part of Cambria village		1,321
Cambria village, (see Randolph) part of	409	
Dekorra, including the following villages:		1,278
*Dekorra village	52	
*Poynette village	366	
Fort Winnebago		689

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
COLUMBIA — CON.		
Fountain Prairie, including Fall River village		1,300
* Fall River village	211	
Hampden		944
Leeds		1,157
Lewiston		993
Lodi, including Lodi village		1,462
Lodi village	723	
Lowville		818
Marcellon, including Marcellon village		835
* Marcellon village	42	
Newport, including Kilbourn City village		1,520
Kilbourn City village	945	
Otsego, including the following villages		1,442
* Doylestown village	119	
* Rio village	230	
Pacific		249
Portage city		4,346
1st ward	644	
2d ward	800	
3d ward	897	
4th ward	891	
5th ware	1,114	
Randolph village, part of, (see Dodge county)		64
Randolph, including part of Cambria village		1,057
Cambria village, part of, (see Courtland)	95	
Scott		880
Springvale		680
West Point		852
Wyocena, including the following villages		1 228
* Pardeeville village	234	
* Wyocena village	219	
Total		28,065
CRAWFORD.		
Bridgeport		448
Clayton, including the following villages		1,976
* Bell Center village, part of, (see Haney)	27	
* Soldiers' Grove village	106	
* Wooster Mills village	62	
Eastman, including Batavia village		1,459
* Batavia village	63	
Freeman		1,544
Haney, including part of Bell Centre village		636
* Bell Centre village, part of, (see Clayton)	71	
Marietta		1,037
Prairie du Chien		724
Prairie du Chien city		2,777
1st ward	689	
2d ward	953	
3d ward	723	
4th ward	412	
Scott		1,046
Seneca, including the following villages		1,446
* Lynxville village	155	
* Seneca village	88	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
CRAWFORD — con.		
Utica, including the following villages	.....	1,496
* Mt. Sterling village	95	.....
* Rising Sun village	53	.....
* Towerville village	38	.....
Wauzeka, including Wauzeka village	.....	1,055
* Wauzeka village	230	.....
Total	.....	15,644
DANE.		
Albion	.....	1,351
Berry, including Myers Corners village	.....	1,066
* Myers Corners village	63	.....
Black Earth	.....	903
Blooming Grove	.....	927
Blue Mounds, including Mt. Horeb village	.....	1,009
* Mount Horeb village	42	.....
Bristol	.....	1,139
Burke	.....	1,004
Christiana, including the following villages	.....	1,859
* Cambridge village	203	.....
* Clinton village	179	.....
Cottage Grove	.....	1,159
Cross Plains, including the following villages	.....	1,331
* Chestina village	147	.....
* Cross Plains village	42	.....
* Foxville village	63	.....
Dane, including Dane Station village	.....	1,161
* Dane Station village	125	.....
Deerfield	.....	972
Dunkirk	.....	1,283
Dunn, including McFarland village	.....	1,140
McFarland village	168	.....
Fitchburg	.....	978
Madison	.....	735
Madison city	.....	10,325
1st ward	2,248	.....
2d ward	2,003	.....
3d ward	2 5 6	.....
4th ward	2,011	.....
5th ward	1,517	.....
Mazomanie	.....	1,646
Medina, including Marshall village	.....	1,406
* Marshall village	334	.....
Middleton, including the following villages	.....	1,5.3
* Middleton village	295	.....
* Pheasant Branch village	94	.....
Montrose, including Paoli village	.....	1,108
* Paoli village	74	.....
Oregon, including Oregon village	.....	1,514
Oregon village	527	.....
Perry, including Daleyville village	.....	924
* Daleyville village	24	.....
Pleasant Springs	.....	1,278
Primrose	.....	887
Roxbury	.....	1,157
Rutland	.....	1,133

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
DANE —con.		
Springdale, including Mount Vernon village		1,006
* Mount Vernon village	66	
Springfield		1,240
Stoughton village		1,353
Sun Prairie		923
Sun Prairie village		597
Vermont		961
Verona		1,017
Vienna		1,051
Westport, including the following villages		1,987
* Mendota village	657	
* Waunakee village	279	
Windsor		1,210
York		983
Total		53,234
DODGE.		
Ashippun		1,369
Beaver Dam		1,405
Beaver Dam city		3,416
1st ward	584	
2d ward	850	
3d ward	1,009	
4th ward	973	
Burnett, including Burnett Junction village		1,117
Burnett Junction village	113	
Calamus		1,166
Chester		750
Clymer		1,235
Elba, including Danville village		1,341
* Danville village	122	
Emmett		1,263
Fox Lake, including Fox Lake village		1,791
* Fox Lake village	955	
Herman, including Woodland village		1,641
* Woodland village	129	
Hubbard, including the following villages		3,249
Horicon village, part of. (See Oak Grove)	1,194	
* Iron Mountain village	337	
* Iron Ridge Station village	138	
Hustisford, including Hustisford village		1,666
* Hustisford village	488	
Lebanon		1,580
Le Roy		1,588
Lomira		1,845
Lowell, including the following villages		2,580
* Lowell village	400	
* Reeseville village	248	
Oak Grove, including the following villages		2,227
Horicon village, part of. (See Hubbard)	56	
Juneau village	454	
* Minnesota Junction village	135	
* Oak Grove village	91	
* Rolling Prairie village	49	
Portland		1,271
Randolph village, part of. (See Columbia county)		357

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
DODGE — CON.		
Rubicon, including the following villages	.....	1,660
*Neosho village	197	.....
*Rubicon village	88	.....
Shields, including Richwood village	.....	1,025
*Richwood village	118	.....
Theresa, including Theresa village	....	2,017
*Theresa village	277	.....
Trenton	.....	1,624
Waupun city, south ward of. (See Fond du Lac county)	.....	1,314
Watertown city, 5th and 6th wards of. (See Jefferson Co).	.....	2,092
Westford	.....	1,098
Williamstown, including the following villages	.....	2,241
*Kekoskee	188	.....
Mayville village	1,051	.....
Total	.....	45,928
DOOR.		
Bailey's Harbor	.....	549
Brussels	.....	999
Clay Banks	.....	653
Egg Harbor	.....	730
Forestville	.....	1,042
Gardner	.....	603
Gibraltar	.....	832
Jacksonport	.....	432
Liberty Grove	.....	1,092
Nasewaupee	.....	762
Sevastopol	.....	865
Sturgeon Bay, including Sturgeon Bay village	.....	2,049
Sturgeon Bay village	1,199	.....
Union	.....	610
Washington	.....	427
Total	.....	11,645
DOUGLAS.		
Superior	.....	655
Total	.....	655
DUNN.		
Colfax including Colfax village	.....	460
*Colfax village	307	.....
Dunn, including Downsville village	.....	1,115
*Downsville village	195	.....
Eau Galle	.....	1,154
Elk Mound, including Elk Mound village	.....	588
*Elk Mound village	48	.....
Grant	.....	457
Hay River	.....	340
Lucas	.....	497
Menomonie, including Menomonie village	.....	4,180
*Menomonie village	2,592	.....
New Haven	.....	268

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
DUNN — con.		
Otter Creek		219
Peru, including Meridean village		507
*Meridean village	211	
Red Cedar, including Rusk village		785
*Rusk village	71	
Rock Creek, including Rock Falls village		402
*Rock Falls village	46	
Sand Creek, including Sand Creek village		667
*Sand Creek village	116	
Sheridan		687
Sherman		548
Spring Brook		1,304
Stanton		967
Tainter, including Cedar Falls village		754
*Cedar Falls village	548	
Tiffany		413
Weston		506
Total		16,818
EAU CLAIRE.		
Bridge Creek, including Augusta village		1,894
Augusta village	1,116	
Brunswick		893
Drammen		401
Eau Claire city		10,118
1st ward	1,355	
2d ward	1,027	
3d ward	1,070	
4th ward	988	
5th ward	1,255	
6th ward	1,568	
7th ward	1,283	
8th ward	1,572	
Fairchild, including Fairchild village		887
Fairchild village	304	
Lincoln, including Fall Creek village		1,481
*Fall Creek village	205	
Ludington		212
Otter Creek		1,060
Pleasant Valley		941
Seymour		515
Union		631
Washington		954
Total		19,992
FOND DU LAC.		
Alto, including Alto village		1,335
*Alto village	76	
Ashford, including Campbellsport village		2,038
*Campbellsport village	319	
Auburn, including the following villages		1,651
*Eblesville village	49	
*New Cassel village	235	
Byron		1,284

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
FOND DU LAC — CON.		
Calumet, including the following villages		1,447
* Calumet village	121	
* Pipe village	55	
Eden, including Eden Station village		1,403
* Eden Station village	83	
Eldorado		1,617
Empire		1,065
Fond du Lac		1,354
Fond du Lac city		13,091
1st ward	1,763	
2d ward	2,445	
3d ward	1,939	
4th ward	2,455	
5th ward	884	
6th ward	1,221	
7th ward	1,068	
8th ward	1,316	
Forest		1,388
Friendship, including Van Dyne village		1,013
* Van Dyne village	84	
Lamartine		1,378
Marshfield, including the following villages		2,044
* Calvary village	62	
* Mt. Calvary village	332	
* St. Cloud village	183	
Metomen, including Brandon village		1,808
Brandon village	601	
Oakfield, including Oakfield village		1,304
* Oakfield village	315	
Osceola		1,363
Ripon, including Ripon city		4,274
Ripon city	3,117	
1st ward	1,593	
2d ward	1,524	
Rosendale		1,193
Springvale		1,158
Taycheedah, including Taycheedah village		1,376
* Taycheedah village	109	
Waupun		1,232
Waupun city, north ward of. (See Dodge county for balance)		1,039
Total		46,855
GRANT.		
Beetown, including Beetown village		1,530
* Beetown village	239	
Bloomington, including Bloomington village		1,229
* Bloomington village	403	
Boscobel, including Boscobel city		1,616
Boscobel city	1,428	
Cassville, including Cassville village		1,301
Cassville village	610	
Castle Rock		770
Clifton, including the following villages		1,078
* Annaton village	60	
* Livingston village	28	
* New California village	32	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
GRANT — con.		
Ellenboro		777
Fennimore, including Fennimore village		1,126
*Fennimore village	295	
Glen Haven, including the following villages		1,022
*Glen Haven village	184	
*North Andover village	49	
Harrison		1,090
Hazel Green, including the following villages		1,821
Hazel Green village	593	
*Jefferson hamlet	64	
Hickory Grove		771
Jamestown		1,215
Lancaster, including Lancaster city		2,810
Lancaster city	1,069	
Liberty, including Stitzer village		895
*Stitzer village	36	
Lima, including Washburn village		1,154
*Washburn village	146	
Little Grant		718
Marion		639
Millville		204
Mount Hope, including Mount Hope village		742
*Mount Hope village	75	
Mount Ida		871
Muscoda, including Muscoda village		1,226
*Muscoda village	40	
Paris		876
Patch Grove, including Patch Grove village		826
*Patch Grove village	192	
Platteville, including Platteville city		3,813
Platteville city	2,687	
Potosi, including the following villages		2,375
*Buena Vista village	74	
*British Hollow village	101	
*Potosi village	466	
*Rockville village	128	
Smelser, including the following villages		1,283
*Big Patch village	49	
*Cuba village	48	
*Elmo village	41	
*Georgetown village	125	
Waterloo, including Burton village		1,029
*Burton village	28	
Watterstown		595
Wingville, including the following villages		1,178
*Centreville village		
*Montfort village	64	
Woodman, including Woodman village		553
*Woodman village	111	
Wyalusing, including Wyalusing village		719
*Wyalusing village	36	
Total		37,852
GREEN.		
Adams		930
Albany, including Albany village		1,133
*Albany village	267	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
GREEN — CON.		
Brooklyn		1,176
Cadiz		1,358
Clarno, including Schueyville village		1,422
* Schueyville village	78	
Dec tur, including Brodhead village		1,920
* Brodhead village	1,254	
Exeter, including Dayton village		893
* Dayton village	113	
Jefferson, including Juda village		1,437
* Juda village	291	
Jordan		1,094
Monroe, including Monroe village		4,195
Monroe village	3,293	
Mount Pleasant, including Monticello village		1,086
* Monticello village	156	
New Glarus		1,060
Spring Grove		1,166
Sylvester		928
Washington		882
York, including Postville village		1,049
* Postville village	33	
Total		21,729
GREEN LAKE.		
Berlin		791
Berlin city		3,353
1st ward	1,511	
2d ward	742	
3d ward	1,100	
Brooklyn, including Dartford village		1,364
* Dartford village	241	
Green Lake		1,406
Kingston, including Kingston village		825
Kingston village	204	
Mackford, including Markesan village		1,382
Markesan village	361	
Manchester, including Manchester village		1,198
* Manchester village	110	
Marquette		938
Princeton, including Princeton village		2,074
Princeton village	961	
Sainte Marie		705
Seneca		445
Total		14,481
IOWA.		
Arena, including the following villages		1,796
Arena village	266	
* Helena village	77	
Clyde		715
Dodgeville, including Dodgeville village		3,540
Dodgeville village	1,547	
Eden, including Eden village		909
* Eden village	65	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		Population.
IOWA—CON.		
Highland, including Highland village		2,433
Highland village	668	
Linden		1,996
Mifflin, including Mifflin village		1,529
*Mifflin village	269	
Mineral Point		1,490
Mineral Point city		2,915
Moscow, including Moscow village		921
*Moscow village	56	
Pulaski, including Avoca village		1,402
*Avoca village	362	
Ridgeway, including Pokerville village		2,348
*Pokerville village	127	
Waldwick		896
Wyoming		735
Total		23,678
JACKSON.		
Albion, including Black River Falls village		2,889
Black River Falls village	1,427	
Alma, including the following villages		1,802
*Alma Centre village	170	
*Merrillan village	1,003	
Franklin		531
Garden Valley		1,111
Hixton		1,352
Irving		898
Manchester		505
Melrose, including the following villages		1,320
*Melrose village	144	
*North Bend village	50	
Millston		463
Northfield		1,175
Springfield, including Taylor village		858
*Taylor village	54	
Sullivan		400
Total		13,285
JEFFERSON.		
Aztalan, including part of Johnson's Creek village		1,332
Johnson's Creek village, part of. (See Farmington)	69	
Cold Spring		588
Concord		1,457
Farmington, including part of Johnson's Creek village		2,039
Johnson's Creek village, part of. (See Aztalan)	139	
Hebron, including Hebron village		1,118
Hebron village	142	
Ixonia, including the following villages		1,597
*Ixonia village	62	
*Pipersville village	89	
Jefferson, including Jefferson city		3,788
Jefferson city	2,115	
1st ward 532		
2d ward 864		
3d ward 719		

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
JEFFERSON — con.		
Koshkonong, including city of Fort Atkinson		3,405
Fort Atkinson city	1,969	
Lake Mills, including Lake Mills village		1,568
Lake Mills village	671	
Milford, including Milford village		1,460
Milford village	138	
Oakland		1,043
Palmyra, including Palmyra village		1,361
Palmyra village	598	
Sullivan, including Rome village		1,357
*Rome village	214	
Sumner, including Busseyville village		532
*Busseyville village	58	
Waterloo, including Waterloo village		1,768
Waterloo village	719	
Watertown		1,951
Watertown, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards (see Dodge Co.)		5,791
Total		32,155
JUNEAU.		
Armenia		296
Clearfield		283
Fountain		815
Germantown, including the following villages		681
*Germantown village	69	
*Warner village	254	
Kildare, including Lyndon village		557
*Lyndon village	164	
Kingston		111
Lemonweir, including Lemonweir village		1,011
*Lemonweir village	58	
Lindina		1,062
Lisbon, including New Lisbon village		1,515
New Lisbon village	1,024	
Lyndon		460
Marion		372
Mauston village, in Lemonweir and Lindina		1,013
Necedah, including Necedah village		1,857
Necedah village	1,476	
Orange		538
Plymouth, including Elroy village		1,503
Elroy village	663	
Seven Mile Creek		785
Summit		1,010
Wonewoc, including Wonewoc village		1,711
Wonewoc village	635	
Total		15,580
KENOSHA.		
Brighton		1,024
Bristol, including Bristol village		1,069
*Bristol village	99	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
KENOSHA — con.		
Kenosha, city		5,039
1st ward	1,777	
2d ward	1,192	
3d ward	1,098	
4th ward	972	
Paris		1,002
Pleasant Prairie		1,386
Randall		451
Salem, including the following villages		1,286
* Salem village	93	
Wilmot village	190	
Somers		1,458
Wheatland, including village of New Munster		835
* New Munster village	87	
Total		13,550
KEWAUNEE.		
Ahnapee		1,430
Ahnapee, city		948
Carlton		1,604
Casco		1,659
Franklin		1,601
Kewaunee, including Kewaunee village		1,352
Kewaunee village	1,050	
Lincoln		1,146
Montpelier		1,405
Pierce		1,743
Red River		1,582
West Kewaunee		1,336
Total		15,806
LA CROSSE.		
Bangor, including Bangor village		1,196
* Bangor village	453	
Barre		656
Burns		1,020
Campbell		885
Farmington, including Newton village		1,686
* Newton village	47	
Greenfield		869
Hamilton, including West Salem village		1,661
*West Salem village	432	
Holland, including New Amsterdam village		874
* New Amsterdam village	75	
La Crosse, city		14,505
1st ward	3,168	
2d ward	1,958	
3d ward	5,112	
4th ward	1,342	
5th ward	2,925	
Onalaska, including Onalaska village		1,916
* Onalaska village	826	
Shelby		796
Washington		1,008
Total		27,072

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
LA FAYETTE.		
Argyle, including Argyle village		1,225
* Argyle village	322	
Belmont, including Belmont village		1,244
* Belmont village	410	
Benton, including Benton village		1,519
* Benton village	254	
Blanchard, including Blanchardville village		622
* Blanchardville village	169	
Darlington, including Darlington city		2,599
Darlington city	1,272	
Elk Grove, including Elk Grove village		959
* Elk Grove village	51	
Fayette		1,148
Gratiot, including Gratiot village		1,634
* Gratiot village	191	
Kendall		849
Monticello		413
New Diggings, including New Diggings village		1,641
* New Diggings village	294	
Seymour		898
Shullsburg, including Shullsburg village		2,244
Shullsburg village	1,168	
Wayne		1,056
White Oak Springs, including White Oak Springs village		451
* White Oak Springs village	78	
Willow Springs, including Calamine village		1,089
* Calamine village	98	
Wiota, including Wiota village		1,687
* Wiota village	143	
Total		21,278
LANGLADE.		
Carpenter		44
Langlade		368
Springbrook		273
Total		685
LINCOLN.		
Ackley		184
Corning		112
Merrill, including Merrill village		1,336
* Merrill village	882	
Pine River		278
Rock Falls		101
Total		2,011
MANITOWOC.		
Cato, including the following villages		1,875
* Cato village	142	
* Cato Falls village	27	
* Clark's Mills village	84	
Centreville		1,560

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
MANITOWOC — con.		
Cooperstown		1,700
Eaton		1,525
Franklin		1,875
Gibson		1,739
Kossuth		2,168
Liberty		1,387
Manitowoc		1,282
Manitowoc city		6,367
Manitowoc Rapids, including the following villages		2,077
* Brand village	77	
* Manitowoc Rapids village	116	
Maple Grove, including Reedsville village		1,523
* Reedsville village	140	
Meeme		1,684
Mishicot, including Mishicot village		1,568
* Mishicot village	159	
Newton		1,867
Rockland		1,234
Schleswig, including the following villages		2,069
* Kiel village	363	
* Rockville village	71	
Two Creeks		630
Two Rivers, including Neshota village		1,324
* Neshota village	49	
Two Rivers, city		2,052
Total		37,506
MARATHON.		
Bergen		450
Berlin		1,000
Brighton		726
Easton		186
Hamburg		563
Holton		749
Hull		461
Knowlton		379
Maine		880
Marathon		871
Mosinee, including Mosinee village		882
Mosinee village	201	
Rib Falls		574
Rietbrock		409
Spencer		1,091
Stettin		684
Texas		458
Wausau		1,061
Wausau, city		4,277
Wein		452
Weston		968
Total		17,121

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
MARINETTE.		
Marinette, including the following villages		5,412
* Commonwealth village	84	
* Florence village	267	
* Marinette village	2,750	
* Menekaunee village	1,274	
Peshtigo, including Peshtigo village		3,517
Peshtigo village		
Total		8,929
MARQUETTE.		
Buffalo		750
Crystal Lake		644
Douglas, including Briggsville village		657
* Briggsville village	79	
Harris, including Harrisville village		534
* Harrisville village	83	
Mecan		620
Montello, including Montello village		950
Montello village	394	
Moundville		334
Neshkoro		589
Newton		724
Oxford		532
Packwaukee, including Packwaukee village		691
* Packwaukee village	137	
Shields, including Germania village		620
* Germania village	113	
Springfield		428
Westfield, including Westfield village		834
* Westfield village	288	
Total		8,907
MILWAUKEE.		
Franklin		1,819
Granville		2,370
Greenfield		2,674
Lake, including Bay View village		5,430
Bay View village	2,852	
Milwaukee		3,472
Milwaukee city		115,578
1st ward	11,010	
2d ward	14,406	
3d ward	6,891	
4th ward	12,491	
5th ward	8,641	
6th ward	9,639	
7th ward	7,192	
8th ward	7,905	
9th ward	10,006	
10th ward	8,895	
11th ward	8,881	
12th ward	5,448	
13th ward	4,173	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
MILWAUKEE — con.		
Oak Creek		2,097
Wauwatosa		5,683
Total		138,523
MONROE.		
Adrian		715
Angelo		469
Byron		415
Clifton		684
Glendale, including the following villages		1,401
*Glendale village	153	
*Kendall village	283	
Greenfield, including Tunnel City village		586
*Tunnel City village	123	
Jefferson, including the following villages		1,087
*Cashton village	45	
*Melvina village	60	
La Fayette		402
La Grange		839
Leon		748
Lincoln		975
Little Falls, including Cataract village		706
*Cataract village	62	
New Lyme		140
Oakdale		733
Portland		1,056
Ridgeville, including Norwalk village		1,286
*Norwalk village	281	
Sheldon, including Oil City village		794
*Oil City village	26	
Sparta, including Sparta village		3,457
Sparta village	2,385	
Tomah, including Tomah village		2,106
Tomah village	1,245	
Wellington		1,050
Wells		653
Wilton, including Wilton village		1,099
*Wilton village	140	
Total		21,606
OCONTO.		
Gillett		637
Howe		178
Little River		695
Little Suamico		942
Maple Valley		589
Oconto		893
Oconto city		4,171
1st ward, north	785	
2d ward, west	810	
3d ward, south	1,519	
4th ward, east	1,057	
Pensaukee		1,420
Stiles		323
Total		9,848

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		Population.	
OUTAGAMIE.			
Black Creek, including Middleburg village		.....	1,285
*Middleburg village		337	.....
Bovina		.....	690
Buchanan		.....	1,010
Center		.....	1,596
Cicero		.....	777
Dale		.....	1,123
Deer Creek		.....	653
Ellington, including Stephensville village		.....	1,377
*Stephensville village		188	.....
Freedom		.....	1,663
Grand Chute, including Appleton city		.....	9,583
Appleton city		8,005	.....
1st ward	1,273	.....	.....
2d ward	2,662	.....	.....
3d ward	1,616	.....	.....
4th ward	870	.....	.....
5th ward	859	.....	.....
6th ward	725	.....	.....
Greenville		.....	1,326
Hortonia, including Hortonville village		.....	1,193
*Hortonville village		311	.....
Kaukauna, including the following villages		.....	2,235
*Kaukauna village		50	.....
*Sniderville village		31	.....
Liberty		.....	504
Maine		.....	403
Maple Creek		.....	818
New London city, part of (see Waupaca county)		.....	256
Osborn		.....	612
Seymour		.....	762
Seymour, city		.....	850
Total		.....	28,716
OZAUKEE.			
Belgium		.....	1,948
Cedarburg, including Cedarburg village		.....	2,536
*Cedarburg village		945	.....
Fredonia, including Waubekee village		.....	1,839
*Waubekee village		260	.....
Grafton, including Grafton village		.....	1,570
*Grafton village		415	.....
Mequon		.....	3,022
Port Washington, including Port Washington village		.....	2,604
*Port Washington village		1,386	.....
Saukville, including Saukville village		.....	1,942
*Saukville village		295	.....
Total		.....	15,462
PEPIN.			
Albany		.....	431
Durand, including Durand village		.....	879
Durand village		642	.....
Frankfort		.....	639

Populaiion of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
PEPIN — con.		
Lima		605
Pepin		1,515
Stockholm, including the following villages		763
* Pepin village		
* Stockholm village		
Waterville, including Arkansas village		1,197
*Arkansas village	212	
Waubeek		197
Total		6,226
PIERCE.		
Clifton		703
Diamond Bluff, including Diamond Bluff village		534
* Diamond Bluff village	136	
Ellsworth, including Ellsworth village		1,502
*Ellsworth village	432	
El Paso, including El Paso village		690
* El Paso village	43	
Gilman		888
Hartland, including Esdaile village		1,215
* Esdaile village	246	
Isabelle		250
Maiden Rock, including Maiden Rock village		1,375
* Maiden Rock village	319	
Martel, including Martel village		1,284
* Martel village	63	
Oak Grove		973
Prescott, city		975
River Falls, including River Falls village		2,516
* River Falls village	1,499	
Rock Elm, including Rock Elm village		899
* Rock Elm village	70	
Salem		478
Spring Lake		843
Trenton		737
Trimbelle, including Trimbelle village		1,148
* Trimbelle village	70	
Union		734
Total		17,744
POLK.		
Alden		1,274
Apple River		412
Balsam Lake		357
Black Brook		722
Clam Falls		115
Clayton		546
Clear Lake, including Clear Lake village		
* Clear Lake village	476	
Eureka		809
Farmington		595
Georgetown		968
Laketown		123
Lincoln		461
		557

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
POLK — con.		
Loraine		109
Luck		270
Milltown		282
Osceola, including Osceola village		1,297
*Osceola village	311	
St. Croix Falls, including St. Croix Falls village		542
*St. Croix Falls village	216	
Sterling		406
West Sweden		173
Total		10,018
PORTAGE.		
Alban		310
Almond		872
Amherst, including the following villages:		1,375
*Amherst village	298	
*Amherst Junction village	49	
*Nelsonville village	59	
Belmont		535
Buena Vista		830
Carson, including Junction City village		4 6
*Junction City village	39	
Eau Plaine		598
Grant		309
Hull, including Jordan village		1,044
*Jordan village	94	
Lanark		663
Linwood		406
New Hope		801
Pine Grove		339
Plover, including Plover village		1,220
*Plover village	412	
Sharon		1,639
Stevens Point		569
Stevens Point city		4,449
1st ward	1,020	
2d ward	1,378	
3d ward	1,063	
4th ward	988	
Stockton		1,346
Total		17,731
PRICE.		
Brannan, including Ogema village		278
*Ogema village	140	
Fifield, including Fifield village		230
*Fifield village	51	
Worcester, including Phillips village		277
*Phillips village	170	
Total		785

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.		Population.
RACINE.		
Burlington, including Burlington village		2,738
*Burlington village	1,611	
Caledonia, including Franksville village		2,653
*Franksville village	96	
Dover		927
Mount Pleasant		2,166
Norway		981
Racine city		16,031
1st ward	1,414	
2d ward	1,796	
3d ward	2,892	
4th ward	3,916	
5th ward	3,740	
6th ward	2,273	
Raymond		1,667
Rochester including Rochester village		775
*Rochester village	284	
Waterford, including Waterford village		1,451
*Waterford village		
Yorkville, including Union Grove village		1,532
*Union Grove village	412	
Total		30,921
RICHLAND.		
Akan		841
Bloom, including the following villages		1,358
*Spring Valley village	81	
*West Lima village	85	
Buena Vista, including Lone Rock village		1,075
*Lone Rock village	380	
Dayton, including Boaz village		1,109
*Boaz village	75	
Eagle		1,303
Forest, including Vista village		950
*Vista village	121	
Henrietta, including Woodstock village		1,005
*Woodstock village	80	
Ithaca, including Sextonville village		1,110
*Sextonville village	61	
Marshall		989
Orion, including Orion village		733
*Orion village	134	
Richland, including Richland Center village		2,048
Richland Center village	1,227	
Richwood, including the following villages		1,515
*Excelsior village	134	
*Port Andrew village	133	
Rockbridge, including Rockbridge village		1,200
*Rockbridge village	59	
Sylvan		1,035
Westford, including Cazenovia village		1,002
*Cazenovia village	161	
Willow, including Loyd village		901
*Loyd village	37	
Total		18,174

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
ROCK.		
Avon		815
Beloit		707
Beloit city		4,790
1st ward	1,304	
2d ward	1,006	
3d ward	1,229	
4th ward	1,251	
Bradford, including the following villages		979
* Emerald Grove village	130	
* Fairfield village	25	
Center		1,105
Clinton		2,126
Fulton, including the following villages		2,244
* Edgerton village	869	
* Fulton village	149	
* Indian Ford village	131	
Harmony		1,085
Janesville		900
Janesville city		9,018
1st ward	2,313	
2d ward	1,778	
3d ward	1,415	
4th ward	2,495	
5th ward	1,017	
Johnstown		1,217
La Prairie		819
Lima, including Lima Centre village		1,094
*Lima Centre village	150	
Magnolia		1,143
Milton, including the following villages		1,794
*Milton village	508	
*West Milton village	372	
Newark		1,130
Plymouth, including the following villages		1,245
*Footville village	132	
*Hanover village	94	
Porter		1,224
Rock		1,006
Spring Valley, including Oxford village		1,172
*Oxford village	153	
Turtle, including Shopiere village		1,133
*Shopiere village	201	
Union, including Evansville village		2,077
Evansville village	1,068	
Total		38,823
ST. CROIX.		
Baldwin, including the following villages		1,228
Baldwin village	488	
*Woodville village	149	
Cady		516
Cylon, including Deer Park village		716
*Deer Park village	56	
Eau Galle		646
Emerald		619
Erin Prairie		1,013

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.		Population.
ST. CROIX — CON.		
Hammond, including Hammond village		1,418
*Hammond village	361	
Hudson, including North Hudson village		665
*North Hudson village	199	
Hudson city		2,298
1st ward	455	
2d ward	1,061	
3d ward	782	
Kinnickinnic		778
New Richmond, including the following villages		1,886
*Boardman village	54	
New Richmond village, part of (see Star Prairie)	573	
Pleasant Valley		593
Rush River, including New Centreville village		677
*New Centreville village	75	
St. Joseph		642
Somerset, including Somerset village		968
*Somerset village	77	
Springfield, including the following villages		1,372
*Henry village	318	
*Wilson village	442	
Stanton		752
Star Prairie, including New Richmond village		944
New Richmond village, part of (see New Richmond)	156	
Troy		979
Warren, including Roberts village		746
*Roberts village	86	
Total		18,956
SAUK.		
Baraboo, including Baraboo village		4,594
Baraboo village	3,266	
Bear Creek		808
Dellona		580
Delton, including Delton village		857
*Delton village	192	
Excelsior, including Ableman village		1,169
*Ableman village	163	
Fairfield		744
Franklin		1,010
Freedom		1,332
Greenfield		792
Honey Creek		1,248
Ironton, including Ironton village		1,310
*Ironton village	232	
Lavalle, including Lavalle village		1,364
*Lavalle village	310	
Merrimack, including Merrimack village		829
*Merrimack village	147	
Prairie du Sac, including the following villages		1,963
*Prairie du Sac village	493	
Sauk City village	917	
Reedsburg, including Reedsburg village		2,546
Reedsburg village	1,331	
Spring Green, including Spring Green village		1,090
Spring Green village	450	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.		Population.
SAUK — con.		
Sumpter		746
Troy		1,029
Washington, including the following villages		1,175
*Sandusky village	52	
*Tuckerville village	37	
Westfield, including Westfield village		1,462
*Westfield village	139	
Winfield		773
Woodland, including Valton village		1,368
*Valton village	50	
Total		28,729
SHAWANO.		
Almon		303
Angelica		335
Belle Plain		735
Fairbanks		191
Grant		757
Green Valley		392
Hartland		1,196
Herman, including Leopolis village		462
*Leopolis village	41	
Hutchinson		280
Lessor		465
Maple Grove		600
Milltown		485
Navarino		189
Pella, including Raymondville village		585
*Raymondville village	28	
Richmond		706
Seneca		346
Shawano, city		890
Washington		609
Waukechon		645
Total		10,371
SHEBOYGAN.		
Greenbush, including Glenbeulah village		1,977
Glenbeulah village	375	
Herman, including Franklin village		2,133
*Franklin village	95	
Holland		3,013
Lima		2,126
Lyndon, including the following villages		1,704
*Cascade village	255	
*Onion River village	50	
*Waldo village	110	
*Winooski village	86	
Mitchell		1,178
Mosel		1,011
Plymouth		1,482
Plymouth, city		1,052
Rhine		1,542
Russell		557

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.		Population.
SHEBOYGAN — con.		
Scott, including Batavia village		1,584
*Batavia village	66	
Sheboygan, city		7,314
1st ward	1,278	
2d ward	2,310	
3d ward	769	
4th ward	2,125	
5th ward	832	
Sheboygan		1,616
Sheboygan Falls		1,810
Sheboygan Falls village		1,148
Sherman, including the following villages		1,750
*Random Lake village	158	
*Sherman village	61	
Wilson		1,210
Total		34,206
TAYLOR.		
Chelsea		298
Deer Creek		
Little Black		763
Medford, including Medford village		1,080
*Medford village	504	
Westboro		230
Total		2,311
TREMPEALEAU.		
Albion		666
Arcadia, including Arcadia village		3,167
Arcadia	665	
Burnside, including Independence village		1,591
*Independence village	365	
Caledonia		446
Dodge		569
Ettrick		1,656
Gale, including Galesville village		1,786
*Galesville village	410	
Hale		1,301
Lincoln, including Whitehall village		863
*Whitehall village	267	
Pigeon		793
Preston, including Blair village		1,530
*Blair village	184	
Sumner, including Osseo village		693
*Osseo village	149	
Trempealeau, including Trempealeau village		1,567
Trempealeau village	615	
Unity		561
Total		17,189

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
VERNON.		
Bergen		1,014
Christiana		1,305
Clinton, including Bloomingdale village		1,008
*Bloomingdale village	96	
Coon		983
Forest		889
Franklin		1,319
Genoa, including Genoa village		919
*Genoa village	150	
Greenwood		1,050
Hamburg, including Chaseburg village		1,156
*Chaseburg village	125	
Harmony, including Newton village		1,062
*Newton village	41	
Hillsborough including Hillsborough village		1,218
*Hillsborough village	195	
Jefferson, including Springville village		1,284
*Springville village	187	
Kickapoo		1,233
Liberty		543
Stark		954
Sterling		1,382
Union		741
Viroqua, including Viroqua village		2,368
Viroqua village	762	
Webster, including Avalanche village		1,060
*Avalanche village	80	
Wheatland, including the following villages		917
*Victory village	114	
*Wheatland village	301	
Whitestown, including the following villages		830
*Ontario village	179	
*Rockton village	39	
Total		23,235
WALWORTH.		
Bloomfield, including Genoa Junction village		1,097
*Genoa Junction village	303	
Darien, including the following villages		1,394
*Allen's Grove village, part of, (see Sharon)	85	
*Darien village	427	
Delavan, including Delavan village		2,560
Delavan village	1,798	
East Troy, including East Troy village		1,407
*East Troy village	368	
Elkhorn village		1,122
Geneva, including Geneva village		2,899
Geneva village	1,969	
La Fayette		1,028
La Grange		921
Linn		823
Lyons, including the following villages		1,312
*Lyons village	223	
*Springfield village	130	
Richmond		882

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
WALWORTH — con.		
Sharon, including the following villages		1,956
*Allen's Grove village, part of (see Darien)	116	
*Sharon village	657	
Spring Prairie, including the following villages		1,107
*Honey Creek village	56	
*Spring Prairie village	80	
*Vienna village	50	
Sugar Creek		980
Troy, including the following villages		964
*Troy Centre village		
*Troy village		
Walworth		1,278
Whitewater, including Whitewater village		4,519
Whitewater village	3 617	
Total		26,249
WASHINGTON.		
Addison, including part of St Lawrence village		1,174
*St. Lawrence village, part of (see Hartford)	59	
Barton, including the following villages		1,275
*Barton village	338	
*Young America village	61	
Erin		1,273
Farmington, including Boltonville village		1,170
*Boltonville village	119	
Germantown		1,979
Hartford, including the following villages		2,739
*Hartford village	1,343	
*St. Lawrence village, part of (see Addison)	56	
Jackson		1,844
Kewaskum, including Kewaskum village		1,436
*Kewaskum village	471	
Polk, including the following villages		2,037
*Cedar Creek village	36	
Schleisingerville village	353	
Richfield, including Richfield village		1,708
*Richfield village	137	
Trenton, including the following villages		1,890
*Myra village	37	
*Newberg village	252	
Wayne, including Kohlsville village		1,594
*Kohlsville village	68	
West Bend		850
West Bend village		1,273
Total		23,443
WAUKESHA.		
Brookfield		2,096
Delafield, including the following villages		1,451
*Delafield village	183	
*Hartland village, part of (see Merton)	242	
Eagle, including Eagle village		1,155
*Eagle village	292	
Genesee		1,368

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Population.	
WAUKESHA — con.		
Lisbon, including Sussex village	.....	1,437
* Sussex village	131	.....
Menomonee, including Menomonee Falls village	.....	2,258
* Menomonee Falls village	366	.....
Merton, including the following villages	.....	1,577
* Hartland village, part of (see Delafield)	45	.....
* Merton village	210	.....
* Monches village	60	.....
* North Lake village	54	.....
* Stone Bank village	101	.....
Muskego	.....	1,422
Mukwonago, including Mukwonago village	.....	1,084
* Mukwonago village	239	.....
New Berlin	.....	1,620
Oconomowoc, including Monterey village	.....	1,336
* Monterey village	125	.....
Oconomowoc city	.....	2,174
Ottawa	.....	841
Pewaukee, including Pewaukee village	.....	2,192
Pewaukee village	566	.....
Summit, including Utica village	.....	1,138
* Utica village	60	.....
Vernon	.....	1,195
Waukesha, including Waukesha village	.....	4,613
Waukesha village	2,969	.....
Total	.....	28,967
WAUPACA.		
Bear Creek	.....	984
Caledonia	.....	902
Dayton, including the following villages	.....	801
* Crystal River village	42	.....
* Parfreyville village	49	.....
Dupont, including Marion village	.....	654
* Marion village	161	.....
Farmington	.....	764
Freemont, including Freemont village	.....	878
* Freemont village	303	.....
Helvetia	.....	243
Iola, including Iola village	.....	979
* Iola village	194	.....
Larrabee, including Clintonville village	.....	1,385
Clintonville village	573	.....
Lebanon	.....	843
Lind	.....	978
Little Wolf, including Manawa village	.....	1,342
* Manawa village	364	.....
Matteson, including Embarrass village	.....	520
* Embarrass village	61	.....
Mukwa, including Northport village	.....	1,022
* Northport village	256	.....
New London city, part of (see Outagamie county)	.....	1,552
Royalton, including Royalton village	.....	1,086
* Royalton village	202	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	874

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

Counties and Towns.		Population.
WAUPACA — con.		
Scandinavia, including Scandinavia village		987
*Scandinavia village	94	
Union		684
Waupaca		841
Waupaca city		1,392
Weyauwega, including Weyauwega village		1,243
Weyauwega village	722	
Total		20 954
WAUSHARA.		
Aurora, including Aurorahville village		1,081
*Aurorahville village	145	
Bloomfield, including Tustin village		1,384
*Tustin village	114	
Coloma, including Coloma Station village		443
*Coloma Station village	74	
Dakota		537
Deerfield		307
Hancock, including Hancock village		576
*Hancock village	86	
Leon, including Pine River village		768
*Pine River village	126	
Marion		582
Mount Morris, including Mount Morris village		665
*Mount Morris village	48	
Oasis		628
Plainfield, including Plainfield village		1,109
*Plainfield village	348	
Poysippi, including Poysippi village		1,031
*Poysippi village	108	
Richford, including Richford village		449
*Richford village	50	
Rose		464
Saxville, including Saxville village		719
*Saxville village	46	
Spring Water, including the following villages		577
*Spring Center village	25	
*Wild Rose village	25	
Warren		660
Wautoma, including Wautoma village		708
*Wautama village	295	
Total		12,688
WINNEBAGO.		
Algoma		791
Black Wolf		888
Clayton		1,270
Menasha		631
Menasha city		3,144
Neenah city		4,202
1st ward	1,305	
2d ward	1,343	
3d ward	1,141	
4th ward	413	

Population of Wisconsin, 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population.	
WINNEBAGO — con.		
Neenah		588
Nekimi		1,226
Nepeuskun		1,050
Omro, including Omro village		2,694
Omro village	1,476	
Oshkosh, city		15,749
1st ward	2,965	
2d ward	2,519	
3d ward	2,679	
4th ward	3,696	
5th ward	1,702	
6th ward	2,188	
Oshkosh		1,384
Poygan		925
Rushford, including the following villages		2,059
* Eureka village	276	
* Waukau village	292	
Utica		1,045
Vinland		1,069
Winchester		1,176
Winneconne, including the following villages		1,910
* Butte des Mortes village	136	
* Winneconne village	978	
Wolf River		940
Total		42,741
WOOD.		
Auburndale		809
Centralia, city		806
Dexter, including the following villages		209
* Dexterville village	62	
* Scranton village	48	
Grand Rapids		639
Grand Rapids, city		1,367
Lincoln		532
Marshfield, including Marshfield village		1,001
* Marshfield village	669	
Port Edwards, including Port Edwards village		348
* Port Edwards village	136	
Remington, including Remington village		196
* Remington village	33	
Rock		261
Rudolph		908
Saratoga		316
Seneca		567
Sigel		656
Wood, including Pittsville village		366
* Pittsville village	163	
Total		8,981

The Post Offices, Newspapers and Banks of Wisconsin.

LIST OF POST OFFICES

OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS IN WISCONSIN.

NOTE.—The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	Class.	Salary.
Appleton	Outagamie	G. M. Miller	2	$2,400
Augusta	Eau Claire	W. H. Waterbury	3	1,100
Baraboo	Sauk	D. K. Noyes	2	2,100
Beaver Dam	Dodge	R. V. Bogart	2	2,000
Beloit	Rock	H. P. Strong	2	2,400
Berlin	Green Lake	G. J. Thomas	3	1,900
Black River Falls	Jackson	John Parsons	3	1,700
Boscobel	Grant	W. E. Delop	3	1,300
Brodhead	Green	B. W. Beebe	3	1,100
Burlington	Racine	C. W. Wood	3	1,100
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	J. B. Taft	3	1,900
Clinton	Rock	James Irish	3	1,300
Columbus	Columbia	John Swarthout	3	1,400
Darlington	La Fayette	S. W. Osborne	3	1,300
Delavan	Walworth	M. Mulville	3	1,600
De Pere	Brown	Theo. Stewart	3	1,300
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	J. M. Brackett	2	2,000
Evansville	Rock	J. R. West	3	1,300
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	T. W. Spence	2	2,500
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	M. H. Ganong	3	1,700
Fort Howard	Brown	Geo. Richardson	3	1,100
Geneva	Walworth	C. A. Noyes	3	1,600
Grand Rapids	Wood	F. Witter	3	1,000
Green Bay	Brown	A. W. Kimball	2	2,300
Hudson	St. Croix	F. D. Harding	3	1,600
Janesville	Rock	H. A. Patterson	2	2,400
Jefferson	Jefferson	W. R. Forsyth	3	1,400
Kenosha	Kenosha	Charles Frantz	2	2,100
La Crosse	La Crosse	Charles Seymour	2	2,500
Lancaster	Grant	T. A. Burr	3	1,200
Madison	Dane	E. W. Keyes	2	2,500
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Chas. Esslinger	3	1,900
Marinette	Oconto	C. J. Ellis	3	1,700
Mauston	Juneau	M. M. Briggs	3	1,200
Menasha	Winnebago	S. M. Bronson	3	1,600
Menomonie	Dunn	Sam. D. McMahon	3	1,600
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Henry C. Payne	1	3,300
Mineral Point	Iowa	Phillip Allen, Jr	3	1,700
Monroe	Green	H. Medbury	3	1,800
Neenah	Winnebago	Willard Jones	3	2,000
Neillsville	Clark	Jas. W. Ferguson	3	1,500
New London	Waupaca	Chas. R. Libby	3	1,200
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	W. Parks	3	1,500
Oconto	Oconto	Joseph Hall	3	1,700
Omro	Winnebago	E. D. Hering	3	1,100
Oshkosh	Winnebago	H. B. Harshaw	2	2,500
Platteville	Grant	B. W. Wyne	3	1,700
Portage	Columbia	C. C. Dorr	2	2,000

List of Post Offices of the First, Second and Third Class — con.

Office.	County.	Postmaster.	Class.	Salary.
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	E. Whaley	3	1,400
Racine	Racine	N. J. Field	2	2,500
Reedsburg	Sauk	A. L. Harris	3	1,100
Ripon	Fond du Lac	H. S. Towne	3	1,900
River Falls	Pierce	J. E. Flint	3	1,500
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	J. L. Marsh	2	2,000
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	J. T. Bridgeman	3	1,100
Sparta	Monroe	L. S. Fisher	3	1,900
Stevens Point	Portage	James O. Raymond	3	1,600
Stoughton	Dane	J. M. Hibbard	3	1,300
Tomah	Monroe	H. S. Beardsley	3	1,400
Watertown	Jefferson	J. T. Moak	2	2,200
Waukesha	Waukesha	Elihu Enos	2	2,000
Waupaca	Waupaca	E. B. Thompson	3	1,200
Waupun	Fond du Lac	J. H. Brinkerhoff	3	1,600
Wausau	Marathon	R. H. Johnson	3	1,600
Whitewater	Walworth	H. H. McGraw	2	2,000

RATES OF POSTAGE

ON DOMESTIC MAIL-MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

On letters, sealed packages, mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or United States postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where free delivery by carriers is established, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Mailable matter of this class embraces all newspapers, magazines and periodicals, exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or sign and addressed to regular subscribers.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.

Weight of package not to exceed four pounds.

One cent for two ounces. Mail matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current with prices filled out in writing, printed commercial papers filled out in writing, such as papers of legal procedure, unexecuted deeds of all kinds, way-bills, invoices, unexecuted insurance policies, hand bills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, photographic and stereoscopic views, heliotypes, lithographs, printed blanks, printed cards.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

One cent for each ounce. Mail matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card-board and other flexible material, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, samples of ores,

minerals, metals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, drawings, plans, designs, paintings in oil or water colors, and all matter not included in the first, second, or third classes.

POSTAL CARDS.

U. S. postal cards one cent each.

Communications on postal cards may be written or printed, or both written and printed.

A postal card, with printed slips pasted thereon, is not mailable as a postal card, but may be transmitted by mail as first-class matter, prepaid by stamps affixed.

Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards, and to exclude them from the mails when they contain indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, etc.

A communication on a postal card containing a notice of indebtedness, and proposed suit in the event of nonpayment, is not obnoxious to the laws and regulations governing their transmission in the mails.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY-ORDERS.

DOMESTIC RATES.

By act of Congress the fees or commissions to be charged for the issue of Domestic Money-Orders will be as follows, namely:

On orders not exceeding $15	10 cents.
Over $15 and not exceeding $30	15 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 cents.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 cents.

BRITISH, SWISS, AND ITALIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding $10	25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	$1.00
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	1.25

CANADIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding $10	20 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	40 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	60 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	80 cents.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	$1.00

GERMAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding $5	15 cents.
Over $5 and not exceeding $10	25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	$1.50
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	1.25

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

EXPLANATIONS. — Names of offices in *italics* denote County Seats. Offices marked a, are U. S. Money Order offices; b, British International Money Order offices; c, Canadian International Money Order offices; i, Italian International Money Order offices; s, Swiss International Money Order offices; g, German International Money Order offices; f, French International Money Order offices; x, Express offices. The figures before each office gives the number of miles, by the nearest railroad, to Madison.

A.

164 Abbottsford.....Clark, x
46 Ableman ..... Sauk, x
111 Ackerville.....Washington, x
157 Ada ..... Sheboygan
68 Adams ..... Walworth
90 Adams Centre.....Adams
47 Adamsville.....Iowa
125 Addison .....Washington
128 Adell..... Sheboygan
39 Afton..... Rock, x
182 Ahnapee .....Kewaunee, a
302 Alabama ..... Polk
176 Alaska.....Kewaunee
131 Alban .....Portage
66 Albany.....Green, a, x
29 Albion ..... Dane, a, x
271 Alden..... Polk
61 Alderley ..... Dodge
59 Allen's Grove.....Walworth
46 Alma..... Columbia
192 *Alma* . Buffalo, a, b, c, g, s, i, f,
142 Alma Centre . ..... Jackson, x
95 Almond . ..... Portage
... Alverno .....Manitowoc
125 Amherst ..... Portage, a, x
124 Amherst Junction....Portage, x
180 Anchorage .....Buffalo
308 Anderson.....Burnett
180 Angelica .....Shawano
176 Aniwa . .....Shawano
120 Annaton ..... Grant
176 *Antigo* . .....Langlade
291 Apple River.....Polk
120 *Appleton* ..... Outagamie,
a, b, c, g, i, f, x
171 Arcadia.....Trempealeau, a, x
28 Arena ..... Iowa, a, x
88 Argyle .....La Fayette, x
213 *Arkansaw*..... Pepin
92 Arkdale .....Adams
21 Arlington..... Columbia, x
147 Armstrong's Corners..F. du Lac
167 Arthur .....Oconto
136 Ashford ..... Fond du Lac
65 Ashippun .....Dodge
296 *Ashland* .....Ashland, a, x
131 Ashridge.....Richland
11 Ashton.....Dane
175 Askeaton .....Brown
72 Attica.....Green
63 Atwater.....Dodge
133 Auburndale..... .....Wood, x
160 Augusta.....Eau Claire, a, x
121 Aurora.....Washington
192 Aurorahville.....Waushara
127 Avalanche . .....Vernon
49 Avoca ....Iowa, a, x
65 Avon Center ....Rock
49 Aztalan ..... Jefferson

B.

... Bacon ....Monroe
189 Badger Mills..... ....Chippewa
216 Bailey's Harbor..... Door
231 Baldwin .....St. Croix, a, x
146 Baldwin's Mills..... Waupaca
304 Balsam Lake .. .. Polk
95 Bancroft..... ...Portage
117 Bangor.....La Crosse,
a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
115 Banner.....Fond du Lac
36 *Baraboo*.. Sauk, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
41 Barber ....Iowa
... Barneveld .....Iowa
139 Barnum ....Adams
153 Barre Mills.....La Crosse
300 *Barron*.....Barron
... Baronett ..... Barron
116 Barton..... ....Washington
344 Bashaw..... ..... Burnett
97 Bassett's Station ..... Kenosha
63 Bass Wood.....Richland
228 Bay City .....Pierce
318 *Bayfield* .. ..Bayfield, a
165 Bay Settlement..... Brown
83 Bay View..Milwaukee, a, b, c, i, f
96 Bear..... Richland
159 Bear Creek.....Waupaca, x
53 Bear Valley .....Richland
142 Beaver Creek.....Jackson
61 Beaver Dam..... Dodge,
a, b, c, g, i, f, x
110 Beaver Mill..... Juneau
... Becker .....Outagamie
140 Beechwood .....Sheboygan
109 Beetown. .. .. Grant
272 Beldenville .....Pierce
114 Belgium ..... Ozaukee, x
99 Bell Center.....Crawford, x
53 Bellefountain.. .....Columbia
166 Belle Plaine.... ....Shawano
27 Belleville ....Dane
137 Belmont .....La Fayette, a, x

47 Beloit. ...Rock, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
27 Bem.....Green
147 Benton.....La Fayette
163 Bergen.....Vernon
95 Berlin.....Green Lake, a, x
100 Big Bend.....Waukesha
96 Big Flats.....Adams
156 Big Patch.....Grant
270 Big River.....Pierce
53 Big Spring.....Adams
175 Binghampton.....Outagamie
... Birnamwood.....Shawano
274 Black Brook.....Polk, x
170 Black Creek.....Outagamie
19 Black Earth.....Dane, a, x
52 Black Hawk.....Sauk
127 *Black River Falls*.....Jackson, a, b, c, f, g, i, x
100 Blaine.....Portage
161 Blair.....Trempealeau
... Blake.....Jackson
143 Blanchardville.....La Fayette, x
211 Bloomer.....Chippewa, a
138 Bloomingdale.....Vernon
102 Bloomington.....Grant, a, x
24 Blue Mound.....Dane
62 Blue River.....Grant, x
255 Boardman.....St. Croix, x
71 Boaz.....Richland, x
221 Bob Creek.....Chippewa
219 Boyceville.....Dunn
166 Bohemia.....La Crosse
128 Boltonville.....Washington
177 Bonduel.....Shawano
70 Boscobel.....Grant, a, x
67 Bowen's Mills.....Richland
... Boyington.....Portage
97 Bradtville.....Grant, x
88 Brady's.....Richland
165 Branch.....Manitowoc, x
75 Brandon.....Fond du Lac, a
165 Brant.....Calumet
90 Bridgeport.....Crawford, x
51 Briggsville.....Marquette
101 Brighton.....Kenosha
180 Brillion.....Calumet, a
107 Bristol.....Kenosha
142 British Hollow.....Grant
58 Brodhead.....Green, a, x
71 Brookfield.....Waukesha, x
16 Brooklyn.....Green, x
176 Brookside.....Oconto
224 Brookville.....St. Croix
101 Brothertown.....Calumet
81 Browntown.....Green, x
... Brownsville.....Dodge
118 Brushville.....Waushara
179 Brussels.....Door
... Buck Creek.....Richland
114 Buena Vista.....Portage
183 Buffalo.....Buffalo
142 Buncombe.....La Fayette
... Bunyan.....Polk
... Burkhardt.....St. Croix, x
86 Burlington..Racine, a, b, c, f, g, i, x
61 Burnett.....Dodge
58 Burnett Station.....Dodge, x
197 Burnside.....Buffalo
89 Burr.....Vernon
133 Burr Oak.....La Crosse, x
113 Burton.....Grant
33 Busseyville.....Jefferson, x
78 Butler.....Milwaukee
107 Butte des Morts.....Winnebago
242 Butternut.....Ashland
92 Byron.....Fond du Lac

C.

83 Cadiz.....Green
210 Cadott.....Chippewa, x
27 Cainville.....Rock
127 Calamine.....La Fayette, x
72 Caldwell Prairie.....Racine
97 Caledonia.....Racine
97 Calumet Harbor...Fond du Lac
97 Calvary.....Fond du Lac, x
56 Cambria..Columbia, a, b, c, f, i, x
57 Cambridge.....Dane, x
217 Cameron.....Dunn
129 Campbellsport.....Fond du Lac
88 Camp Douglas.....Juneau
... Carey.....Wood
179 Carlton.....Kewaunee
166 Caroline.....Shawano
... Cartwright's Mills....Chippewa
137 Cascade.....Sheboygan
49 Casco.....Kewaunee
... Cashton.....Monroe, x
38 Cassel Prairie.....Sauk
... Cassville.....Grant, a
83 Castle Rock.....Grant
117 Cataract.....Monroe
169 Cato.....Manitowoc
67 Cazenovia.....Richland
104 Cedarburg.....Ozaukee, a, x
115 Cedar Creek.....Washington, x
205 Cedar Falls.....Dunn
119 Cedar Grove.....Sheboygan, x
151 Cedar Lake.....Waushara
53 Center.....Rock
134 Centralia.....Wood, a
151 Centerville.....Trempealeau
181 Champagne.....Lincoln
327 Chandler.....Burnett
165 Charlesburg.....Calumet
... Chaseburg.....Vernon
188 Chelsea.....Taylor, x
66 Chester.....Dodge
160 *Chilton*.....Calumet, a
178 Chimney Rock.....Trempealeau
202 Chippewa City.....Chippewa, x
196 *Chippewa Falls*.....Chippewa, a, b, c, f, g, i, x
27 Christiana.....Dane, x
168 Christie.....Clark
... Cicero.....Outagamie
145 City Point.....Jackson
322 Clam Falls.....Polk
170 Clark's Mills.....Manitowoc
197 Clay Banks.....Door
281 Clayton.....Polk
277 Clear Lake.....Polk, a, x

108 Clemansville .....Winnebago
88 Clifton .....Monroe
267 Clifton Mills .....Pierce
60 Clinton .....Rock, a, x
157 Clintonville.....Waupaca, x
19 Clontarf .....Dane, x
48 Clyman .....Dodge
150 Cobb .....Iowa
48 Colburn .....Columbia
161 Colby .....Marathon
50 Cold Spring .....Jefferson
111 Colebrook .....Waushara
216 Colfax .....Dunn
76 Coloma .....Waushara
75 Coloma Station .....Waushara
56 Columbus .....Columbia, a, x
... Commonwealth ...Marinette, x
53 Concord.....Jefferson
227 Connersville.....Dunn
216 Cook's Valley .....Chippewa
29 Cooksville .....Rock
162 Coon Valley .....Vernon
168 Cooperstown .....Manitowoc
179 Corning .....Lincoln
10 Cottage Grove .....Dane
... Crete .....Winnebago
159 Cross.....Buffalo
14 Cross Plains .....Dane, a, x
148 Crystal Lake.....Waupaca
151 Cuba City .....Grant, x
324 Cumberland .....Barron
208 Cushing .....Polk
117 Custer .....Portage
279 Cylon .....St. Croix
112 Cypress .....Kenosha

D.

125 Dacada .....Sheboygan
80 Dakota.....Waushara
127 Dale .....Outagamie, x
240 Dallas.....Barron
14 Dane Station.....Dane, x
61 Danville .....Dodge
125 Darboy .....Calumet
53 Darien .....Walworth, x
121 *Darlington* .....La Fayette a, b, c, i, f, x
... Darrow .....Jackson
106 *Dartford*.....Green Lake, a
219 Davis .....Dunn
58 Davis Corners .....Adams
... Day.....Clark
24 Dayton.....Green
17 Deansville .....Dane
83 Debello .....Vernon
158 Decora Prairie ....Trempealeau
23 Deerfield .....Dane
269 Deer Park .....St. Croix
13 De Forest.....Dane
30 Dekorra .....Columbia
56 Delafield .....Waukesha
67 Delavan.....Walworth, a, x
104 Dell .....Vernon
59 Dell Prairie .....Adams
59 Delton .....Sauk
200 Denmark .....Brown
143 De Pere .Brown, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
182 De Soto. .....Vernon, a
134 Dexterville.....Wood
276 Diamond Bluff.....Pierce
91 Dillman .....Milwaukee
23 Dixon .....Richland
201 Dobbston .....Oconto
158 Dodge .....Trempealeau
75 Dodge's Corners ....Waukesha
47 *Dodgeville*.. Iowa, a, b, c, i, f, x
166 Donovan .....Lincoln
14 Door Creek .....Dane, x
167 Dorchester .....Clark
95 Dotyville.....Fond du Lac
123 Doudville .....Wood
53 Douglas Centre .....Marquette
62 Dousman. .....Waukesha
92 Dover Station.....Racine
216 Downsville .....Dunn
57 Doylestown .....Columbia
67 Dry Bone.....Iowa
211 Drywood .....Chippewa
189 Dundas'.....Calumet
127 Dundee .....Fond du Lac
222 Dunnville .....Dunn
65 Duplainville .....Waukesha
157 Dupont .....Waupaca
210 Durand .....Pepin, a
96 Durham Hill.....Waukesha
169 Dyckesville.....Kewaunee

E.

59 Eagle .....Waukesha, a, x
63 Eagle Corners .....Richland
212 Eagleton .....Chippewa
... East Bristol.....Dane
77 East Delavan .....Walworth
279 East Farmington.....Polk, x
168 East Gibson.....Manitowoc
291 East Lincoln .....Polk
111 Eastman .....Crawford, x
7 East Middleton .....Dane
74 Easton .....Adams
195 East Pepin.....Pepin
65 East Troy .....Walworth, a
135 East Wrightstown .....Brown
165 Eaton .....Manitowoc
182 *Eau Claire* .....Eau Claire a, b, c, g, i, f, x
222 Eau Galle .....Dunn
135 Eden .....Fond du Lac
24 Edgerton.....Rock, a, x
198 Edmund .....Iowa
217 Edson .....Chippewa
137 Edwards .....Sheboygan
217 Egg Harbor.....Door
176 Eland.....Shawano
92 El Dorado .....Fond du Lac, x
95 El Dorado Mills....Fond du Lac
177 Elk Creek .....Trempealeau
156 Elk Grove .....La Fayette
143 Elkhart .....Sheboygan, x
72 *Elkhorn*.Walworth, a, b, c, i, f, x
193 Elk Mound.....Dunn, x
196 Ella .....Pepin

141 Ellenborough . . . . . Grant
118 Ellis . . . . . Portage
236 Ellison Bay . . . . . Door
167 Ellisville . . . . . Kewaunee
276 *Ellsworth* . . . . . Pierce
... Elmdale . . . . . Grant
85 Elm Grove . . . . . Waukesha
128 Elm Lake . . . . . Wood
154 Elmo . . . . . Grant, x
136 Elmore . . . . . Fond du Lac
92 Elo . . . . . Winnebago
282 El Paso . . . . . Pierce
74 Elroy . . . . . Juneau, a, x
311 El Salem . . . . . Polk
... Elvers . . . . . Dane
162 Embarrass . . . . . Waupaca
227 Emerald . . . . . St. Croix
48 Emerald Grove . . . . . Rock, x
234 Emet . . . . . Chippewa
99 Empire . . . . . Fond du Lac
... Enos . . . . . Waukesha
165 Enterprise . . . . . Vernon
225 Ephraim . . . . . Door
61 Erfurt . . . . . Jefferson, x
269 Erin . . . . . St. Croix
281 Esda'le . . . . . Pierce
170 Esofea . . . . . Vernon
150 Etna . . . . . La Fayette
161 Ettrick . . . . . Trempealeau
97 Eureka . . . . . Winnebago, a
... Euren . . . . . Kewaunee
22 Evansville . . . . . Rock. a, x
144 Evanswood . . . . . Waupaca
75 Excelsior . . . . . Richland, x

F.

... Fagerwick . . . . . Door
149 Fairchild . . . . . Eau Claire, x
68 Fairfield . . . . . Rock
... Fair Play . . . . . Grant
80 Fair Water . . . . . Fond du Lac
201 Fall City . . . . . Dunn
170 Fall Creek . . . . . Eau Claire, x
58 Fall River . . . . . Columbia, x
... Fancy Creek . . . . . Richland, x
94 Farmers Grove . . . . . Green, x
85 Farmersville . . . . . Dodge
48 Farmington . . . . . Jefferson, x
25 Farr's Corners . . . . . Columbia
129 Fayette . . . . . La Fayette
67 Fayetteville . . . . . Walworth
83 Fennimore . . . . . Grant, x
121 Ferryville . . . . . Crawford
232 Fifield . . . . . Chippewa
114 Fillmore . . . . . Washington
220 Fish Creek . . . . . Door
93 Fisk's Corners . . . . . Winnebago
235 Flambeau . . . . . Chippewa
113 Flintville . . . . . Brown
... Florence . . . . . Marinette
83 *Fond du Lac* . . . . . Fond du Lac, a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
170 Fontenoy . . . . . Brown
31 Footville . . . . . Rock
172 Forest Junction . . . . . Calumet, x
181 Forestville . . . . . Door
45 Fort Atkinson . . . Jefferson, a, x
119 Fort Howard . . . . . Brown, a, b, c, g, i, x
26 Forward . . . . . Dane
189 Foscoro . . . . . Kewaunee
166 Fountain City . . . . . Buffalo, a, b, c, g, s, i, f
68 Fox Lake . . . Dodge, a, b, c, i, f, x
100 Fox River . . . . . Kenosha, x
174 Francis Creek . . . . . Manitowoc
137 Franklin . . . . . Sheboygan
105 Franksville . . . . . Racine
115 Fredonia Station . . . . . Ozaukee
117 Fredonia . . . . . Ozaukee
126 Freeman . . . . . Crawford
105 Freistadt . . . . . Ozaukee
149 Fremont . . . . . Waupaca
159 Frenchville . . . . . Trempealeau
85 *Friendship* . . . . . Adams
257 Frydenland . . . . . Langlade
29 Fulton . . . . . Rock
84 Fussville . . . . . Waukesha, x

G.

153 Galesville . . . . . Trempealeau, a
68 Genesee . . . . . Waukesha
67 Genesee Depot . . . . Waukesha, x
101 Geneva . . . . . Walworth, a, x
166 Genoa . . . . . Vernon
92 Genoa Junction . . Walworth, a, x
154 Georgetown . . . . . Grant
106 Germania . . . . . Marquette, a
101 Germantown . . . . . Juneau, x
126 Gibbsville . . . . . Sheboygan
202 Gillett . . . . . Oconto
... Gillingham . . . . . Richland
236 Gilman . . . . . Pierce
188 Gilmantown . . . . . Buffalo
162 Glasgow . . . . . Trempealeau
... Glen . . . . . Sauk
107 Glenbeulah . . . . . Sheboygan
178 Glencoe . . . . . Buffalo
79 Glendale . . . . . Monroe, x
116 Glen Haven . . . . . Grant
... Glenmore . . . . . Brown
254 Glidden . . . . . Ashland
68 Golden Lake . . . . . Waukesha
93 Good Hope . . . . . Milwaukee
92 Goole . . . . . Vernon
106 Grafton . . . . . Ozaukee
82 Grand Marsh . . . . . Adams
98 Grand Prairie . . . . . Green Lake
119 *Grand Rapids* . . . . . Wood, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
231 Granger . . . . . Dunn
312 *Grantsburgh* . . . . . Burnett, x
96 Granville . . . . . Milwaukee
97 Granville Center . . . . . Milwaukee
111 Gratiot . . . . . La Fayette, x
161 Gravesville . . . . . Calumet
149 *Green Bay* . Brown, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
110 Green Bush . . . . . Sheboygan
90 Greenfield . . . . . Milwaukee, x
... Green Grove . . . . . Clark

91 Green Lake ..... Green Lake
180 Greenleaf ..... Brown
177 Greenstreet..... Manitowoc
126 Greenville..... Outagamie
172 Greenwood..... Clark, a
171 Grimm's ..... Manitowoc
314 Gunderson..... Bayfield

H.

194 Hadleyville ..... Eau Claire
180 Hale ..... Trempealeau
90 Hale's Corners ..... Milwaukee
139 Half Way Creek ..... La Crosse
104 Hamilton's Mill ... Waushara, x
182 Hamlin ..... Trempealeau
224 Hammond ..... St. Croix, x
67 Hampden ..... Columbia
82 Hancock ..... Waushara, x
21 Hanerville ..... Dane
34 Hanover ..... Rock, x
... Harper ..... Polk
69 Harrisville ..... Marquette
80 Hartford ..... Washington, a, x
57 Hartland ..... Waukesha, a
28 Hartman ..... Columbia
88 Hart's Mills ..... Monroe
55 Harvey ..... Jefferson
154 Hatfield ..... Jackson
202 Hayes ..... Oconto
158 Hayton ..... Calumet
144 Hazel Green ..... Grant, a
94 Hazelton ..... Grant
57 Heart Prairie ..... Walworth
... Heath ..... Clark
54 Hebron ..... Jefferson
147 Hegg ..... Trempealeau
34 Helena Station ..... Iowa, x
55 Helenville ..... Jefferson
80 Henrietta ..... Richland
... Henrysville ..... Brown
... Herbert ..... Pierce
80 Herman ..... Dodge
222 Hersey ..... St. Croix
121 Herseyville ..... Monroe
198 Hickory ..... Oconto
... High Banks ..... Chippewa
67 Highland ..... Iowa, a, x
... Higley ..... Eau Claire
146 Hika ..... Manitowoc
167 Hilbert ..... Calumet, a
76 Hillsborough ..... Vernon, a
92 Hinesberg ..... Fond du Lac
131 Hingham ..... Sheboygan
148 Hixton ..... Jackson
... Hogarty ..... Marathon
192 Holland ..... Brown
137 Holmen ..... La Crosse
122 Holy Cross ..... Ozaukee
166 Home ..... Trempealeau
76 Homer ..... Grant
83 Homewood ..... Monroe
94 Honey Creek ..... Walworth
63 Horicon ..... Dodge, a, b, c, g, i, f
103 Horn's Corners ..... Ozaukee
... Horn's Pier ..... Door
132 Hortonville ..... Outagamie
133 Howard's Grove ..... Sheboygan
116 Howard's Prairie ..... Milwaukee
29 Hubbleton ..... Jefferson
252 *Hudson*. St. Croix, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
78 Huilsburg ..... Dodge
144 Humbird ..... Clark
... Humboldt ..... Milwaukee
... Hunting ..... Shawano
81 Hurlbut's Corners ..... Crawford
149 Hurricane Grove ..... Grant
75 Hustisford ..... Dodge
181 Hutchins ..... Shawano
... Hutchinson ..... Marathon, x
37 Hyde's Mills ..... Iowa
15 Hyer's Corners ..... Dane

I.

202 Ida ..... Pepin
174 Independence. Trempealeau, a, x
27 Indian Ford ..... Rock, x
... Inlet ..... St. Croix
138 Iola ..... Waupaca
73 Iron Mountain ..... Dodge, x
70 Iron Ridge ..... Dodge, x
63 Ironton ..... Sauk, a
220 Ironwood ..... Barron
351 Irving ..... Jackson
59 Ithaca ..... Richland, x
103 Ives' Grove ..... Racine
42 Ixonia Center ..... Jefferson, x

J.

113 Jackson ..... Washington, x
215 Jacksonport ..... Door
154 Jamestown ..... Grant
40 *Janesville*. Rock, a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
59 Jeddo ..... Marquette
49 *Jefferson*. Jefferson, a, b, c, g, i, x
266 Jewett Mills ..... St. Croix
44 Johnson's Creek ..... Jefferson, a
50 Johnstown ..... Rock
52 Johnstown Center ..... Rock
137 Johnsonville ..... Sheboygan
82 Jordan ..... Green
65 Juda ..... Green a, b, c, g, i, f, x
121 Junction ..... Portage, x
51 *Juneau* ..... Dodge, a, x

K.

98 Kansasville ..... Racine
184 Kasson ..... Manitowoc
127 Kaukauna ..... Outagamie
104 Keene ..... Portage
64 Kekoskee ..... Dodge
... Kelley Brook ..... Oconto
174 Kellnersville ..... Manitowoc
80 Kendall ..... Monroe, a
122 *Kenosha* ..... Kenosha, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
197 Keshena ..... Shawano
122 Kewaskum ..... Washington, a

181 *Kewaunee* .....Kewaunee, a
24 Keyeser .....Columbia
57 Keyesville .....Richland
121 Kickapoo .....Vernon
149 Kiel.....Manitowoc
55 Kilbourn City....Columbia, a, x
175 King's Bridge.....Manitowoc
76 Kingston .....Green Lake, a
246 Knickinnick .....St. Croix
110 Kirchhayn .....Washington
214 Knapp.....Dunn
87 Knapp's Creek.....Crawford
73 Knowles .....Dodge
131 Knowlton .....Marathon
123 Koulsville .....Washington
91 Koro.....Winnebago
38 Koshkonong .....Rock
59 Kroghville .....Jefferson

L.

143 *La Crosse* .....La Crosse, a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
82 Ladoga .....Fond du Lac
124 La Farge.....Vernon
53 La Grange .....Walworth
67 Lake Five.....Washington
320 Lakeland .....Barron
70 Lake Maria.....Green Lake
51 Lake Mills.....Jefferson, a
8 Lake View .....Dane
... Lakeville.....Chippewa
90 Lamartine.....Fond du Lac
96 Lamberton .....Racine
97 *Lancaster*...Grant, a, b, c, g, i, f
167 Laney .....Shawano
223 Langlade .....Langlade
321 La Pointe.....Ashland
173 Larrabee .....Manitowoc
80 Lauderdale.....Walworth
60 Lavalle .....Sauk
67 Lawrence .....Marquette
... Lebanon .....Dodge
... Leccia .....Door
183 Ledgeville .....Brown
... Ledyard .....Outagamie
18 Leeds.....Columbia
35 Leeds Center.....Columbia
... Leeman .....Outagamie
... Lena .....Oconto
114 Leon.....Monroe
172 Leopolis.....Shawano
81 Leroy .....Dodge
... Leslie.....La Fayette
47 Lewiston .....Columbia
48 Leyden.....Reck
134 Liberty .....Vernon
70 Liberty Bluff.....Marquette
128 Liberty Pole .....Vernon
92 Liberty Ridge .....Grant
... Lily Bay.....Door
39 Lima Center .....Rock, x
70 Lime Ridge .....Sauk
173 Lincoln.....Kewaunee
296 Lincoln Center .....Polk
145 Lind .....Waupaca
144 Linden .....Iowa
125 Little Chute .....Outagamie, x
232 Little Falls .....Polk
107 Little Grant .....Grant
64 Little Lake.....Adams
69 Little Prairie .....Walworth, x
133 Little Rapids.....Brown
192 Little Sturgeon .....Door
163 Little Suamico.....Oconto
153 Little Wolf.....Waupaca
... Livingston.....Grant, x
217 Lochiel .....Dunn
19 Lodi.....Columbia, a, x
61 Logansville .....Sauk
96 Lomira .....Dodge
100 Lone Pine.....Portage
43 Lone Rock.....Richland, a, x
175 Longwood .....Clark
... Lost Creek .....Pierce
156 Louis Corners.....Manitowoc
218 Louisville .....Dunn
168 Lovass.....Vernon
49 Lowell .....Dodge, x
119 Lower Lynxville.....Crawford
... Lowrie.....Monroe
29 Lowville.....Columbia
162 Loyal .....Clark
75 Loyd .....Richland
217 Lucas.....Dunn
296 Luck .....Polk
... Lund .....Pepin
... Luxembourg.....Kewaunee
63 Lyndon Station.....Juneau
158 Lynn.....Clark
82 Lyons .....Walworth

M.

107 McDill.....Portage
6 Macfarland .....Dane, x
127 Mackville .....Outagamie
... McMillan.....Marathon
152 Madely .....Portage
... *Madison*.Dane, a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
27 Magnolia.....Rock
290 Maiden Rock.....Pierce, a
291 Malakoff .....Door
94 Malone .....Fond du Lac
143 Manawa .....Waupaca
76 Manchester .....Green Lake
158 *Manitowoc*.....Manitowoc, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
161 Manitowoc Rapids...Manitowoc
145 Mannville .....Marathon
175 Maple Grove.....Manitowoc
223 Maple Springs.....Dunn
58 Mapleton .....Waukesha
202 Maple Valley.....Oconto
184 Maplewood.....Door
162 Maple Works .....Clark
167 Marathon City.....Marathon
152 Marble .....Waupaca
49 Marcellon .....Columbia
75 Marcy.....Waukesha
126 Marengo .....Jackson
198 *Marinette*.....Marinette, a, c, x

... Marion ....Waupaca
74 Markesan. .....Green Lake, a
107 Marquette .....Green Lake
20 Marshall .....Dane, a
142 Marshfield ..... Wood, a
154 Marshland ..... Buffalo, x
241 Martell ....Pierce
90 Martin .....Green
80 Martinville... .....Grant
104 Marytown .....Fond du Lac
102 Mather's..... Juneau
75 *Mauston*..... Juneau, a
... May .....Outagamie
111 Mayfield.....Washington
60 Mayhew .....Walworth
61 Mayville .....Dodge, a
22 Mazomanie..Dane, a, b, c, i, f, x
114 Meadow Valley.....Juneau
177 *Medford* ....Taylor, a
124 Medina ... .Outagamie, a, x
110 Meehan .... . . .Portage
108 Meeker ... .Washington
155 Meeker's Grove .....La Fayette
141 Meeme .....Manitowoc
143 Melrose..... .. .Jackson
122 Melvina ..... Monroe
113 Menasha .....Winnebago
a, b, c, g, i, f, x
5 Mendota .....Dane, x
199 Menekaunee .. ..Marinette
205 *Menomonie.* Dunn, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
100 Menomonee Falls Waukesha
99 Mequon River..... Ozaukee
205 Meridean..... .....Dunn
169 *Merrill* .....Lincoln, a
138 Merrillan ....Jackson, a
26 Merrimack..... .. Sauk, x
... Merritt's Landing ...Marquette
62 Merton ..... Waukesha, a
78 Metomen .....Fond du Lac
38 Middlebury. .... Iowa, x
... Middle Ridge .....La Crosse
6 Middleton .....Dane, x
48 Midland.....Columbia
135 Midway .....La Crosse
147 Mifflin ... .Iowa
46 Milford .....Jefferson
125 Milladore ..... Wood
81 Millard ....Walworth
71 Mill Creek..... Richland
. . Millett..... Crawford
153 Millhome .... Manitowoc
158 Mills Center..... ..Brown
115 Millston ... ... Jackson
95 Millville .....Grant
33 Milton ... . Rock, a, x
32 Milton Junction .. ..Rock, a, x
81 *Milwaukee* ... .Milwaukee
a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
147 Mindora .. . . ..La Crosse
137 Mineral Point ..... Iowa
a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
54 Minnesota Junction...Dodge, x
211 Misha Mokwa..... Buffalo
177 Mishicot .....Manitowoc
194 Modena .....Buffalo
67 Monches .....Waukesha
202 Mondovi..... ....Buffalo, a
73 *Monroe*.... ....Green, a, s, x
.... Monroe Center. ... ..Adams
.... Montana ....Buffalo
63 *Montello* .....Marquette, a
53 Monterey..... Waukesha
89 Montford .....Grant
84 Monticello .....Green, x
169 Montpelier .....Kewaunee
.... Montrose .....Dane
233 Mooney's Mills .....Barron
316 Moose Ear.....Barron
... Morgan .. ..Oconto
233 Morley .....Lincoln
138 Morrison ....Brown
16 Morrisonville .....Dane
146 Moscow . .....Iowa, x
131 Mosel.....Sheboygan
137 Mosinee. ....Marathon
48 Moundville .....Marquette
93 Mount Calvary.....Fond du Lac
102 Mount Hope .....Grant
19 Mount Horeb.....Dane, x
108 Mount Ida ....Grant
115 Mount Morris ..... Waushara
123 Mount Sterling .....Crawford, x
85 Mount Tabor .....Vernon
18 Mount Vernon ... .Dane, x
72 Mukwonago .....Waukesha
.. Muller's Lake .....Langlade
55 Muscoda .....Grant, a, x
77 Muskego Centre.....Waukesha
117 Myra .....Washington

N.

175 Namur .....Door
53 Nashota .....Waukesha, x
154 Nasonville .... Wood
85 National Home . Milwaukee a, x
165 Naugart ..... Marathon
177 Navarino.....Shawano
94 Necedah.....Juneau, a
113 Neenah .....Winnebago, a, x
161 *Neillsville* ... .Clark, a
100 Nekimi... .....Winnebago
215 Nelson ....Buffalo
126 Nelsonville .....Portage
127 Nenno.....Washington
75 Neosho .... Dodge
88 Nepeuskun..... ..Winnebago
175 Nero .....Manitowoc
108 Neshkoro..... ... .Marquette
.... Nevins ..... Clark
.. New .....Langlade
142 New Amsterdam.....La Crosse
163 Newburg's Corners...La Crosse
94 New Berlin ..... . Waukesha
123 Newburg .....Washington
129 New Cassel...Fond du Lac, a, x
.... New Centreville .....St. Croix
72 New Chester..... ... Adams
93 New Coeln ..... Milwaukee
145 New Diggings..... La Fayette
131 Newfane ... .Fond du Lac
160 New Franken .....Brown

33 New Glarus .....Green, x
153 New Holstein .....Calumet, x
129 New Hope .....Portage
82 New Lisbon.Juneau, a, b, c,i,f, x
139 New London..... ...Waupaca, a, b, c, g, i, f
103 New Munster..... Kenosha
261 New Richmond...St. Croix, a, x
134 New Rome .....Adams
132 Newry .... Vernon
168 Newton.. .....Vernon
165 Newtonburg . .....Manitowoc
118 Newville..... ....Vernon
... Nicholson.. ....Waupaca
171 Niles. ....Manitowoc
18 Nora ..... Dane
174 Norman .. ..Kewaunee
... Norrie . ..... Marathon
... Norseville..... ...Eau Claire
... North Andover.....Grant
170 North Bend.....Jackson
147 North Branch.....Jackson
20 North Bristol .....Dane
110 North Cape .... Racine
98 North Clayton .....Crawford, x
153 Northeim .....Manitowoc
90 Northern Junction...Milwaukee
... Northfield... .. ..Jackson
... North Fork .....Clark
43 North Freedom ... ...Sauk
251 North Hudson.....St. Croix
142 North La Crosse.. .. La Crosse
71 North Lake.....Waukesha
33 North Leeds.....Columbia
151 Northport. .....Waupaca
64 North Prairie .....Waukesha, x
92 North Star.....Crawford
... North Valley ....Polk
248 North Wisconsin Junc.St. Croix
95 Norwalk ... .Monroe, a, x
18 Norway Grove .....Dane
106 Norway Ridge ..... Monroe
... Norwood..... .....Shawano

O.

75 Oak Centre .....Fond du Lac, x
91 Oak Creek.....Milwaukee, x
94 Oakdale .....Monroe, x
75 Oakfield ..... Fond du Lac
54 Oak Grove... .... Dodge
57 Oak Hill.....Jefferson, x
53 Oakland..... ... Jefferson
... Oakley ... .Green, x
68 Oaks . ... Sauk
93 Oakwood.....Milwaukee
93 Oasis . .....Waushara
50 Oconomowoc .....Waukesha, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
177 *Oconto*...Oconto, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
192 Oconto Falls ....Oconto
312 Odanah . .....Ashland
138 Ogdensburg. ....Waupaca, x
199 Ogema ..... Price
102 Oil City.....Monroe
23 Okee .....Columbia
64 Olin ....Adams
254 Olivet..... ...Pierce
98 Omro.....Winnebago, a
131 Onalaska.....La Crosse
159 Oneida.....Brown
... Ono.. .....Pierce
105 Ontario ..... Vernon
123 Oostburgh .....Sheboygan
86 Orange. ..... Juneau
10 Oregon .....Dane, a, x
52 Orfordville..... .. .. Rock
156 Orihula ..... Winnebago
57 Orion ..... Richland, x
142 Osceola ... .Fond du Lac
311 *Osceola Mills* .....Polk, a, x
102 *Oshkosh*.....Winnebago, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
167 Oslo ....Manitowoc
... Osman.....Manitowoc
172 Osseo ..... Trempealeau, a
59 Otsego.....Columbia
71 Ottawa.....Waukesha
179 Otter Creek .....Eau Claire
94 Otter Vale..... .. ....Vernon
163 Owego .....Shawano
63 Oxford ... .Marquette

P.

33 Pacific..... Columbia
55 Packwaukee.....Marquette
53 Palmyra .....Jefferson, a, x
21 Paoli ... .Dane
46 Pardeeville.... .....Columbia
105 Paris .....Kenosha
97 Patch Grove.....Grant, x
95 Paynesville .....Milwaukee
.. Pedee ....Green
88 Peebles.....Fond du Lac
171 Pella..... Shawano
172 Pensaukee .....Oconto
166 Peot .. . . Kewaunee
199 Pepin ..... Pepin, a
.. Perley .....Barron
29 Perry..... Dane
191 Peshtigo.....Oconto, a, x
62 Pewaukee .....Waukesha, a, x
7 Pheasant Branch..... Dane, x
218 *Phillips*. ....Price, a x
... Phlox ....Shawano
89 Pickett's Station... Winnebago
175 Pigeon Falls.....Trempealeau
... Pilsen .....Kewaunee
78 Pilot Knob .....Adams
15 Pine Bluff.....Dane, x
122 Pine Hill .....Jackson
59 Pine Knob.....Iowa
113 Pine River.....Waushara
. . Pineville..... .... . Polk
42 Pipersville .....Jefferson
139 Pittsville ..... Wood
44 Plain ..... Sauk, x
88 Plainfield.....Waushara, a, x
62 Plainville .... Adams
132 Platteville..Grant, a, b, c, g, i,f, x
113 Pleasant Prairie..... Kenosha

166 Pleasant Ridge ..... Clark
240 Pleasant Valley..... St. Croix
... Pier..... Shawano
105 Plover..... Portage, a, x
... Plum City ..... Pierce
113 Plymouth..... Sheboygan. a, x
68 Point Bluff ..... Adams
118 Polonia..... Portage
... Poniatowski ..... Marathon
... Popple..... Clark
... Porcupine..... Pepin
39 *Portage*..Columbia, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
68 Port Andrew ..... Richland, x
141 Port Edwards..... Wood, x
188 Porter's Mills ..... Eau Claire
53 Port Hope..... Columbia
135 Portland Centre ..... Monroe
106 *Port Washington*.. Ozaukee, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
... Potosi..... Grant, a
171 Potter's Mills ..... Calumet
25 Poynette..... Columbia. a, x
108 Poy Sippi. ..... Waushara
97 *Prairie du Chien*. Crawford, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
30 Prairie du Sac..... Sauk, x
235 Prairie Farm..... Barron
... Pray ..... Jackson
... Prescott ..... Pierce, a
... Preston..... Grant
22 Primrose..... Dane
98 Princeton..... Green Lake, a, x
97 Prospect Hill..... Waukesha
207 Pulcifer ..... Shawano
176 Purdy..... Vernon

Q.

... Quar..... Clark
80 Quincy..... Adams
172 Quinney..... Calumet

R.

104 *Racine*..Racine, a, b, c. g, s, f, i, x
61 Randolph..... Dodge, a, x
67 Randolph Centre.. Columbia
122 Random Lake..... Sheboygan, x
... Rangeline..... Manitowoc
151 Rathbun..... Sheboygan
107 Raymond..... Racine
130 Readfield .. .. Waupaca
112 Readstown ..... Vernon
176 Red Mound..... Vernon
171 Red River ..... Kewaunee
53 Reedsburg ..... Sauk, a, x
175 Reedsville. ..... Manitowoc, x
46 Reeseville..... Dodge, x
128 Remington ..... Wood, x
160 Rest. ..... Vernon
182 Retreat ..... Vernon
... Rewey ..... Iowa
156 Rhine ..... Sheboygan
167 Rib Falls..... Marathon
316 Rice Lake..... Barron
109 Riceville..... Washington
... Richardson. ..... Polk
40 Riche's Corners. ..... Sauk
106 Richfield ..... Washington, a, x
75 Richford ..... Waushara
58 *Richland Centre* ..... Richland, a, b, c, i, f, x
49 Richland City ..... Richland, x
55 Richmond..... Walworth, x
41 Richwood .... Dodge
43 Ridgeway ..... Iowa
96 Ring... .... Winnebago
53 Rio . . . . . Columbia, a
82 Ripon..Fond du Lac, a, b, c, i, f, x
135 Rising Sun ..... Crawford
32 River... ..... Dane
263 River Falls..Pierce, a, b, c, i, f, x
139 Roaring Creek..... Jackson
163 Robinson..... Brown
91 Roche-a-Cri .... Adams
91 Rochester ..... Racine, a
74 Rockbridge ..... Richland, x
227 Rock Elm Centre..... Pierce
195 Rock Falls..... Dunn
103 Rockfield . ..... Washington, x
123 Rockland. ..... La Crosse, x
46 Rock Prairie..... Rock
96 Rockton..... Vernon
142 Rockville..... Grant
52 Rocky Run ..... Columbia
247 Rode's Corners ..... Pierce
56 Rolling Prairie..... Dodge, a
165 Romance ..... Vernon
60 Rome ..... Jefferson, x
... Romeo..... Marathon
86 Root Creek..... Milwaukee
178 Rosecrans ..... Manitowoc
94 Rosendale..... Fond du Lac, a
185 Rosiere ..... Kewaunee
... Rowley's Bay ..... Door
... Roxbury..... Dane
148 Royalton ..... Waupaca
151 Rozellville ..... Marathon
74 Rubicon ..... Dodge
110 Rudd's Mills..... Monroe
127 Rudolph. ..... Wood
124 Runkel's Mills ..... Portage
144 Rural ..... Waupaca
201 Rusk .. .. Dunn
19 Rutland ..... Dane
169 Ryan ..... Kewaunee

S.

137 Sagole ..... Outagamie
154 Saint Anna..... Calumet
101 Saint Cloud ..... Fond du Lac, x
... Saint Croix Falls . Polk a, x
85 Saint Francis Station . . . . Milwaukee, x
... Saint George..... Sheboygan
69 Saint John . ..... Calumet
159 Saint Joseph..... La Crosse
136 Saint Kilian ..... Fond du Lac
119 Saint Lawrence .... Washington
96 Saint Martin's ..... Milwaukee

100 Saint Mary's .... .. Monroe
125 Saint Michael's.....Washington
117 Saint Nathan's ... .Oconto
160 Saint Nazianz .....Manitowoc
152 Saint Rose .... Grant
... Saint Wendel..... Manitowoc
... Salona..... Door
104 Salem..... Kenosha, x
72 Salemville.....Green Lake
227 Sand Creek .... Dunn
75 Sandusky..... Sauk
181 Sandy Bay..... Kewaunee
130 Saratoga... ... ... Wood
31 Sauk City.Sauk, a, b, c, f, g, i, s, x
110 Saukville..... .. Ozaukee
201 Sawyer ....Door
155 Saxeville.....Waushara
133 Scandinavia ....Waupaca
155 Schiller.. ... Brown
114 Schleisingerville....Washington
146 Schofield..... .. Marathon
150 Scotia.. ... .Trempealeau
130 Scott. ..... Sheboygan
142 Scranton..... Wood, x
150 Sechlersville..... .. Jackson
120 Seneca ..... Crawford, x
66 Sentinel.. .....Juneau
109 Sevastopol. .... Door
53 Sextonville. .... ..Rich'and, x
166 Seymour .....Outagamie, a, x
... Shamrock..... ....Jackson
71 Sharon.....Walworth, a, x
189 *Shawano*.....Shawano, a
126 *Sheboyan* ..... Sheboygan, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
121 Sheboygan Falls..Sheboygan, x
148 Shelby ..... La Crosse
... Shell Lake.....Burnett
131 Sheridan..... Waupaca x
127 Sherman..... ...Portage, x
73 Sherwood ....Calumet, x
314 Shetek.... .....Barron
296 Shiloh..... .... Polk
163 Shiocton.....Outagamie
48 Shopire .... Rock
... Shortville..... Clark
80 Shuey's Mills.. ....Green
123 Shullsburg.....La Fayette, a, x
153 Sigel..... ..... La Crosse
... Silver Creek..... .. Sheboygan
... Silver Spring.... ....Milwaukee
... Sinsinawa Mound.... ... Grant
... Sioux Creek.....Barron
240 Sister Bay.. ..... Door
80 Sladesburgh..... Crawford
91 Slade's Corners..... Kenosha
... Slovan ..... Kewaunee
117 Smith's Mills ....Juneau
108 Snell's Station... ...Winnebago
... Snow..... Clark
109 Soldier's Grove.....Crawford, x
101 Somers. ..... Kenosha
267 Somerset .. .. St. Croix
... South Byron ... ...Fond du Lac
274 South Farmington..... ... Polk
99 South Germantown..Wash'gton
174 South Osborn.....Outagamie
107 Spafford .....La Fayette
107 *Sparta*.....Monroe, a, x
... Spaulding..... Jackson
150 Spencer. .....Marathon, x
75 Spring Bluff..... ..... Adams
146 Spring Creek.....Adams, x
15 Spring Dale .....Dane, x
79 Springfield... .....Walworth, x
14 Springfield Corners.... Dane
36 Spring Green..... Sauk, a, x
113 Spring Lake. ..... Waushara
83 Spring Prairie.....Walworth
239 Spring Valley.....Pierce
174 Springville .....Vernon
152 Spring Water.....Waushara
54 Standart Grove..... Iowa
... Stanley..... Chippewa
... Stanton..... St. Croix
98 Star . .....Vernon
... Stark . .....Brown
267 Star Prairie..... St. Croix. a
32 Stebbinsville..... .... .. Rock
155 Steinthal. ..... Manitowoc
134 Stephensville .....Outagamie
172 Stetsonville... ..... Taylor
162 Stettin.... ..... Marathon
110 *Stevens Point* .....Portage, a, x
149 Stevenstown.. ..... La Crosse
97 Stewart.. ....Green
187 Stiles..... .Oconto
171 Stinson.. .....Outagamie
... Stitzer. ..... Grant
169 Stockbridge.....Calumet, a, b, c, g, i, f
... Stockholm .... Pepin
110 Stockton.....Portage
155 Stoddard. ..... Vernon
75 Stone Bank.....Waukesha
16 Stoner's Prairie..... ...Dane
... Stoneville..... ..... Shawano
15 Stoughton..... .....Dane, a, x
104 Strong's Prairie.....Adams
230 *Sturgeon Bay*..Door, a, b, c, g, i, f
108 Suamico... ... Brown, x
107 Sugar Grove. ..... Vernon
61 Sullivan ..... Jefferson
54 Summit Center... ...Waukesha
90 Summit Station..Fond du Lac, x
312 Sumner ..... Barron
12 Sun Prairie..... Dane, x
... *Superior*... .....Douglas, a, x
117 Surrey..... .. Portage
68 Sussex ....Waukesha
5 Syene ..... Dane
80 Sylvan . ...Richland
106 Sylvania..... Racine
68 Sylvester..... Green
148 Symco..... ..... Waupaca

T.

103 Tabor.....Racine
213 Tainter .....Dunn
... Tamarac .....Jackson
86 Taycheedah.....Fond du Lac
155 Taylor Station.....Jackson, x

94 Ten Mile House.....Milwaukee
107 Terrill's Corners..... Waushara
93 Tess Corners. .....Waukesha
67 Theresa. ..... Dodge, a
85 Thompson ....Washington
103 Thompsonville.....Racine
59 Tiffany . ... Rock
... Tigerton ..... Shawano
180 Tisch Mills.....Manitowoc
15 Token Creek .....Dane
91 Toland's Prairie... Washington
100 Tomah..Monroe, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
... Tonnar.. ..... Dunn
197 Tornado..... Door
... Tousley .. .. Jefferson
... Towerville..... Crawford
. . Tracy . ... Shawano
... Trade Lake ..... Burnett, x
159 Trappe ..... Marathon
146 Trempealeau..Trempealeau, a, x
... Trenton. .....Pierce
279 Trimbelle.....Pierce
82 Trippville..... Vernon
63 Troy ..... .Walworth
64 Troy Center..... Walworth, x
113 Truessell ..... Kenosha, x
103 Tunnel City ....Monroe, a
... Turtle Lake..... Barron
168 Tustin . ..... Waushara
... Town Grove ... . Green, x
... Twin Lakes .... Shawano
165 Two Rivers..... Manitowoc, a, x

U.

25 Union .... Rock
70 Union Centre.....Juneau, x
99 Union Church..... ....Racine
101 Union Grove.....Racine, a, x
67 Union Mills. ..... . Iowa, x
157 Unity ..... Marathon, x
214 Upham..... .Shawano
... Urban ..... Buffalo
197 Urne's Corners.....Buffalo
21 Utica .... Dane, x

V.

... Vale.....Chippewa
94 Valley ..... Vernon
99 Valley Junction ..... Monroe, x
71 Vaiton .... Sauk
231 Vanceburgh..... Dunn
91 Van Dyne ..... Fond du Lac
... Veazie ....Burnett
156 Velp ..... Brown
73 Vernon ..... Waukesha
10 Verona ..... Dane
... Vesper ..... Wood
176 Victory ..... Vernon
92 Vienna. ..... Walworth
110 Vinland.....Winnebago
125 Viola ... . Richland, x
121 *Viroqua* .....Vernon, a, x
... Volga .....Polk

W.

131 Waldo .....Sheboygan, x
164 Walhain..... Kewaunee
85 Walworth .. .. Walworth
198 Waneka..... ....Dunn
241 Warren.... .....St. Croix
106 Warren Mills ..... Monroe, x
143 Washburn... ..... Grant
... Washington Harbor... ....Door
93 Waterford..... ... Racine, a
23 Waterloo ... . Jefferson, a, x
36 Watertown..... Jefferson, a, b, c, g, i, s, x
59 Waterville..... Waukesha
225 Waubeek ..... .Pepin
134 Waucousta.....Fond du Lac
94 Waukau ..... .Winnebago, x
184 Waukechon.....Shawano
75 *Waukesha* .....Waukesha, a, b, c, i, f, x
179 Waumandee .. .. Buffalo
9 Waunakee ..... Dane, x
138 *Waupaca*.... .Waupaca, a, x
67 Waupun ... . Fond du Lac, a, x
150 *Wausau*.. .... Marathon, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
86 Wausemon..... .. Green
103 *Wautoma* ..... Waushara, a
75 Wauwatosa..... .Milwaukee, x
80 Wauzeka..... .Crawford, x
. Waverly ..... Pierce
126 Wayne . .....Washington, x
143 Wayside..... Brown
174 Wein ... .Marathon
157 Wequiock... ..... Brown
... Werley .... Grant
... Werlich..... Marthon
90 Werner .... Juneau
115 *West Bend*.....Washington, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
117 West Bloomfield .. . Waushara
37 West Blue Mounds.....Iowa, x
193 Westboro. ..... Taylor, x
77 West Branch .... Richland
... Westby.... ... .Vernon, x
... West Denmark.....Polk
143 West De Pere.....Brown, a
104 Western Union .....Ricine, x
64 Westfie.d .... Marquette, a, x
70 Westford.... ..... Richland
82 West Granville .. Milwaukee
94 West Green Lake... Green Lake
44 West Lima ....Richland, x
28 West Magnolia ..... Rock
10 West Middleton ....Dane
216 Weston . ..... .Dunn, x
180 West Pensaukee.....Oconto
27 West Point ... . Columbia
179 West Prairie ..... Vernon
96 West Rosendale Fond du Lac
121 West Salem .... La Crosse, a, x
... West Sweden..... .....Polk
141 Weyauwega..... ... Waupaca, a, b, c, i, f, x
84 Wheatville..... Crawford

... Whitcomb ..... Shawano
71 White Creek.....Adams
168 *Whitehall* ...Trempealeau, a, x
52 White Mound ..... Sauk, x
150 White Oak Springs..La Fayette
45 Whitewater... ..... Walworth, a, b, c, i, f, x
102 Wild Rose.....Waushara
87 Willet ..... .Green
72 Wilmot ..... .Kenosha
219 Wilson.....St. Croix, x
89 Wilton ... . Monroe, x
112 Winchester.....Winnebago
11 Windsor..... . Dane, x
... Winfield ..... . Jefferson
107 Winnebago .....Winnebago. x
103 Winneconne ...Winnebago, a, x
133 Winooski .....Sheboygan
132 Wiota .....La Fayette
... Withee .... Clark
... Wittenberg .....Shawano
162 Wolf Creek. .....Polk
67 Wonewoc.....Juneau, a, x
87 Woodhull .. .. Fond du Lac
... Wood Lake..... Burnett
71 Woodland.. .....Dodge, x
76 Woodman ..... Grant, x
236 Woodside..... St. Croix
79 Woodstock.....Richland, x
217 Woodville .....St Croix, x
110 Woodworth.....Kenosha, x
133 Wrightstown..... Brown, a, x
132 Wrightsville .... Jackson, x
... Wyalusing ..... Grant
48 Wyocena ..... Columbia, x
... Wyoming .....Iowa, x

Y.

106 Yankeetown..... Crawford
135 Yellow Stone .....La Fayette
107 Yorkville..... ..... Racine
119 Young America ....Washington
89 Yuba.....Richland

Z.

110 Zittau .....Winnebago
113 Zoar .....Winnebago

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

NOTE.—R., Republican. D., Democrat. G., Greenback. Rel., Religious. Lit., Literary. Hu., Humorous. I., Independent or Neutral. T., Temperance. E., Educational. M., Musical. D., Daily. S., Semi-weekly. W., Weekly. S-M., Semi-monthly. M., Monthly. Q., Quarterly. (G.), German. (N.), Norwegian.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
ADAMS.				
Friendship	Press	Solon W. Pierce	R.	W.
ASHLAND.				
Ashland	Press	S. S. Fifield	R.	W.
BARRON.				
Barron	Shield	Walter Speed & Co	R.	W.
Cumberland	Herald	Morris & Lameraux	R.	W.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	Chronotype Pub. Co.	R.	W.
BAYFIELD.				
Bayfield	Press	Isaac H. Wing	R.	W.
BROWN.				
De Pere	News	P. R. Proctor	R.	W.
De Pere	Facts	D. E. Hickey	D.	W.
De Pere	Staandard (Holland)	V D Casteele, Heyrman	D.	W.
Fort Howard	Review	James Kerr	R.	W.
Green Bay	Advocate	Robinson Bros., Clark	D.	W.
Green Bay	State Gazette	Hoskinson & Follett	R.	D&W
Green Bay	Globe	M. D. Kimball	I.	W.
Green Bay	Concordia (G).	Bender & Hummel	D.	W.
Green Bay	Musical Journal	G. & R. Kesterman	M.	M.
Green Bay	Data	J. H. Nevins	I.	D.
BUFFALO.				
Alma	Journal	J. W. DeGroff	R.	W.
Fountain City	Republikaner (G)	Joseph Leicht	I.D.	W.
Mondovi	Herald.	Gilkey & Hauser	R.	W.
BURNETT.				
Grantsburg	Sentinel	W. E. Talboys	R.	W.
CALUMET.				
Chilton	Times	Hume Bros	D.	W.
Chilton	Volksbote (G).	George Schleyer	D.	W.
Chilton	News	H. D. Wing.	R.	W.
Chilton	Demokrat (G)	Henry Arnold	I.R.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
CHIPPEWA.				
Bloomer	Workman	George Jones	G.	W.
Cadott	Record	Munroe & Son	R.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	Geo. C. Ginty	R.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Times	Hoffman & Cunn'gham	D.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Independent	Ind. Pub. Co.	I.	W.
CLARK.				
Colby	Phonograph	Shafer Bros	I.	W.
Neillsville	Republican and Press	H. J. Hoffman	I	W.
Neillsville	True Republican	L. B. King	R.	W.
Neillsville	Times	O'Neill & Doolittle	I.	W.
COLUMBIA.				
Columbus	Republican	John R Decker	R.	W.
Columbus	Democrat	James & Bath	D.	W.
Lodi	Valley News	Peter Richards	I.	W.
Portage	Democrat	J E. Jones	D.	W.
Portage	State Register	Clark & Goodell	R.	W.
Portage	Wecker (G)	G. Selbach	D.	W.
CRAWFORD.				
Prairie du Chien	Courier	Wm. D. Merrill	D	W.
Prairie du Chien	Union	Berryman & Lacy	R	W.
DANE.				
Black Earth	Advertiser	Burnett & Son	I.	W.
Black Earth	Watchman	E Prouty	Rel	W.
Madison	State Journal	David Atwood	R.	D&W
Madison	Democrat	Democrat Pub. Co	D.	D&W
Madison	Staats-Zeitung (G)	Kleinpell & Schmidt	I.	W.
Madison	Botschafter (G)	Richard Porsch	D.	W.
Madison	Campus	University Students	E	W.
Madison	University Press	Clifford & Ketcham	E.	W.
Madison	Radical Review	George Schumm	Rel	W.
Madison	Journal of Education	State Supt. & Ass't	E.	M.
Madison	Altes and Neues (G)	F. A. Schmidt	Rel	S-M.
Mazomanie	Sickle	Bronson & Son	R	W.
Mt. Horeb	News	E. R. Breen	I.	W.
Oregon	Observer	Smith & Urie	R.	W.
Stoughton	Courier	Charles E. Parish	R.	W.
Stoughton	Hub	T. G. Mandt	I.	W.
Sun Prairie	Countryman	Charles E. Crosse	R.	W.
DODGE.				
Beaver Dam	Citizen	Thomas Hughes	R.	W.
Beaver Dam	Argus	Sherman & Gowdy	D.	W.
Fox Lake	Representative	John Hotchkiss	R.	W.
Juneau	Telephone	C. A. Pettibone	D.	W.
Mayville	Pionier (G)	H. Spiering	D.	W.
Waupun	Times	Eli & C. E. Hooker	R.	W.
DOOR.				
Sturgeon Bay	Advocate	Frank Long	R.	W.
Sturgeon Bay	Expositor	C. I. Martin	I.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals —continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
DOUGLAS.				
Superior	Times	Thomas Barden	I.	W.
DUNN.				
Menomonie	News	Flint & Weber	R	W.
Menomonie	Times	Times Pub. Co.	D.	W.
EAU CLAIRE.				
Augusta	Eagle	Griff O. Jones	R.	W.
Eau Claire	Free Press	Free Press Co.	R.	D&W
Eau Claire	Leader	Leader Co	I.	D&W
Eau Claire	News	S. S. Kepler	D.	W.
Eau Claire	Anzeiger (G.)	Theo. Friedlander	I.	W.
FOND DU LAC.				
Brandon	Times	Martin C. Short	R.	W.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Kuechin & Elliott	R.	D&W
Fond du Lac	Saturday Reporter	Thwing & Simmons	R.	W.
Fond du Lac	Journal	Beeson, Bush & Beeson	D.	W.
Fond du Lac	Demokrat (G.)	Peter Rupp	D.	W.
Fond du Lac	Nordwest. Courier (G.)	W. F. Webber	D.	W.
Ripon	Commonwealth	E. L. Scofield	R.	W.
Ripon	Free Press	T. D. Stone	D.	W.
Ripon	Post	T. D. Stone	I.	D.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Bros.	R.	W.
GRANT.				
Bloomington	Record	C. N. Holford	I.	W.
Boscobel	Dial	H. D. Farquharson	R.	W.
Fennimore	Independent	W. A. Thompson	I.	W.
Lancaster	Herald	H. D. Farquharson	R.	W.
Montford	Independent	W. A. Thompson	I.	W.
Muscoda	News	S. C. McDonald	R.	W.
Platteville	Times	W. A. Thompson	I.	W.
Platteville	Witness	M. P. Rindlaub	R.	W.
Platteville	Correspondent (G.)	Herman Melster	I.	W.
GREEN.				
Albany	Journal	John Bartlett	R.	W.
Brodhead	Independent	C. A. Charlton	R.	W.
Juda	Latest News	H. C. Whitmer	I.	W.
Monroe	Sentinel	Chas. A. Booth	R.	W.
Monroe	Herold (G.)	R. Lowenbach	I.	W.
Monroe	Sun	Geo. R. South	I.	W.
Monroe	Gazette	J. W. Odell	D.	W.
GREEN LAKE.				
Berlin	Journal	Charles G. Starks	I.R.	D&W
Berlin	Courant	D. Junor	R.	W.
Kingston	Spy	Wm. Williams	I.	W.
Markesan	Democrat	S. D. Goodell	D.	W.
Princeton	Republic	J. C. Thompson	R.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
IOWA.				
Arena	Star	Geo. Ward	I.	W.
Dodgeville	Chronicle	A. S. Hearn	R.	W.
Dodgeville	Sun	W. Frost	D.	W.
Min ral Point	Tribune	W. H. & B. J. Bennett.	R.	W.
Mineral Point	Democrat	Crawford Bros	D.	W.
Mineral Point	Temperance Journal	Allen & Teasdale	T.	S.-M.
Mineral Point	Our Messenger	W. Jacka	Rel	M.
JACKSON.				
Black River Falls	Badger State Banner	Cooper & Co	R.	W.
Black River Falls	Wis. Independent	B J. Castle	R.	W.
Merrillan	Leader	R. H. Gile	R.	W.
JEFFERSON.				
Fort Atkinson	Union	W. D. Hoard	R.	W.
Fort Atkinson	Wisconsin Chief	Emma Brown	T.	W.
Jefferson.	Banner	I. T. Carr	D.	W.
Lake Mills	Spike	A. G. Bernard	I.	W.
Palmyra.	Enterprise.	O P. Dow.	I.	W.
Waterloo	Journal	C. G. Bell.	R.	W.
Watertown	Democrat	Mawson & Farrar	D.	W.
Watertown	Republican	Wm. Norris	R.	W.
Watertown	Gazette	James W. Moore	D.	W.
Watertown	Weltburger	D. Blumenfeld	D.	W.
JUNEAU.				
Elroy	Plain Talker	Wilkinson & Talbot	I.	W.
Elroy	Tribune	Hobart & Lindley	R.	W.
Mauston	Star	J. F. Sprague & Son	R.	W.
Necedah	Signal	McConnell & Son	R.	W.
New Lisbon	Argus	M. F. Carney	D.	W.
Wonewoc	Reporter	T. K. Dunn	R.	W.
Wonewoc	Enterprise.	Duane Mowry	I.	W.
Wonewoc	Mocking Bird	H. H. Dunn	Lit.	M.
KENOSHA.				
Kenosha	Telegraph	J. A. Killeen	R.	W.
Kenosha	Union	J. A. Killeen	D.	W.
Kenosha	Courier	B. A. Cole & Co	I.R.	W.
KEWAUNEE.				
Ahnapee	Record.	Parker & Overbeck	R.	W.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	Mrs. C. W. Read	D.	W.
LA CROSSE.				
La Crosse	Republican & Leader	W. R. Finch	R.	D&W
La Crosse	Chronicle	Ellis B Usher	D.	D&W
La Crosse	Nord Stern (G.)	John Ulrich	I.R.	W.
La Crosse	Fædrel. og Emigr. (N.)	F. A. Husher	R.	W.
La Crosse	Varden (N.)	T. J. Widvey	R.	W.
La Crosse	Bœrneblad (N.)	J. B. Frich	Rel	M.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
LA FAYETTE.				
Darlington	Republican	James Bintliff & Son.	R.	W.
Darlington	Democrat	J. G. Knight	D.	W.
Shullsburg	Free Press	N. E. McClellan	I.	W.
LANGLADE.				
Antigo	Republican	Geo. D. Ratcliffe	R.	W.
LINCOLN.				
Merrill	Advocate	A. D. Gorham	R.	W.
Merrill	News		D.	W.
MANITOWOC.				
Manitowoc	Tribune	Henry Sandford.	R.	W.
Manitowoc	Pilot	Nagle & Borcherdt	D.	W.
Manitowoc	Lake Shore Times	Haukohl & Baeusch	R.	W.
Manitowoc	Nord Westen (G.)	Carl H. Schmidt	D.	W.
Manitowoc	Post (G)	Adolph Wittmann	I.	W.
Two Rivers	Chronicle	Wm. F. Nash	I.	W.
MARATHON.				
Spencer	Advance	Van Hecke & Baker	I.	W.
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	R. H. Johnson	R.	W.
Wausau	Wisconsin River Pilot.	V. Ringle	D.	W.
Wausau	Torch of Liberty	M. H. Barnum	G.	W.
Wausau	Wochenblatt (G.)	V. Ringle	D.	W.
MARINETTE.				
Florence	Mining News	J. F. Atkinson	I.	W.
Marinette	Eagle	Luther B. Noyes	R.	W.
Marinette	North Star	J. C. Murphy	D.	W.
MARQUETTE.				
Montello	Sun	J. B. & J. T. Cogan	D.	W.
Montello	Express	C. H. Bissell	I.	W.
Westfield	Union	S. D. Forbes	R.	
MILWAUKEE.				
Bay View	National Bureau	A. E. Vanderpool	I.	W.
Milwaukee	Sentinel	Sentinel Co.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	Republican and News.	Rep. & News Co.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	Evening Wisconsin	Cramer, Aikens & C'r.	R.	D&W
Milwaukee	Evening Chronicle	Thos. H. McElroy	G.	D.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Legal News	Legal News Co.	Le.	D.
Milwaukee	Herold (G.)	Herold Co.	I.	D&W
Milwaukee	Freie Presse (G.)	Freie Presse Co.	R.	D.
Milwaukee	Seebote (G.)	P. V. Deuster & Co.	D.	D&W
Milwaukee	Sunday Telegraph	Calkins & Watrous	I.	W.
Milwaukee	Peck's Sun	George W. Peck	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Germania (G)	Germania Pub. Co.	I.	W.
Milwaukee	Columbia (G)	Catholic Press Co	Rel	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
MILWAUKEE--con				
Milwaukee	Christian Statesman	I. L. Hauser & Co	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Catholic Citizen	Willard & Bray	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Au (G)	A. Gfrorner	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Freidenker (G)	Doerflinger Pub. Co.	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	Kindergarten Mes. (G)	W. N. Hailman	E.	W.
Milwaukee	Katholische Zeitun (G)	P. V. Deuster & Co	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Volks Magazin	Herald Co	Lit.	W.
Milwaukee	N. W. Trade Bulletin	Fred Trayser		W.
Milwaukee	Banner & Volksfr (G)	Freie Presse Co	R.	W.
Milwaukee	National Reformer (G)	Robert Schilling	G.	W.
Milwaukee	Wis. Standard	Standard Pub. Co	G.	W.
Milwaukee	Western Church		Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	U. S. Mil. & Manf. Jo.	H. Cawker		M.
Milwaukee	Gemeinde Blatt (G)	Germania Pub. Co	Rel.	S.-M.
Milwaukee	Novellen Schatz	F. Semsch	Lit.	S.-M.
Milwaukee	Erziehungs Blaetter(G)	C. Klemm	E.	M.
Milwaukee	Schulzeitung (G)	Germania Pub. Co	E.	M.
Milwaukee	Kermanns Sohn (G)	B. Loewenbach & Son	Lit.	M.
Milwaukee	Familien Kreise (G)	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	S.-M.
Milwaukee	Zeitgeist (G)	Isaac P. Moses	Rel.	S.-M.
Milwaukee	Acker & Garten. Z. (G)	W. W. Coleman	Ag.	S -M.
Milwaukee	A. O. U. W. Advocate.	B. Loewenbach & Son		M.
Milwaukee	Progress of the Age	W. W. Coleman	Lit.	S.-M.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin Calendar	Under Ausp. Bishop	Rel	M.
Milwaukee	Young Churchman	L. H. Morehouse	Rel.	M.
Milwaukee	Hospodar Ameriky (B)	A. Novak	Ag.	S.-M.
MONROE.				
Sparta	Herald	D. McBride & Son	R.	W.
Sparta	Democrat	F. A. Brown	D.	W.
Tomah	Journal	J. S. Wells	R.	W.
Tomah	Monitor	Jay R. Hinckley	I.	W.
OCONTO.				
Oconto	Reporter	Reporter Pub. Co	R.	W.
Oconto	Enquirer	Sharp & Brazean	D.	W.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall	I.	W.
OUTAGAMIE.				
Appleton	Post	Post Pub. Co	R.	W.
Appleton	Crescent	Ryan & Bro	D.	W.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G)	H. W. Meyer	I.	W.
Appleton	Wecker (G)	Klinker & Roemer	I.	W.
Appleton	Collegian	College Students	Lit.	M.
Kaukauna	Times	H. A. Stone	I.	W.
OZAUKEE.				
Port Washington	Star	E. R. Bolens	D.	W.
Port Washington	Advertiser	Michael Bohan	D.	W.
Port Washington	Zeitung (G)	Heidkamp and Bro	D.	W.
PEPIN.				
Durand	Courier	W. H. Huntington	R.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue
PIERCE.				
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle	R.	W.
Prescott	Plaindealer	E. H. Ives	D.	W.
River Falls	Journal	Morse & Wilkinson	R.	W.
River Falls	Press	Merrick & Fowler	R.	W.
POLK.				
Clear Lake	News	Johnson & Russell	R.	W.
Osceola Mills	Press	Charles E. Mears	R.	W.
St. Croix Falls	Dalles of St. Croix	D. A. Caneday	I.	W.
PORTAGE.				
Stevens Point	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	R.	W.
Stevens Point	Pinery	C. Swayze	D.	W.
Stevens Point	Democrat	H. W. Lee	D.	W.
Stevens Point	Gazette	Glennon & Cooper	R.	W.
Stevens Point	Real Estate Journal	G. W. Hungerford	I.	W.
PRICE.				
Phillips	Times	W. H. Wilson	I.	W.
Phillips	Badger	C. H. Darlington	R.	W.
RACINE.				
Burlington	Free Press	W. A. Colby	R.	W.
Burlington	Standard	Wagner & Sawyer	I.	W.
Racine	News	Treat & Reed	R.	D&W
Racine	Journal	F. W. Starbuck	R.	D&W
Racine	Advocate	E. H. Sandford	I.R.	W.
Racine	Express (G.)	Samuel Ritchie	D.	W.
Racine	Slavie (Bohemian)	Carl Jonas & Co.	I.D.	W.
Racine	Folkets Avis (Danish)	Folkets Avis Pub. Co	I.R.	W.
Racine	Agriculturist	Fish Bros. & Co	Ag.	M.
Racine	Danevirk (Danish)	O. L. Kirkeberg	Rel.	W.
Racine	College Mercury	College Students	Lit.	S-M.
Racine	Rodina Zabavaik (Bo.)	C. & B. Jones	Lit.	S-M.
Union Grove	Enterprise	A. P. Colby	I.	W.
Waterford	Post	Edward Malone	I.	W.
RICHLAND.				
Richland Center	Republican & Observ'r	Fogo & Munson	R.	W.
Richland Center	Rustic	J. A. Smith	I.	W.
ROCK.				
Beloit	Free Press	Hobart & Ingersoll	R.	D&W
Beloit	Outlook	Bowers & Prouty	R.	W.
Beloit	Round Table	College Students	Lit.	S-M.
Clinton	Herald	C. C. Marston	I.	W.
Edgerton	Tobacco Reporter	W. F. Tousley	I.	W.
Evansville	Review	I. A. Hoxie	R.	W.
Evansville	Enterprise	Evansville Pub. Co.	I.	W.
Janesville	Gazette	Gazette Printing Co.	R.	D&W
Janesville	Recorder	Recorder Pub. Co	I.R.	D&W
Janesville	Times	Wilson & Tousley	D.	W.
Janesville	Sun	B. F. Nicholson	I.	W.
Milton	Express	W. C. Brown	R.	W.
Milton	College Journal	College Students	Lit.	M.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
SAINT CROIX.				
Baldwin	Bulletin	Bailey & Peachman	R.	W.
Hudson	True Republican	Cline & Coggswell	D.	W.
Hudson	Star and Times	Taylor & Price	R.	W.
New Richmond	Republican	A. C. Van Meter	R.	W.
SAUK.				
Baraboo	Republic	J. H. Powers	R.	W.
Baraboo	Bulletin	Hansbrough & Briscoe	R.	W.
Baraboo	Democrat	J. G. Ford & Son	D.	W.
La Valle	Times	H. C. Douglass	I.	W.
Prairie du Sac	News	S. W. Corwith	I.	W.
Reedsburg	Free Press	John W. Blake	R.	W.
Reedsburg	Herold (G.)	Wm. Raetzmann	D.	W.
Reedsburg	Observer	P. Byrne	T.	W.
Sauk City	Pionier am Wisk. (G.).	Crusius & Kuntz	I.	W.
Spring Green	News	J. A. Smith	I.	W.
SHAWANO.				
Shawano	Journal	D. Gorham, Jr	I.	W.
Shawano	Advocate	Klunder & Kebersadel	D.	W.
SHEBOYGAN.				
Plymouth	Reporter	A. F. Warden	D.	W.
Plymouth	Sun	L. K. Howe	R.	W.
Sheboygan	Times	H. N. Ross	R.	W.
Sheboygan	Herald	A. Marschner & Son	R.	W.
Sheboygan	National Demokrat (G)	Carl Zillier	D.	W.
Sheboygan	Zeitung and Trib. (G.).	A. W. Pott	R.	W.
Sheboygan Falls.	News	John E. Thomas	G.	W.
TAYLOR.				
Medford	Star and News	E. T. Wheelock	R.	W.
TREMPEALEAU.				
Arcadia	Republican and Leader	Charles A. Leith	R.	W.
Galesville	Independent	S. S. Luce & Son	I.	W.
Independence	News	James R. Faulds	R.	W.
Whitehall	Times	Beach Bros	R.	W.
VERNON.				
Viroqua	Censor	Henry Casson, Jr	R.	W.
Viroqua	Leader	D. W. C. Wilson	D.	W.
WALWORTH.				
Delavan	Republican	W. G. Weeks	R.	W.
Delavan	Enterprise	E. W. Conable	R.	W.
Delavan	Deaf Mute Times.	Nancy E. Derby	Lit	W.
East Troy	Gazette	F. D. Craig	I.	W.
East Troy	American Merino	F. D. Craig	Ag	M.
Elkhorn	Independent	Park & Kenney	R.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

Counties and Towns.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Creed.	Issue.
WALWORTH—con.				
Geneva	Herald	J. E. Heg	R.	W.
Geneva	News	J. S. Badger	R.	W.
Geneva	*Cisco	J. E Heg	I.	W.
Geneva	*Daily News	J. S. Badger	I.	D.
Sharon	Reporter	Phelps & Ziegus	I.	W.
Whitewater	Register	E. D. Coe	R.	W.
Whitewater	Chronicle	P. Cravath	I.	W.
WASHINGTON.				
Hartford	Republican	William George	R.	W.
West Bend	Times	C. L. Powers	D.	W.
West Bend	Democrat	Washington Co. P. Co	D.	W.
West Bend	Beowachter (G.)	J. Weber	D.	W.
WAUKESHA.				
Oconomowoc	Local	F. W. Coon	R.	W.
Oconomowoc	Free Press	E. Hulburt	D.	W.
Waukesha	Freeman	H. M. Youmans	R.	W.
Waukesha	*Daily Freeman	H. M. Youmans	I.	D.
Waukesha	Democrat	P. H. Carney	D.	W.
WAUPACA.				
Clintonville	Tribune	Burnham & Phillips	R.	W.
New London	Times and Tribune	H. S. & H. W. Pickard	R.	W.
Waupaca	Post	Gordon & Stetson	R.	W.
Waupaca	Republican	Hodges & Cates	R.	W.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	J. C. Keeney	D.	W.
WAUSHARA.				
Plainfield	Times	J. T. Ellarson	R.	W.
Wautoma	Argus	S. A. Jewell	R.	W.
WINNEBAGO.				
Menasha	Press	A. J. Dodge	R.	W.
Menasha	Anzeiger (G)	A. Fuhrburg	I.	W.
Neenah	Times	J. N. Stone	D.	W.
Neenah	Gazette	L. F. Cole	R.	W.
Neenah	News	Bowron & Potter	I.	D&W
Neenah	Bulletin	State Grange	I.	M.
Omro	Journal	P. M. Wright	I.	W.
Omro	Stalwart	Carter & Hilton	R.	W.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	Allen & Hicks	R.	D&W
Oshkosh	Times	Fernandez & Bright	D.	W.
Oshkosh	Telegraph (G)	C Kohlman & Bro	D.	W.
Oshkosh	Mercantile Reporter	E. B. Moxley	I.	M.
WOOD.				
Centralia	Enterprise	E. B. Rossier	G.	W.
Grand Rapids	Tribune	J. N. Brundage	D.	W.
Grand Rapids	Reporter	Fontaine Bros	R.	W.
Marshfield	Times	C. H. Clark	R.	W.

*Summer resort publications, published only during the summer months.

LIST OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

(COMPILED FROM THOMPSON'S BANK REPORTER.)

LOCATION.	BANK.	BANKERS AND CASHIERS.
Alma	Exchange Bank	Hunner & Ginskey, bankers.
Antigo	Langlade County Bank	L. D. Moses, banker.
Appleton	Commercial Nat'l Bank	E. C. Goff, Pres.; H. G. Freeman, Cash.
Appleton	First National Bank	A. L. Smith, Pres.; Herman Erb, Cash.
Appleton	Manufacturers' Nat'l B'nk	C. G. Adkins, Pres.; A. Galpin, Jr., Cash.
Arcadia	Trempealeau Co. Bank	J. H. Allen, Pres.; F. C. Allen, Cash.
Arena		W. H. Jones, banker.
Ashland		L. C. Wilmarth, banker.
Augusta	Bradford & Hackett's B'k	C. E. Bradford, Cash.
Baraboo	Bank of	W. Vittum, Pres.; J. Van Orden, Cash.
Bayfield		Isaac H. Wing, banker.
Beaver Dam	National Bank of	J. J. Williams, Pres.; J. H. Barrett, Cash.
Beloit	Citizens National Bank	H. P. Taylor, Pres; E. S. Greene, Cash.
Beloit	First National Bank	L. C. Hyde, Pres.; W. C. Brittan, Cash.
Beloit	Manufacturers' Bank	C. B. Salmon & Co., bankers.
Beloit	Beloit Savings Bank	S. T. Merrill, Pres.; J. A. Holmes, Treas.
Berlin		C. A. Mather & Co., bankers.
Berlin		Sacket, Fitch & Co., bankers.
Bl'k Riv. Falls	Jackson County Bank	W. T. Price, Pres.; W. S. O'Hearn, Cash.
Bloomington		Humphrey & Clark, bankers.
Boscobel	Exchange Bank	M. D. Tillotson, Cash.
Boscobel		A. J. Pipkin, banker.
Brodhead	Bank of	C. N. Carpenter, Pres.; E. Bowen, Cash.
Burlington	First National Bank	J. I. Case, Pres.; C Hall, Cash.
Chilton	German Exchange Bank	T. Kersten, Pres.; H. Kersten, Cash
Chippewa Falls	First National Bank	A. K Fletcher, Pres.; L. M. Newman, Cash.
Chippewa Falls		D. E. Seymour, banker.
Clinton	Exchange Bank	O. C. Gates, banker.
Columbus	First National Bank	R. W. Chadbourn, Pres; S. W. Chadbourn, Cash.
Columbus	Union Bank	L. K. Rockwell, Cash.
Darlington	La Fayette County Bank	P. A. Orton & Co., bankers.
Darlington		Judge, King & Co, bankers.
Delavan		E. Latimer & Co., bankers.
Delavan	Citizens Bank	C. B. Tallman, Cash.
Depere		R. R. Kellogg & Co., bankers.
Depere		H. R. Jones, banker.
Dodgeville		Samuel W. Reese, banker.
Dodgeville		Orville Strong & Co., bankers.

List of Banks in Wisconsin — continued.

LOCATION.	BANK.	BANKERS AND CASHIERS.
Eau Claire	Bank of	F. W. Woodward, Pres.; G. T. Thompson, Cash.
Eau Claire ...	....	Clark & Ingram, bankers.
Eau Claire	Chippewa Valley Bank ..	H. C. Putnam, & Co., bankers.
Edgerton	Bank of	S. Hurd, Pres.; T. Hutson, Cash.
Elkhorn.....	First National Bank	C. Wiswell, Pres.; W. H. Conger, Cash.
Evansville ...	Bank of	L. T. Pullen, Pres.; Chas. Pullen, Cash.
Florence	Commercial Bank	A. M. Pinto, Cash.
Fond du Lac ..	Savings Bank of	Mrs. Galloway, Pres.; G. A. Knapp, Treas.
Fond du Lac ..	First National Bank	A. C. Ruggles, Pres.; James B. Perry, Cash.
Fond du Lac ..	German Savings Bank...	R. Ebert, Pres.; L. Muenter, Cash.
Fond du Lac ..	.....	William E. Cole, banker.
Fond du Lac ..	....	William H. Wells, banker.
Fort Atkinson	First National Bank	J. D. Clapp, Pres.; L. B. Caswell, Cash.
Fountain City.	Exchange Bank	Bohri Bros., bankers.
Fox Lake.. .	First National Bank	J. W. Davis, Pres.; W. J. Dexter, Cash.
Geneva	Bank of	E. D. Richardson, Pres.; C. E. Buell, Cash.
Grand Rapids .	First National Bank	T. B Scott, Pres.; W. H. Cochran, Cash.
Gratiot	....	Gallagher & Co , bankers.
Green Bay.	Kellogg National Bank ..	R. B. Kellogg, Pres.; H. B. Baker, Cash.
Green Bay.....	Strong's Bank.....	H. Strong, Pres.; L. Neese, Cash.
Hartford.....	....	Wheelock, Dennison & Co., bankers.
Hudson	First National Bank	J. Comstock, Pres.; A. E. Jefferson, Cash.
Hudson	Savings Bank of	A. Goss, Pres.; A. J. Goss, Cash.
Janesville	First National Bank	J. D. Rexford, Pres.; J. B. Doe, Cash.
Janesville	Rock County Nat'l Bank.	S. W. Smith, Pres.; C. S. Jackman, Cash.
Janesville	Savings Bank	H. Palmer, Pres.; H. Reichwald, Cash.
Jefferson	Jefferson County Bank...	C Stoppenbach, Pres ; E. McMahon, Cash.
Jefferson	Farmers & Merchants' Bk.	J. W. Ostrander, Pres.; Yale Henry, Cash
Kaukauna.....	Bank of.....	Reuter Bros., bankers
Kenosha.....	....	Dan. Head & Co , bankers
Kenosha.....	First National Bank	Z. G. Simmons, Pres ; L. G. Merrill, Cash.
Kewaunee.....	.....	Decker, Duvall & Walender, bankers.
Kilbourn City	Bank of Kilbourn	J. Bowman, Pres.; J. W. Brown, Cash.
La Crosse.....	Batavian Bank.	G. Van Steenwyk, Pres.; E. E. Bentley, Cash.
La Crosse.. ...	... .	Holley & Borresen, bankers.

List of Banks in Wisconsin—continued.

Location.	Bank.	Bankers and Cashiers.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse National Bank.	G. C. Hixon, Pres.; S. S. Burton, Cash.
Lancaster.....	.....	G. W. Ryland & Co., bankers..
Linden	Bank of.....	Joseph Osborne, Cash.
Madison.....	First National Bank.....	N. B. Van Slyke, Pres.; W. Ramsey, Cash.
Madison.....	State Bank	S. Marshall, Pres.; J.H. Palmer, Cash
Madison.....	Park Savings Bank.....	J. B. Bowen, Pres.; A. W. Clarke, Cash.
Madison.....	German Bank.....	J. J. Suhr, Cash.
Manitowoc	First National Bank.....	C. C. Barnes, Pres.; C. Luling, Cash.
Manitowoc	... .	T. C. Shove, banker.
Marinette.....	.....	Stephenson Banking Company, bankers.
Marshfield.....	Bank of.	L. Archer, Pres.; L. A. Arnold, Cash.
Mauston... ...	Bank of.....	P. R. Briggs & Co., bankers.
Mazomanie....	.....	Bronson, Draper & Co., bankers.
Menasha.....	Bank of.....	H. Hewitt, Sr., Pres.; H Hewitt, Jr., Cash.
Menomonie ...	Bank of.....	F. J. McLean, Pres.; J. A. Decker, Cash.
Menomonie ...	....	S. B. French, banker.
Menomonie ...	... .	Schutte & Quilling, bankers.
Merrill.....	....	Ross, McCord & Co., bankers.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Nat'l Bank...	C. T. Bradley, Pres.; T. L. Baker, Cash.
Milwaukee	First National Bank.....	E. H. Brodhead, Pres.; H. H. Camp, Cash.
Milwaukee	Manufacturers' Bank.....	A. Conro, Pres.; W. S. Candee, Cash.
Milwaukee ..	Merchants' Exchange Bk.	E. O'Neill, Pres.; R. Nunnemacher, Cash.
Milwaukee	National Exchange Bank	C. D. Nash, Pres.; W. G. Fitch, Cash.
Milwaukee	Second Ward Savings B'k	V. Blatz, Pres.; W. H. Jacobs, Cash.
Milwaukee	South Side Savings Bank	G. C. Trumpff, Pres.; J. B. Kœtting, Cash.
Milwaukee ...	Marine & F. Ins. Co. B'k.	A. Mitchell, Pres.; D. Ferguson, Cash.
Milwaukee ...	.....	Boody, McClellan & Co., bankers.
Milwaukee	.....	Cramer & Co., bankers.
Milwaukee	.....	Marshall & Illsley, bankers.
Milwaukee ...	.....	Houghton Bros. & Co., bankers.
Milwaukee ...	.....	Belcher & Co., bankers.
Milwaukee	.....	Schley & Mercein, bankers.
Mineral Point .	.....	W. T. Henry, banker.
Mineral Point .	City Bank	Wilson & Harris, bankers.
Monroe.....	First National Bank	A. Ludlow, Pres.; J. B. Galusha, Cash.
Montford	. .....	H. Eastman & Son, bankers.
Muscoda	.....	A. J. McCarn & Co., bankers.
Neenah	National Bank of.....	H. Hewitt, Sr., Pres.; Robert Shiells, Cash.
Neillsville.....	Clark County Bank	L. Archer, Pres.; D. B. Dickinson, Cash.

List of Banks in Wisconsin — continued.

Location.	Bank.	Bankers and Cashiers.
Neillsville.....	Neillsville Bank	J. L. Gates & Co., bankers.
New Lisbon...	Farmers & Merchants B'k	W. D. Macomber. Cash.
New London ..	Bank of	J. W. Bingham, Pres.; L. Perrin, Cash.
New Richmo'd	Bank of	R. A. Guy, Pres.; J. W. McCoy, Cash.
Oconomowoc.	....	H. K. Edgerton, banker.
Oconto	....	Farnsworth & Smith, bankers.
Oshkosh	Commercial Bank.....	T. T. Reeve, Pres.; T. Daly, Cash.
Oshkosh	Union National Bank....	D. L. Libbey, Pres.; R. C. Russell, Cash.
Oshkosh	First National Bank	S. M. Hay, Pres.; C. Schriber, Cash.
Platteville. ...	.....	Northrop & Co., bankers.
Platteville.	Bank of	I. Hodges. Pres.; O. F. Griswold, Cash.
Plymouth	Bank of	J. W. Dow, Pres.; E. A. Dow, Cash.
Portage	City Bank of.....	Ll. Breese, Pres.; W. S. Wentworth, Cash.
Portage	German Exchange Bank.	F. W. Schulze, Pres.; R. A. Sprecher, Cash.
Port Wash'ton	Ozaukee County Bank ...	J. W. Vail & Co., bankers.
PrairieduChien	Exchange Bank.....	Aaron Denis, Cash.
Prairie du Sac.	....	J. S. Tripp, banker.
Prescott	.....	H. S. Miller, banker.
Princeton	.....	Yahr, Thompson & Co., bankers.
Racine	First National Bank	N. D. Fratt, Pres.; H. B. Munroe, Cash.
Racine	Manufacturers Nat'l Bank	J. I. Case, Pres.; B. B. Northrop, Cash.
Racine	Union National Bank ...	H. Mitchell, Pres.; E. B. Kilbourn, Cash.
Reedsburg....	Bank of.....	J. W. Lusk, Pres.; G. T. Morse, Cash
Reedsburg.....	.....	Samuel Ramsey, banker.
Richl'nd Cent'r	....	George Krouskop, banker.
Ripon	First National Bank	E. P. Brockway, Pres.; G. L. Field, Cash.
River Falls ...	Bank of.....	J. M. Smith, Cash.
Sauk City.....	....	J. S. Tripp, banker.
Sharon	Bank of.....	J. M. Yates, Pres.; G. C. Mansfield, Cash.
Sheboygan	Bank of.....	F. R. Townsend, Pres.; H. F. Piderit, Cash.
Sheboygan	German Bank	J. H. Mead, Pres.; F. Karste, Cash.
Sheboyg'nFalls	Falls Bank	J. C. Fairweather, Cash.
Shullsburg	Bank of.....	C. T Douglas, Cash.
Sparta.....	Bank of.....	J. T. Hemphill, Pres.; E. H. Canfield, Cash.
Sparta.....	Savings Bank	M. A. Thayer & Co., bankers.
Stevens Point.	....	H. D. McCulloch, banker.
Stoughton.....	State Bank	O. M. Turner, Pres.; R. Dow, Cash.
Tomah	Bank of.....	R. S. Kingman, Pres.; M. A. Thayer, Cash.

List of Banks in Wisconsin — continued.

Location.	Bank.	Bankers and Cashiers.
Viroqua	Bank of	Lindemann & Rusk, bankers.
Watertown	Bank of.....	A. L. Pritchard, Pres.; W. H. Clark, Cash.
Watertown	Wisconsin National Bank	D. Jones, Pres.; P. V. Brown, Cash.
Waukesha	Waukesha National Bank	A. J. Frame, Pres.; H. M. Frame, Cash.
Waupaca	Exchange Bank	H. C. Mead & Co., bankers.
Waupaca	Waupaca Bank.....	E Coolidge & Co , bankers.
Waupun... ...	....	Geo. Jess & Co., bankers.
Wausau	Marathon County Bank ..	C. P. Haseltine, Pres.; C. W. Harger, Cash
Wausau	.....	Silverthorn & Plumer, b..nkers.
West Bend	Bank of.....	E. Franckenberg, banker.
Weyauwega ...	....	Weed, Gumær & Co., bankers.
Whitewater ...	First National Bank.....	C. M. Blackman, Pres.; G. S. Marsh, Cash.
Wonewoc.. ...	Juneau County Bank.....	B. W. Briggs, Cash.

PRIVATE BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

FROM STATEMENTS OF THEIR CONDITION JULY 1, 1881, TO STATE TREASURER.

NAME OF BANKS OR BANKERS.	LOCATION.	Total resources.	Capital.
Trempealeau County Bank	Arcadia	$28,522 97	$2,868 36
L. C. Wilmarth	Ashland	12,983 46	5,000 00
Bradford & Hackett	Augusta	21,340 20	9,000 00
C. A. Mather & Co.	Berlin	98,073 03	20,000 00
Sacket, Fitch & Co.	Berlin	87,440 12	35,000 00
Humphrey & Clark	Bloomington	25,430 73	3,500 00
A. J. Pipkin	Boscobel	50,463 12	8,000 00
Bowen & Co	Brodhead	54,340 59	
German Exchange Bank	Chilton	101,174 22	9,000 00
Seymour's Bank	Chippewa Falls	183,209 66	20,000 00
Union Bank	Columbus	112,821 03	12,000 00
Judge, King & Co	Darlington	137,782 15	18,572 82
La Fayette County Bank	Darlington	143,502 40	18,000 00
E. Latimer & Co	Delavan	58,324 92	
Herbert R. Jones	Depere	48,747 28	5,000 00
Rufus B. Kellogg	Depere	91,470 84	5,000 00
Sam. W. Reese	Dodgville	43,859 48	3,000 00
Clark & Ingram	Eau Claire	214,682 56	70,000 00
Chippewa Valley Bank	Eau Claire	91,656 65	21,000 00
Savings Bank of Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	122,601 34	10,000 00
Wm. H. Wells *	Fond du Lac		
Bank of Geneva *	Geneva		
Dan. Head & Co.	Kenosha	253,112 38	47,000 00
Decker, Duvall & Vallender	Kewaunee	19,775 46	13,153 61
Geo. W. Ryland	Lancaster	81,014 00	20,000 00
German Bank	Madison	57,090 71	10,000 00
T. C. Shove	Manitowoc	146,846 52	21,290 00
Bank of Mauston	Mauston	35,205 61	2,000 00
T. B. French	Menomonie	47,465 90	25,000 00
Schutte & Quilling	Menomonie	32,710 97	10,853 00
Belcher & Co. *	Milwaukee		
Cramer & Co	Milwaukee	41,461 91	3,000 00
Houghton Bros. & Co.	Milwaukee	713,112 08	50,000 00
Marshall & Ilsley	Milwaukee	1,918,623 08	100,000 00
O. C. Gates	Clinton	11,413 18	7,303 29
Wm. T. Henry	Mineral Point	98,486 22	10,000 00
H. K. Edgerton	Oconomowoc	47,583 46	3,000 00
Farnsworth & Smith *	Oconto		
J. L. Gates & Co.	Neillsville	7,144 00	1,050 00
J. Hodges & Co *.	Platteville		
Bank of Plymouth	Plymouth	82,736 51	5,000 00
German Exchange Bank	Portage	85,315 77	18,000 00
Ozaukee County Bank *	Port Washington		
H. S. Miller	Prescott	59,578 73	10,000 00
Yahr, Thompson & Co.	Princeton	34,822 06	24,000 00
Exchange Bank	Reedsburg	4,344 56	
Bank of River Falls	River Falls	59,960 38	20,000 00
Bank of Sharon	Sharon	59,264 45	15,115 81
Geo. W. Douglas	Shullsburg	45,173 42	3,000 00
M. A. Thayer & Co.	Sparta	74,846 50	
H. D. McCulloch	Stevens Point	133,529 80	20,000 00
Stoughton State Bank	Stoughton	104,076 41	12,500 00
Bank of Tomah	Tomah	34,756 00	
Geo Jess & Co.	Waupun	124,397 65	50,000 00
Bank of Viroqua	Viroqua	65,364 17	5,000 00
Silverthorn & Plumer *	Wausau		
Bank of West Bend	West Bend	57,707 99	19,140 62
Whitewater Savings Institution	Whitewater	36,270 31	
A. J. McCurn	Muscoda	16,711 81	3,500 00

* Not reported.

STATE BANKS IN WISCONSIN.

(FROM STATEMENTS OF THEIR CONDITION, JULY 4, 1881, TO THE STATE TREASURER.)

NAMES.	LOCATION.	Capital.	Total Resources.	Surplus and Profit and Loss.
Batavian Bank	La Crosse	$50,000 00	$522,212 64	$11,390 89
Bank of Baraboo	Baraboo	25,000 00	129,922 37	2,269 02
Bank of Edgerton	Edgerton	25,000 00	84,091 90	1,942 53
Bank of Eau Claire	Eau Claire	30,000 00	168,239 54	6,947 65
Bank of Menomonie	Menomonie	50,000 00	102,422 70	21,590 60
Bank of New London	New London	30,000 00	70,848 50	5,415 28
Bank of New Richmond	New Richmond	25,000 00	118,364 17	7,079 55
Bank of Sheboygan	Sheboygan	50,000 00	273,316 76	5,762 94
Bank of Sparta	Sparta	25,000 00	191,916 25	.....
Bank of Watertown	Watertown	50,000 00	206,489 70	3,892 55
Clark County Bank	Neillsville	25,000 00	70,494 00	.....
Citizens' Bank	Delavan	25,000 00	123,707 87	1,328 53
City Bank of Portage	Portage	25,000 00	122,019 99	.....
Commercial Bank	Oshkosh	100,000 00	322,113 71	.....
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	Jefferson	60,000 00	139,663 31	4,000 00
German American Savings Bank	Fond du Lac	25,000 00	179,865 94	.....
German Bank	Sheboygan	50,000 00	804,951 27	10,000 00
Hudson Savings Bank	Hudson	25,000 00	320,278 95	.....
Jackson County Bank	Black River Falls	26,200 00	100,194 28	7,311 93
Jefferson County Bank	Jefferson	40,000 00	127,450 34	13,820 39
Marathon County Bank	Wausau	25,000 00	146,013 71	4,051 48
Merchants' Exchange Bank	Milwaukee	100,000 00	1,461,587 84	119,253 07
Manufacturers' Bank	Milwaukee	48,231 33	412,376 87	.....
Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank	Janesville	100,000 00	341,190 04	19,004 16
Park Savings Bank	Madison	40,000 00	111,964 88	.....
State Bank	Madison	50,000 00	586,724 44	.....
Second Ward Savings Bank	Milwaukee	200,000 00	2,755,679 46	.....
South Side Savings Bank	Milwaukee	25,000 00	358,059 27	.....
Stevenson Banking Company	Marinette	25,000 00	168,813 53	4,332 26
Strong's Bank	Green Bay	50,000 00	464,319 40	10,165 41
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank	Milwaukee	100,000 00	6,729,858 81	.....

Wisconsin and her State Institutions.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

THE state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees 20 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 1, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May, Wisconsin became a state

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

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume, relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory, collected from the most authentic sources, is here inserted:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.

1658. Two fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior and wintered there, probably on Wisconsin soil.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at De Pere in 1671.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.

1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole northwest, confirmed in 1689.

1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi river.

1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay.

1679. Capt. Du Luth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.

1781. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.

1683. La Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.

1683. Parrot established a trading station on the west side of Lake Pepin.

1692. A military post was established at La Pointe.

1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.

1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.

1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.

1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.

1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.

1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.

1733. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.

1728. A French expedition, under De Lignery, from Mackinaw, punished the Foxes and Sauks.

1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.

1745. First permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, by Sieur Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony.

1745. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.

1761. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1763. About this date the Canadian-French trading establishment at Green Bay ripened into a permanent settlement, the first upon any portion of the territory now forming the State of Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.
1781. Lieut. Gov. Patrick St. Clair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1783. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Giard, Pierre Antaya, 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 whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present State of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. State of Illinois was admittnd into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries, besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin.
1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by Negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States Circuit Court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk war. June 16. Battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21. Battle of Wisconsin Hights on the Wisconsin river. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee, at No. 371 Third street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a state government.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages, it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. 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 fund, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, have all been the gift of the general government. The same might be said of the common school fund. The children of this State are largely indebted to the liberality of congress for the educational advantages that are vouchsafed to them.

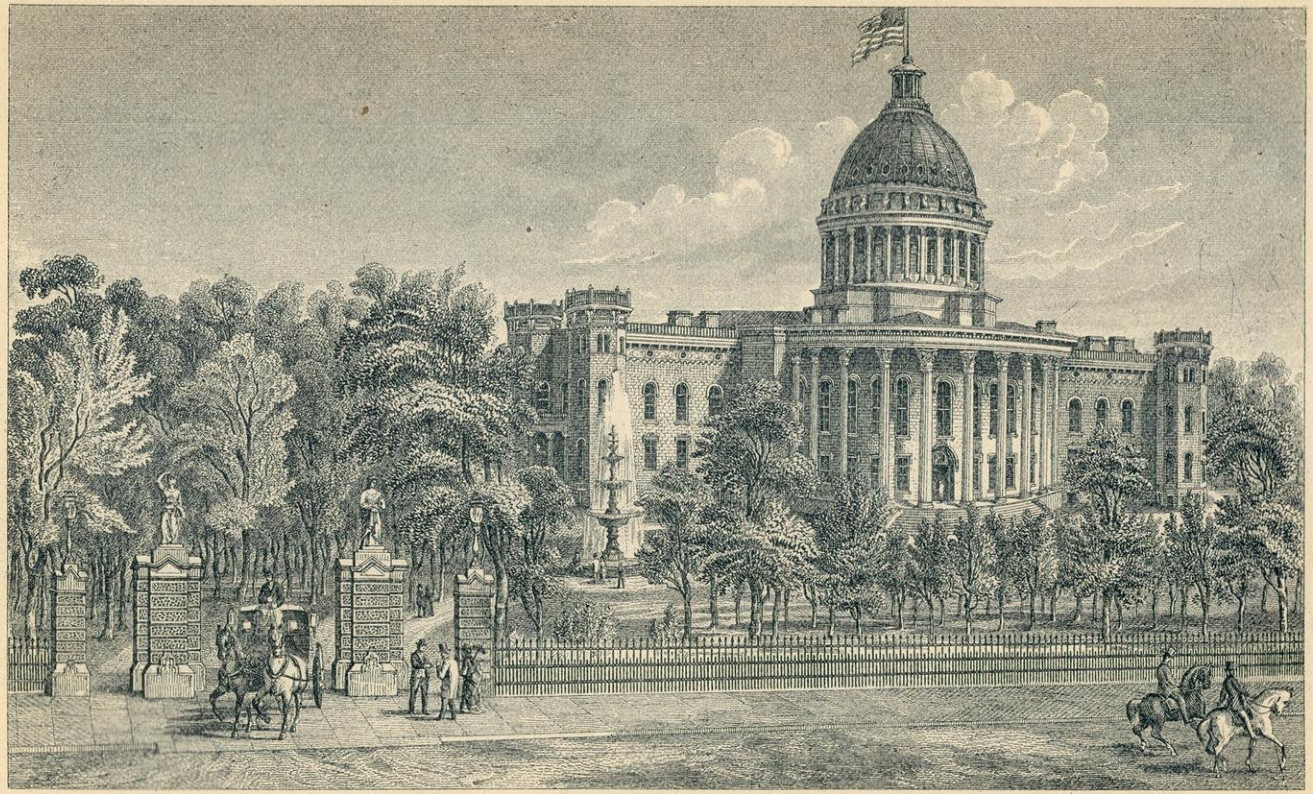
Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes, the State has pursued a liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, $1,036,-655.44; for the Industrial School for Boys, $907,907.43; for the Industrial School for Girls, $35,000; for the Institute for the Blind, $745,465.88; for the Deaf and Dumb, $836,734.12; for the State Hospital for the Insane, $2,195,-281.85; for the Northern Hospital, $1,560,652.11; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $367,256.47—making a total of $7,682,925.44. 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 benefitted 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 corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Gov. DODGE delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated $40,000 for the capitol building; Dane county, $4,000; and the territorial legislature about $16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol $60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of $1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KINTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated, Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated $30,000 for the same object, and $50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the im-



The Milwaukee Litho. & Engr. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

provement of the park to the present time are $629,992 54. This does not include the sum of $6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 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 corresponds with the fine external appearance of the capitol. On the first floor are the state departments. In the east wing, on opposite sides of the hall, are the Executive office and the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing is arranged in a similar manner, and contains the offices of the State Treasurer and Commissioners of Public Lands. In the south wing, on one side of the hall, are the offices of the Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Property, and on the other, that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Agricultural Society and the State Board of Supervision occupy one-half of the west wing, while opposite them are the offices of Railroad Commissioner, Adjutant General, State Treasury Agent, State Board of Charities and Reform, and Commissioner of Insurance. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing and the Assembly 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.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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Term expires first Monday in February, 1883.

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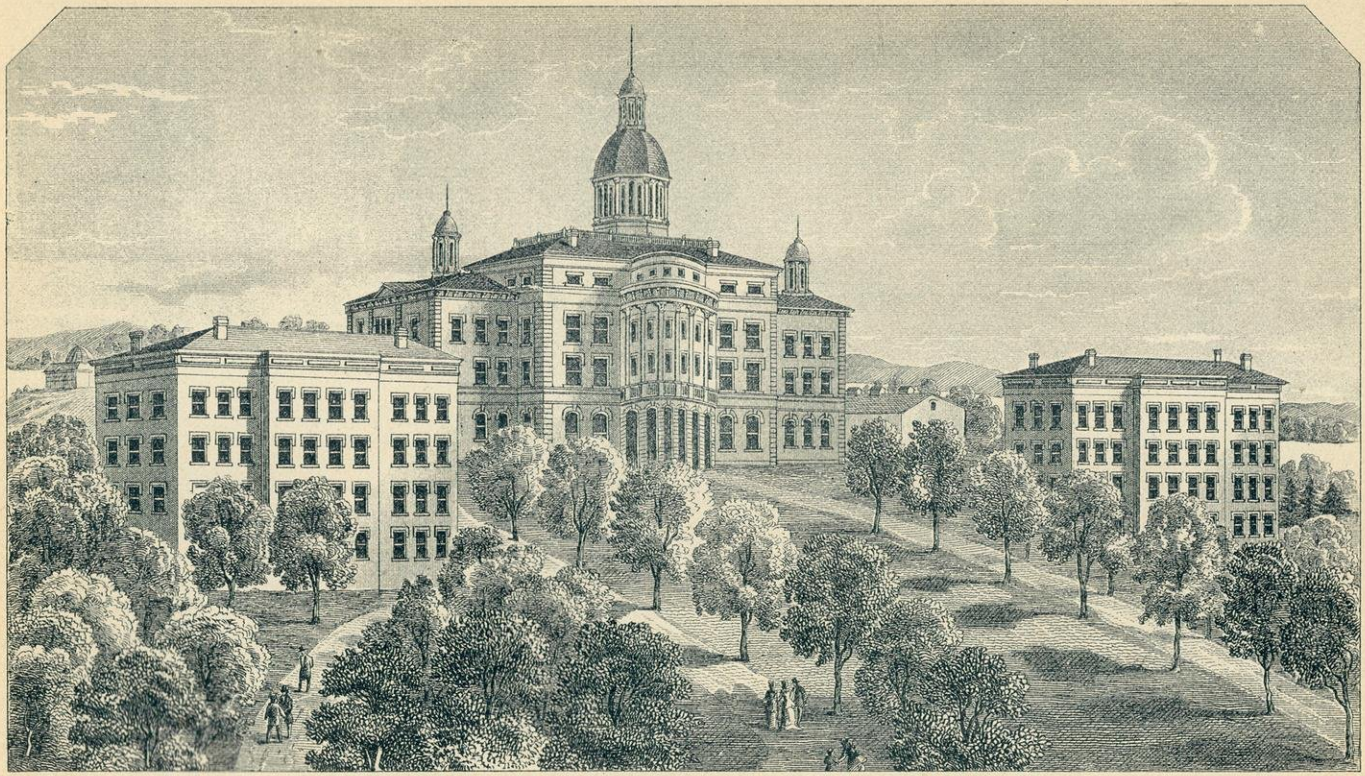
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ROMANZO BUNN,
FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

P. L. SPOONER,
MORTGAGES, TAX TITLES, ETC.

CLARK GAPEN,
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructors.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
MATHEMATICS.

ELLEN CHYNOWETH, A. B.,
GERMAN.

ALICE JESSIE CRAIG, B. L.,
ELOCUTION.

FLORA ELIZABETH DODGE, A. B.,
FRENCH.

LUCIUS HERITAGE, A. M.,
LATIN.

WILLIAM HOLME WILLIAMS, A. B.,
GREEK.

CHARLES A. VAN VELZER,
MATHEMATICS.

CHARLES ISAAC KING, *Sup't of Machine Shops,*
PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

STORM BULL, MECH. E.,
ENGINEERING.

CHARLES RICHARD VANHISE, B. M. E., B. S.,
METALLURGY AND CHEMISTRY.

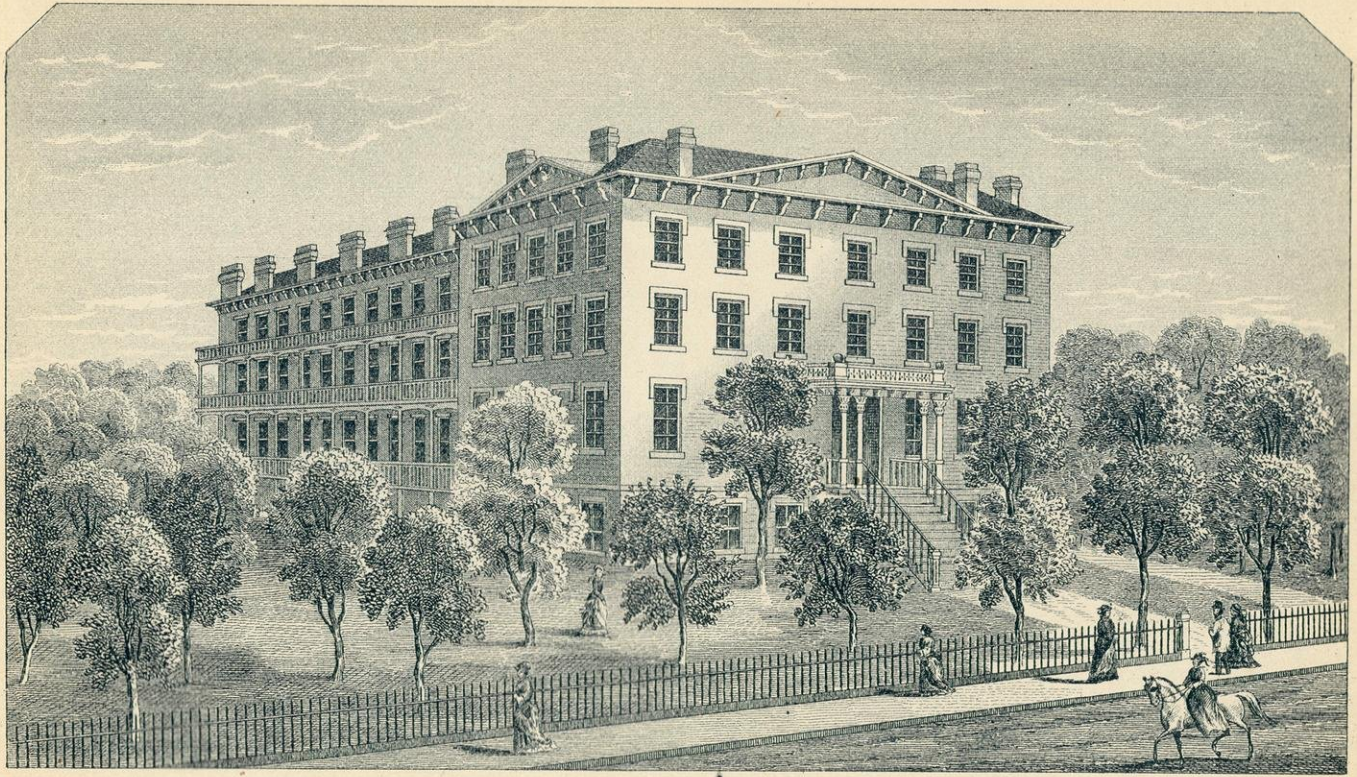
GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK, PH. B.,
ASTRONOMY.

SHERBURNE WESLEY BURNHAM, A. M.,
OBSERVATORY ASSISTANT.

MAGNUS SWENSON, B. M. E.,
UNIVERSITY FARMER.

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†On leave of absence in Europe.



STATE UNIVERSITY, LADIES HALL.

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 Wiscousin, " a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the University, *ex officio*, and B B. CARY, MARSHALL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of article X of the State constitution provides that "provision shall be make by law for the establishment of a state University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state, for the support of a University shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened under the charge of Chancellor Lathrop and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected.

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had pro-

duced 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.

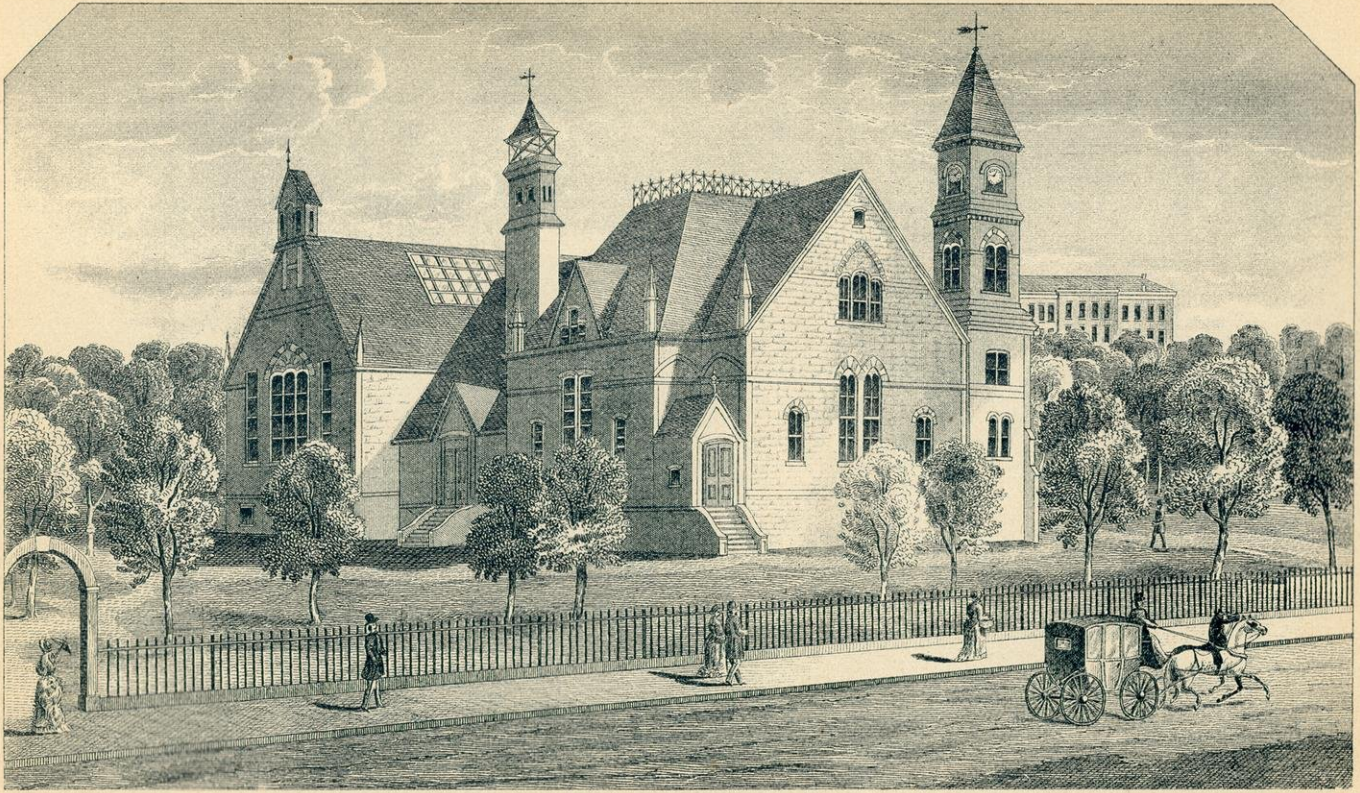
In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act.

The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 332,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

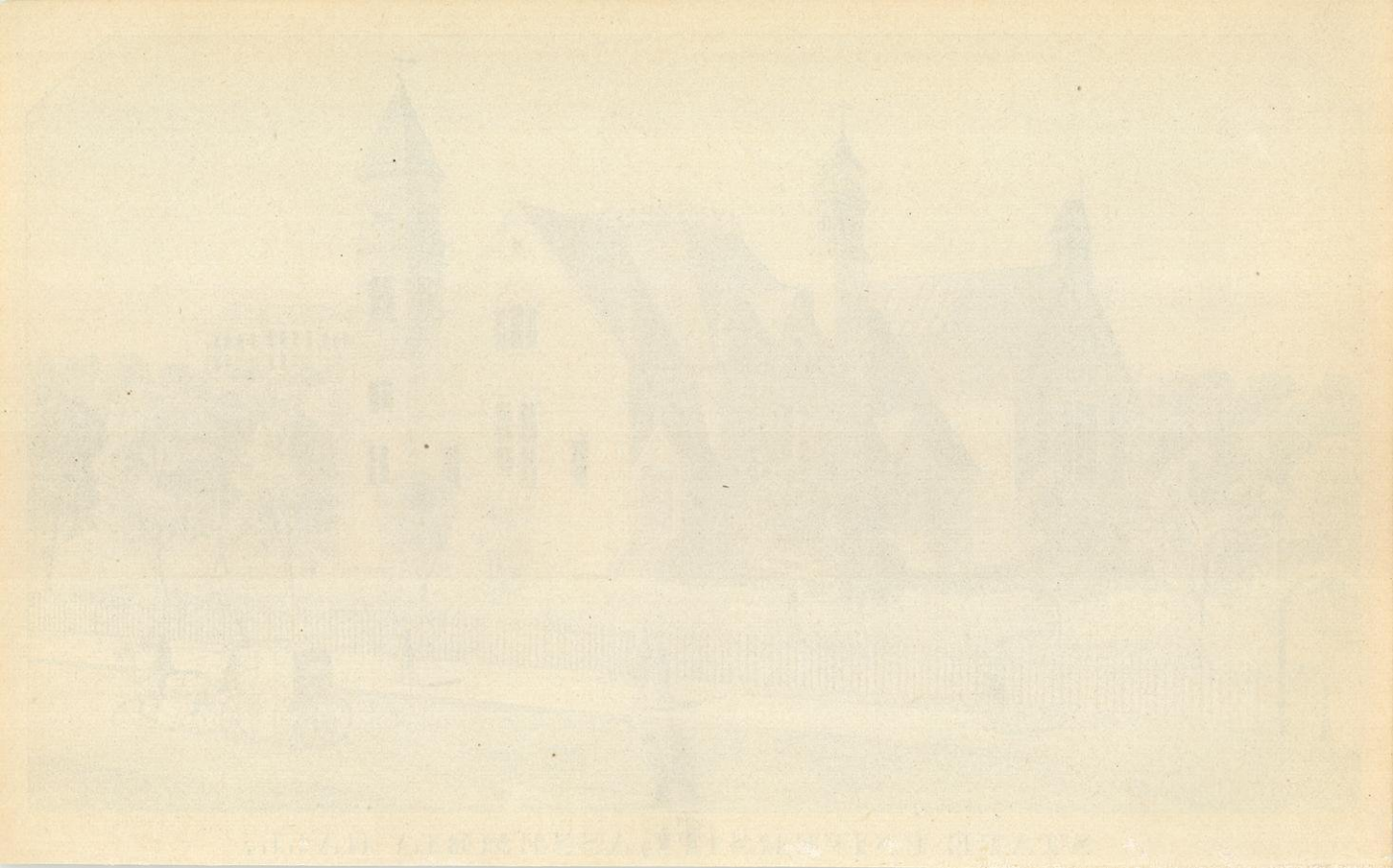
Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature passed a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867), which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, $7,308.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

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. 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 said: "A Hall of Natural Sciences is just now the one desideratum of the University. It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated $80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 (chapter 117, laws 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.



STATE UNIVERSITY, ASSEMBLY HALL.



The productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows:

The University Fund, September 30, 1881, at interest	$195,443 04
The University Fund, September 30, 1881, cash on hand	31,353 82
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1881, at interest	236,574 01
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1881, cash on hand	35,365 80
Income of the University Fund from all sources	66,992 18
Income of Agricultural College Fund	15,968 27

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was $82,960.45, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under section 390 of the revised statutes, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to $44,553.27.

ORGANIZATION.

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

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS.—This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature and Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.—In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give the students a knowledge of those languages and their literature.

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.

It embraces the departments 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 course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. 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 instruction in the theory and practice of engineering.

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.

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. Under the laws of the general government, and of the state of Wisconsin, instruction in military tactics is obligatory.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college was organized in 1868, and at once went into successful operation. The city of Madison furnishes advantages for a law school superior to any other city in the west. The Circuit and District courts of the United States, and the Circuit Court for Dane county, and Supreme Court of the State are held at Madison. The Law Library of the State, the largest and most complete collection of the kind in the northwest, is at all times accessible to the students. Moot courts are held each week throughout the course, under the personal supervision of the Dean of the Faculty.

The course in law consists of two years, and a certificate of graduation from this department entitles the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this couse is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in literature and science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy are admitted as candidates for appropriate degrees. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appointed by the Regents.

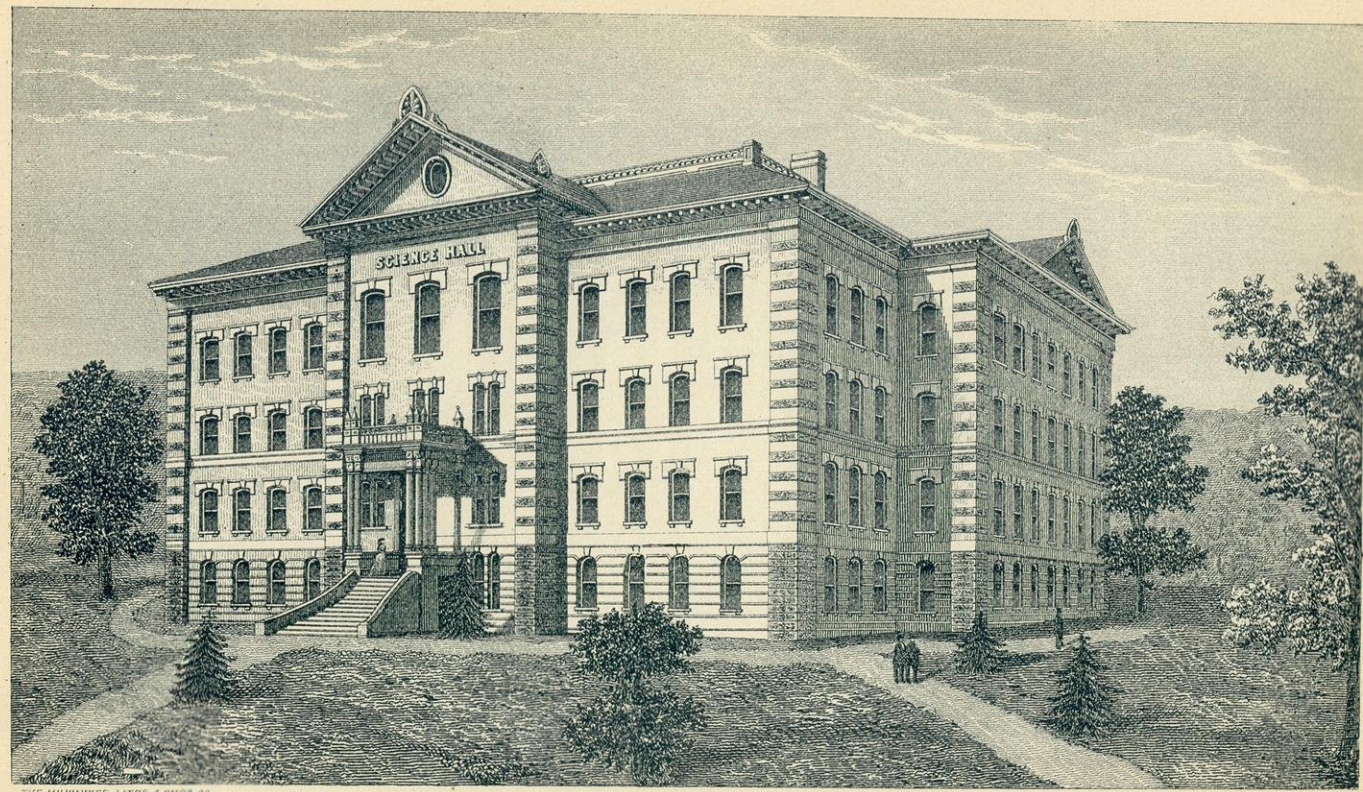
ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, is as follows:

"From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, as soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds without cost to the state: *provided*, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act."

The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act, was erected by the wise liberality of ex-Governor WASHBURN. It is a beautiful stone building designed by Mr. D. R. JONES. It is finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breadth forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet, bearing this inscription:

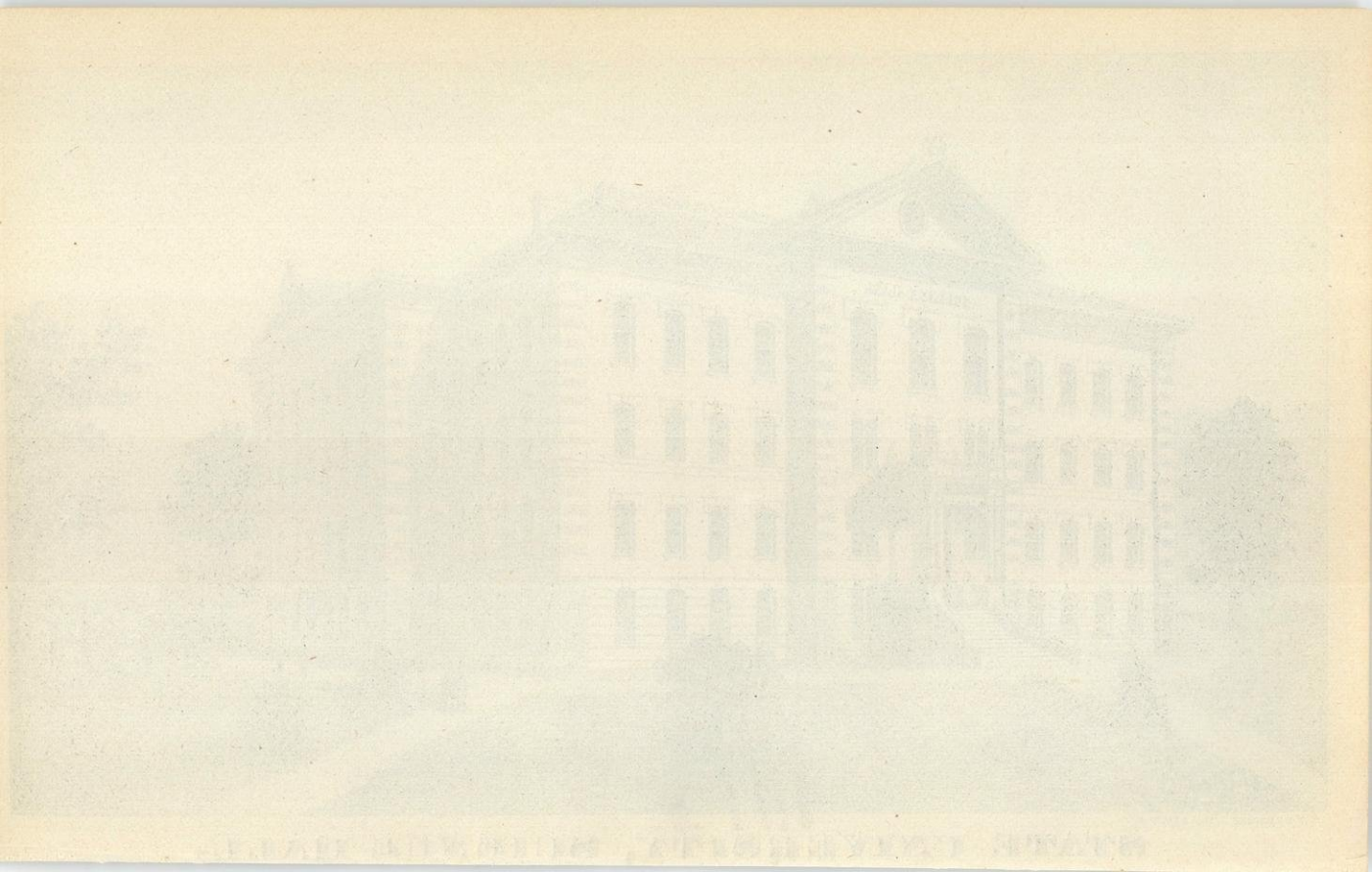
"Erected and furnished, A. D. 1878, by the munificence of CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin—a tribute to general science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the Regents of the University."

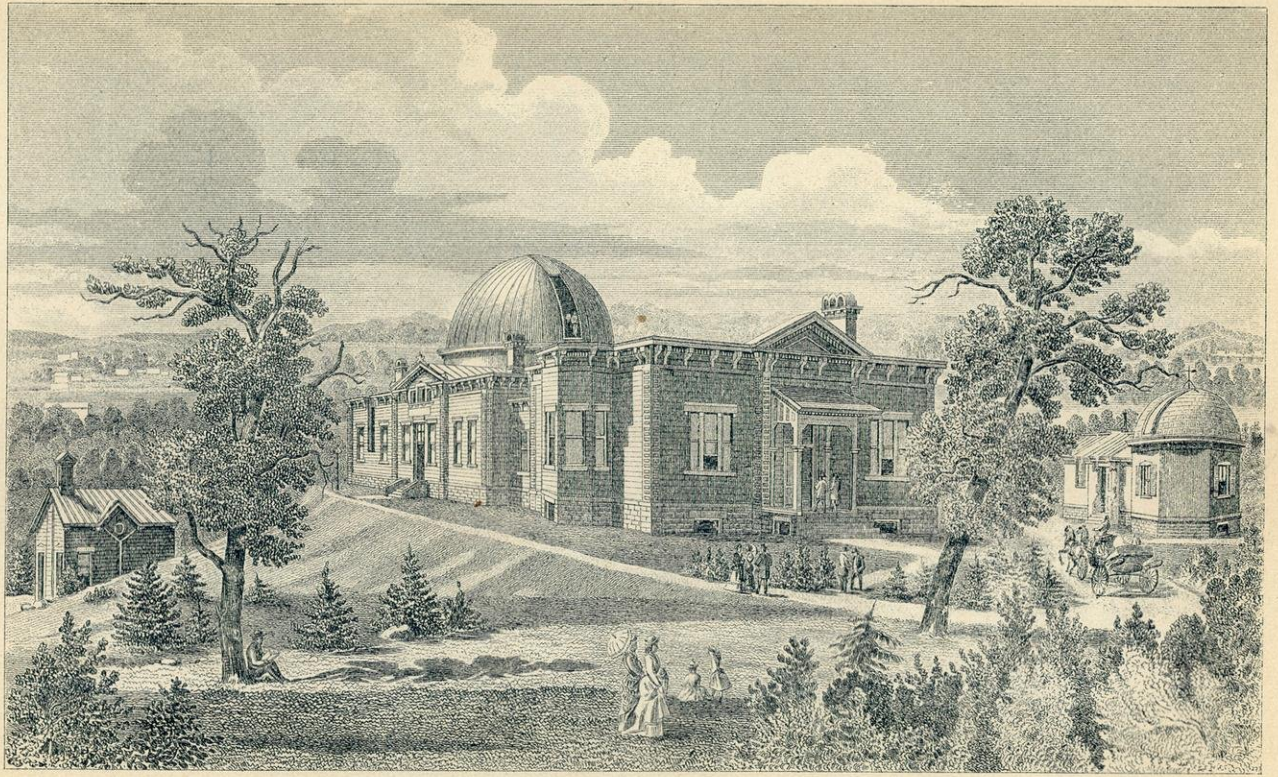


THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

H. C. KOCH, Arch.

STATE UNIVERSITY, SCIENCE HALL.





WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

The telescope has a sixteen inch object-glass. This size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. It was constructed by the CLARKS, at Cambridge.

Since April, a new wing has been completed on the east side, which is occupied as library, computing office and bed-rooms. In May, ex-Governor WASHBURN authorized the completion of the solar and students' observatory buildings, which were begun by Professor WATSON on his private account, and the work is now done and the buildings equipped.

The observatory was placed in charge of Professor JAMES C. WATSON, who had won a world-wide reputation at the Michigan observatory. After his death in November, 1880, Professor E. S. HOLDEN was appointed Director.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

In Attendance at the Opening of the Fall Term, 1881.

RESIDENT GRADUATE	1	SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.	
SENIOR CLASS —		Engineering Course	11
Ancient Classical Course	18		— 53
Modern Classical Course	16	FRESHMAN CLASS —	
General Science Course	20	Ancient Classical Course	18
Civil Engineering Course	3	Modern Classical Course	22
Metallurgical Course	3	General Science Course	23
	— 60	Agricultural Course	2
JUNIOR CLASS —			— 66
Ancient Classical Course	11	SPECIAL STUDENTS	116
Modern Classical Course	18	In Agriculture	3
General Science Course	9		
Civil Engineering Course	5	Total in College Studies	345
Mechanical Eng'ring Course	2	LAW STUDENTS —	
Agricultural Course	1	Senior Class	29
	— 46	Junior Class	21
SOPHOMORE CLASS —			— 50
Ancient Classical Course	19	PREPARATORY GREEK CLASS	6
Modern Classical Course	15		
General Science Course	8	Total	401

CALENDAR.

1881-82.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 7, and closes Wednesday, December, 21 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 4, and closes Wednesday, March 29 — 12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 5, and closes Wednesday, June 21 — 11 Weeks.

Examination of Candidates for admission, June 14 and 15.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 18.

Commencement, Wednesday, June 21.

1882-83.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 6, and closes Wednesday, December 20 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 3, and closes Wednesday, March 28 — 12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 4, and closes Wednesday, June 20 — 11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1882.

JAS. MACALISTER, Milwaukee; JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point; S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1883.

W. H. CHANDLER, Sun Prairie; T. D. WEEKS, Whitewater; A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1884.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville; CARL DŒRFLINGER, Milwaukee; CHARLES A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,
PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,
VICE PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,
SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,
EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.

Executive—Regents EVANS, CHANDLER and HAY.
Finance—Regents WEEKS, PHILLIPS and DŒRFLINGER.
Teachers—Regents CHANDLER, GRAHAM and MACALISTER.
Institutes—Regents GRAHAM, CHANDLER and SMITH.
Supplies—Regents HAY, WEEKS, ANDREWS and EVANS.
Graduating Classes—Regents HUTCHINS, CHANDLER and GRAHAM.
Course of Study and Text-Books—Regents MACALISTER, SMITH and HUTCHINS.
Inspection of Schools—Regents ANDREWS, PHILLIPS, WEEKS and EVANS.

Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1881-82.

Platteville—JOHN E. DAVIES, Madison; LUCY E. FOOTE, River Falls; LEWIS FUNK, Bay View.

Whitewater—O. U. WHITFORD, Walworth; HENRY F. C. NICHOLS, New Lisbon; HENRY D. MAXSON, Milwaukee.

Oshkosh—C. F. VIEBAHN, Watertown; ALBERT SALISBURY, Whitewater; DWIGHT KINNEY, Darlington.

River Falls—L. D. HARVEY, Sheboygan; A. C. DODGE, Monroe; C. D. TILLINGHAST, Bloomer.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

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

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a 'Board of Regents of Normal Schools,'" who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that Fund should reach $200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about $600,000, with a net income of over $30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHARLES H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President CHARLTON also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. MCGREGOR, long connected with the school as a professor, takes his place.

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

OLIVER AREY, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President AREY, in 1877, WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., an educator of large experience, and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded, at the end of two years, by J. W. STEARNS, A. M., who is now in charge. President STEARNS had been at the head of the Normal School in the Argentine Republic for a few years previous.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third Normal School, at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplies a want long felt in the northwest part of the State.

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

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

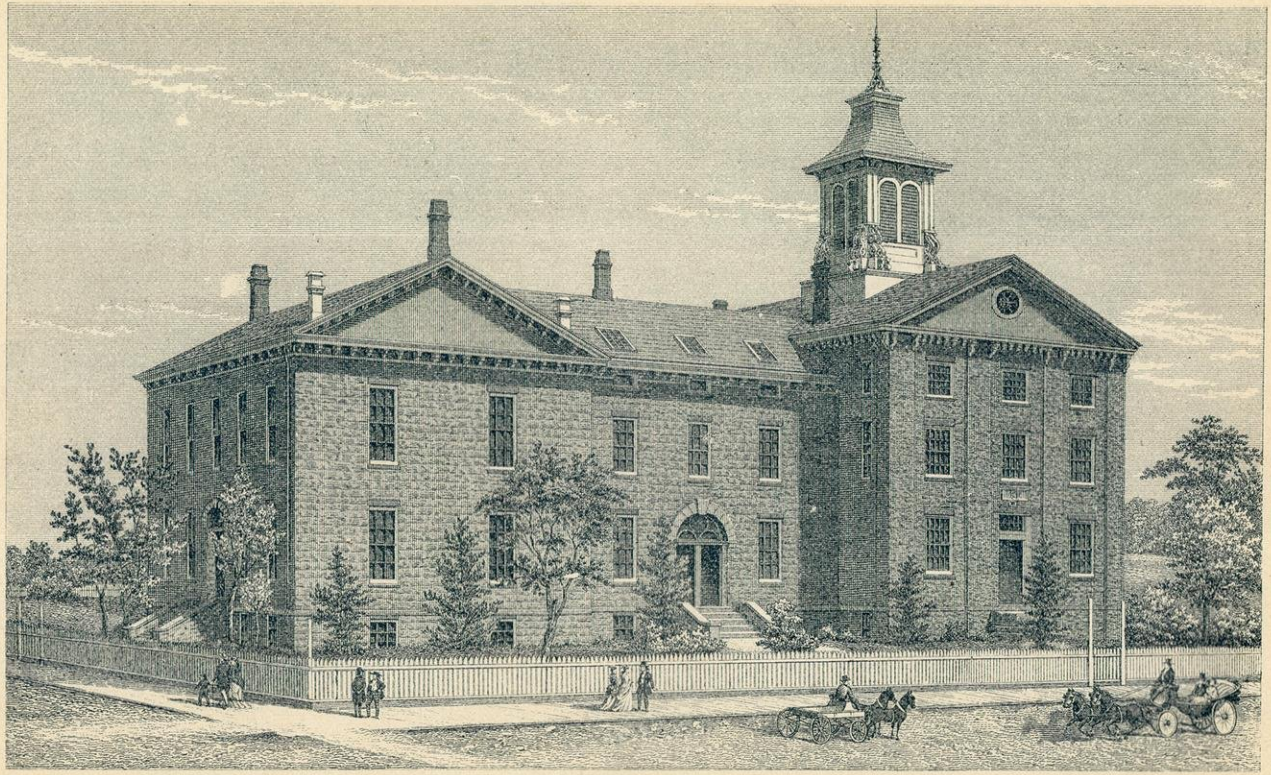
REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representative in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ——— ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $5,000 annually, to sustain teachers' institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to over one million dollars, and yields an annual income of about eighty-five thousand dollars. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

DUNCAN McGREGOR,
PRESIDENT.

A. J. HUTTON,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

GEORGE BECK,
TEACHER.

D. E. GARDNER,
TEACHER.

ALBERT J. VOLLAND,
TEACHER.

EMILY M. B. FELT,
TEACHER.

MARY E. FLANDERS,
TEACHER.

Mrs. S. E. BUCK,
TEACHER.

CLARA E. P. SMITH,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

CHARLES H. NYE,
DIRECTOR.

ELLA C. ASPINWALL,
TEACHER

JENNIE S. COOKE,
TEACHER.

ANNA POTTER,
TEACHER.

MARY BRAYMAN,
TEACHER.

LOCATION.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., connecting with the Illinois Central R. R. at Warren. It is also connected by a system of narrow gauge railroads with the I. C. R. R. at Galena, the Milwaukee and Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern at Montfort, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Woodman.

There is a daily stage from Lancaster, connecting at that point with the Chicago & North Western Narrow Gauge R. R. There is also a daily stage to and from East Dubuque.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilating have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year	5	Grammar Grade	160
Third year	17	Intermediate Grade	45
Second year	47	Primary Grade	42
First year	146		
			247
	215	Twice counted	14
Total enrollment			448
Total enrollment in 1880			447

CALENDAR, 1882.

Winter Term, 1882—From Tuesday, January 10, to Friday, March 31.
Spring Term, 1882—From Tuesday, April 11, to Thursday, June 29.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

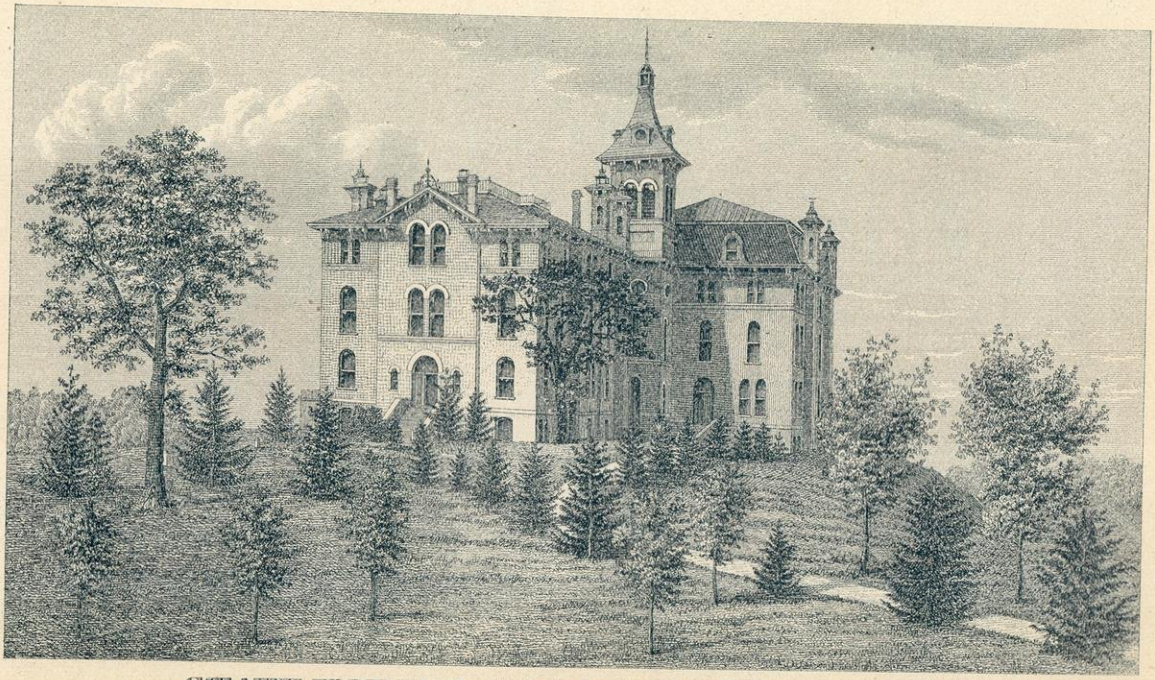
Normal Department.

J. W STEARNS,
PRESIDENT.

ALBERT SALISBURY,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

THERON B. PRAY,
TEACHER.

W. SEYMOUR JOHNSON,
TEACHER.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

J. N. HUMPHREY,
TEACHER.
MARY L. AVERY,
TEACHER.
MARY DELANY,
TEACHER.
MRS. E. M. KNAPP,
TEACHER.
AGNES HOSFORD,
TEACHER.

Model Department.

MARGARET E. CONKLIN,
DIRECTOR.
HARRIET SALISBURY,
TEACHER.
KATE E. N. TUPPER,
TEACHER.
ELLEN A. PERSONS,
TEACHER.
MRS. A. R COOKE,
TEACHER.
ELLEN J. COUCH,
TEACHER.
W. J. POLLOCK,
LIBRARIAN.

LOCATION.

This institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee and forty-five southeast of Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thi teen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 103 by 67 feet, with an extension or wing, 89 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated by eleven hot air furnaces with liberal provisions for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

CALENDAR FOR 1882.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement of each term.

First Term. First Term begins Wednesday, August 31.

First Term ends Friday, January 27.

Second Term. Examinations for admission begin Monday, January 30, 1882.

Second Term begins Tuesday, January 31.
Spring Recess begins Saturday, April 7.
Session resumed Monday, April 17.
Commencement Day, Thursday, June 22.

Model Department.

First Term begins Monday, August 29, 1881.
Second Term begins Monday, January 30, 1882.
First Term of 1882-83. Examinations for admission Tuesday, August 29.
First term begins Wednesday, August 30.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth Year	11	Academic	94
Third Year	22	Intermediate	54
Second Year	71	Primary	29
First Year	157		
Preparatory	42	Total enrollment	477
		Total enrollment in 1880	449
Total	303		

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

Normal Department.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,
PRESIDENT.

WALDO E. DENNIS,
TEACHER.

L. W. BRIGGS,
TEACHER.

ANNA W. MOODY,
TEACHER.

MARY H. LADD,
TEACHER.

HELEN E. BATEMAN,
TEACHER.

ROSE C. SWART,
TEACHER.

EMILY F. WEBSTER,
TEACHER.

AMELIA E. BANNING,
TEACHER.

MRS. NANCY M. DAVIS,
TEACHER.

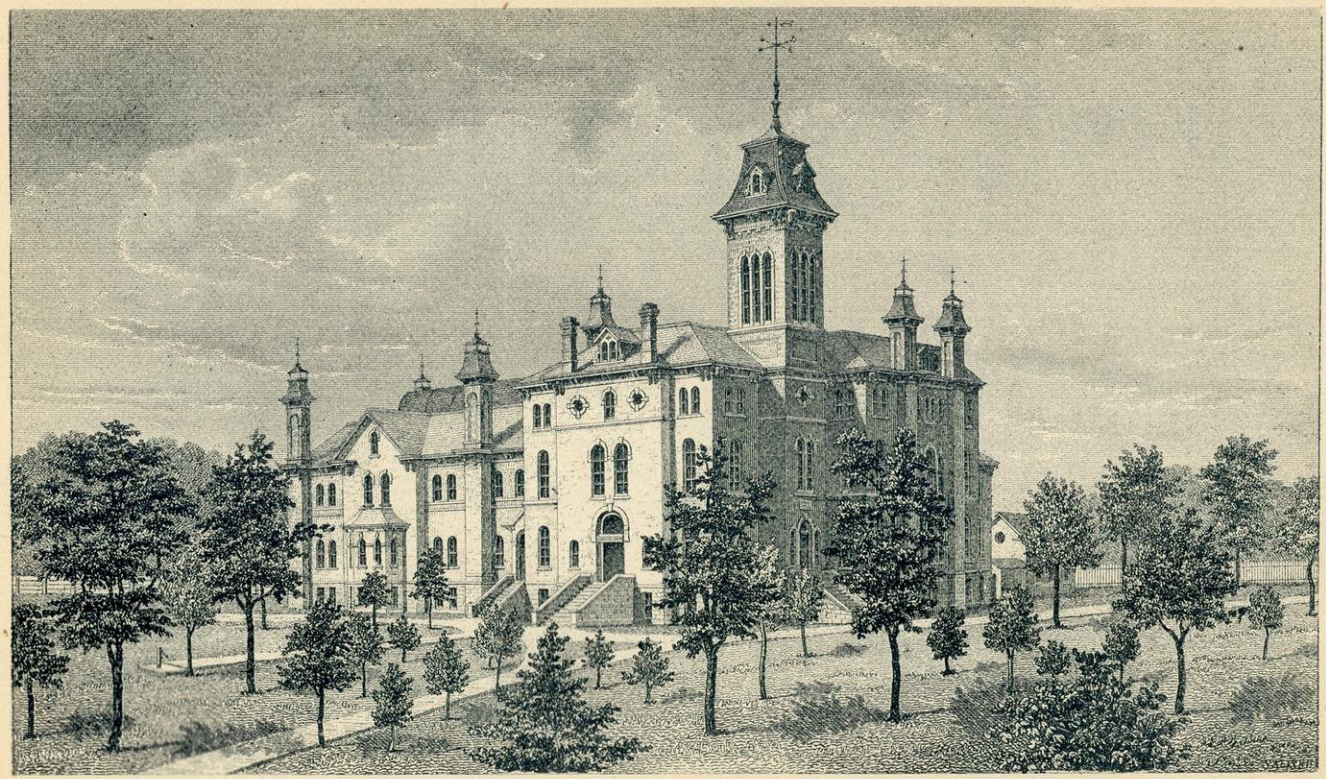
LILLIAN A. DUFFIES,
TEACHER.

MRS. L. L. COCHRAN,
TEACHER PREPARATORY GRADE.

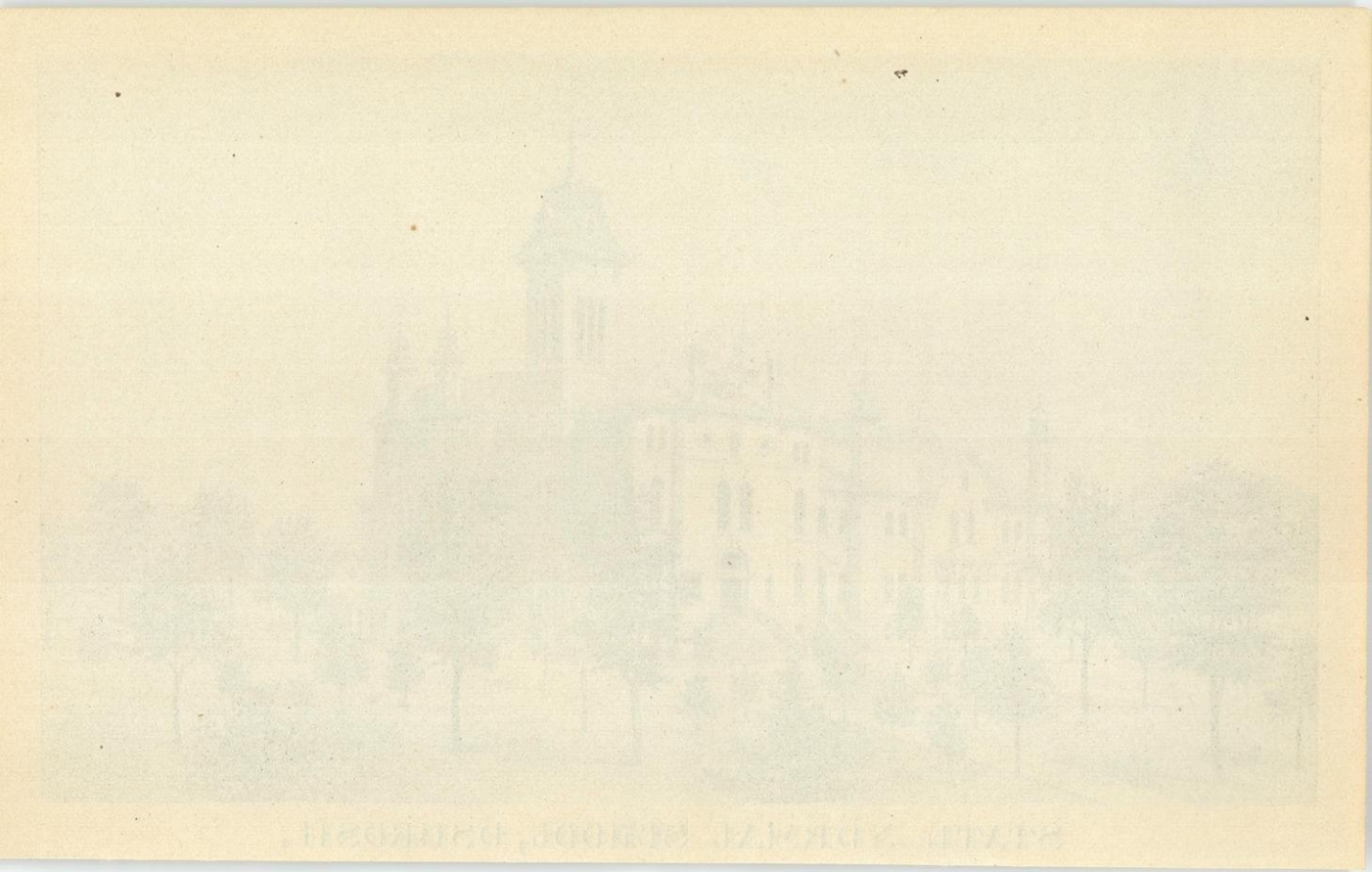
Model Department.

L. W. BRIGGS,
DIRECTOR.

VANIE C. DOE,
TEACHER.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.



FRANCES E. ALBEE,
TEACHER.
NELLIE F. WHEATON,
TEACHER.
JENNIE LL. JONES,
KINDERGARTEN DIRECTOR.
CARRIE E. McNUTT,
TEACHER.

HISTORY.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

LOCATION.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the leading lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthy and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, affords ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Post graduate	2	Academic	10
Fourth year	8	Grammar grade	106
Third year	16	Intermediate grade	37
Second year	80	Primary grade	33
First year	218	Kindergarten	44
Special students	12		
Preparatory	47		
Total	383	Total	230

Total enrollment 613
Total enrollment in 1880 614

CALENDAR FOR 1882.

Fall term, 1881. School opens Wednesday, August 31. Closes Friday, November 4.

Winter term. Classes organized Monday, November 7. Closes March 31.

Spring term, 1832. Examinations begin Tuesday, April 11. School opens Wednesday, April 12. Closes Thursday, June 22.

Fall term, 1882. Examinations begin Tuesday, August 29. School opens Wednesday, August 30.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

J. B. THAYER,
TEACHER AND INSTITUTE CONDUCTOR.

F. H. KING,
TEACHER.

LUCY E. FOOTE,
TEACHER.

CHARLOTTE CALDWELL,
TEACHER.

N. L. HATCH,
TEACHER.

MRS. M. E. JENNESS,
SUPERVISOR OF PRACTICE.

Model Department.

ELLEN C. JONES,
TEACHER PREPARATORY GRADE.

LILLIAN M. COBB,
TEACHER GRAMMAR GRADE.

ISABELLE HALE,
TEACHER PRIMARY GRADE.

LOUISE PARKER,
TEACHER.

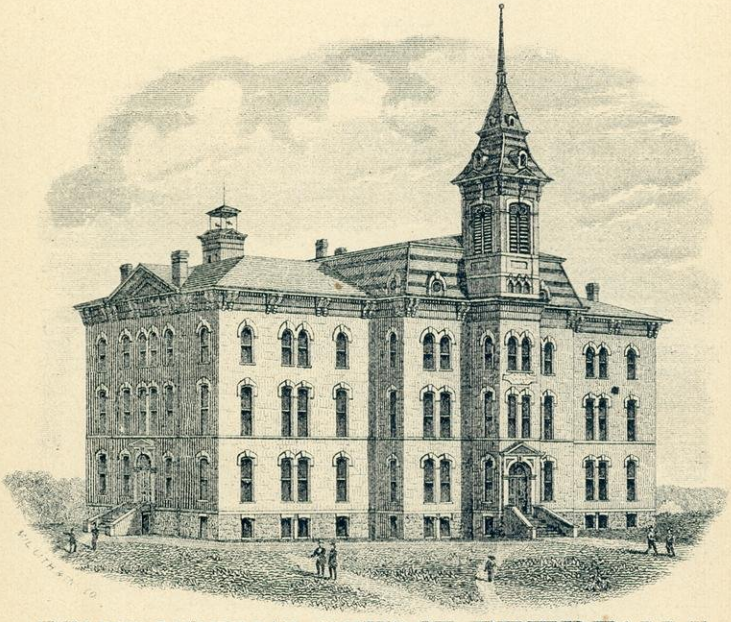
EDITH I. AVERY,
LIBRARIAN.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

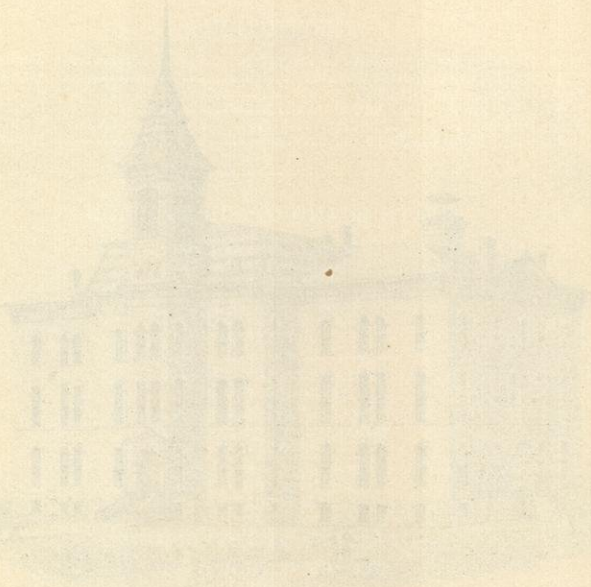
Normal	166
Preparatory	34
Grammar	65
Intermediate	48
Primary	47

CALENDAR, 1881-1882.

First Term.—Opens August 22; closes December 16.
Second Term.—Opens January 2; closes March 17.
Third Term.—Opens March 27; closes June 16.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.



CHARITABLE, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.

State Hospital for the Insane	Madison.
Northern Hospital for the Insane	Oshkosh.
Institution for the Blind	Janesville.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Delavan.
State Prison	Waupun.
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Member for one year,
CHARLES LULING,
Manitowoc.

Member for two years.
JAMES BINTLIFF,
Darlington.

Member for three years,
CHARLES D. PARKER,
Pleasant Valley.

Member for four years,
GEORGE W. BURCHARD,
Fort Atkinson.

Member for five years,
LEWIS A. PROCTOR,
Milwaukee.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEORGE W. BURCHARD,
PRESIDENT.

D. S. COMLEY,
SECRETARY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was founded in pursuance with the provisions of chapter 298, Laws of 1881. The boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization were abolished by the same law. The Board of Supervision consists of five members, who hold their office for five years, and who are appointed by the governor, the senate concurring. The board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, and has full power to investigate all complaints against any of the institutions under its control, to send for books and papers, summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the State. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with the said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make on or before October first in each year, full and complete annual inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded, and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers, properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted. 8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens. 8. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher or employe in any of said institutions, who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect, or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; and for the State prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils not entitled to the

same, free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The first report of the board covers the period from June 7, when the board was organized, to September 30, the close of the fiscal year. The following exhibit shows the condition of the current expense funds of the institutions on June 7, with the amounts expended from January 1 to June 7, by the local boards of trustees, and the total sums available during the year.

Institution.	Appropriation year extends from.	Amount transferred to the board June 7, 1881.	Amount expended from commencement of appropriation year to date of transfer.	Total amount available for the appropriation year.
State Hospital for the Insane	Jan. to Jan.	$41,092 71	$70,529 8	$111,622 52
Northern Hospital for the Insane	Jan. to Jan.	45,446 04	69,468 81	114,914 85
Industrial School for Boys.	Jan. to Jan.	19,242 86	[1]34,270 63	53,513 49
Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb	March to March	12,011 24	15,988 76	28,000 00
Institution for the education of the blind	March to March	14,312 76	4,598 72	18,911 68
State prison	March to March	.....	13,713 57	[2].....

[1] Includes $10,000 paid on boot factory account and subsequently reimbursed.

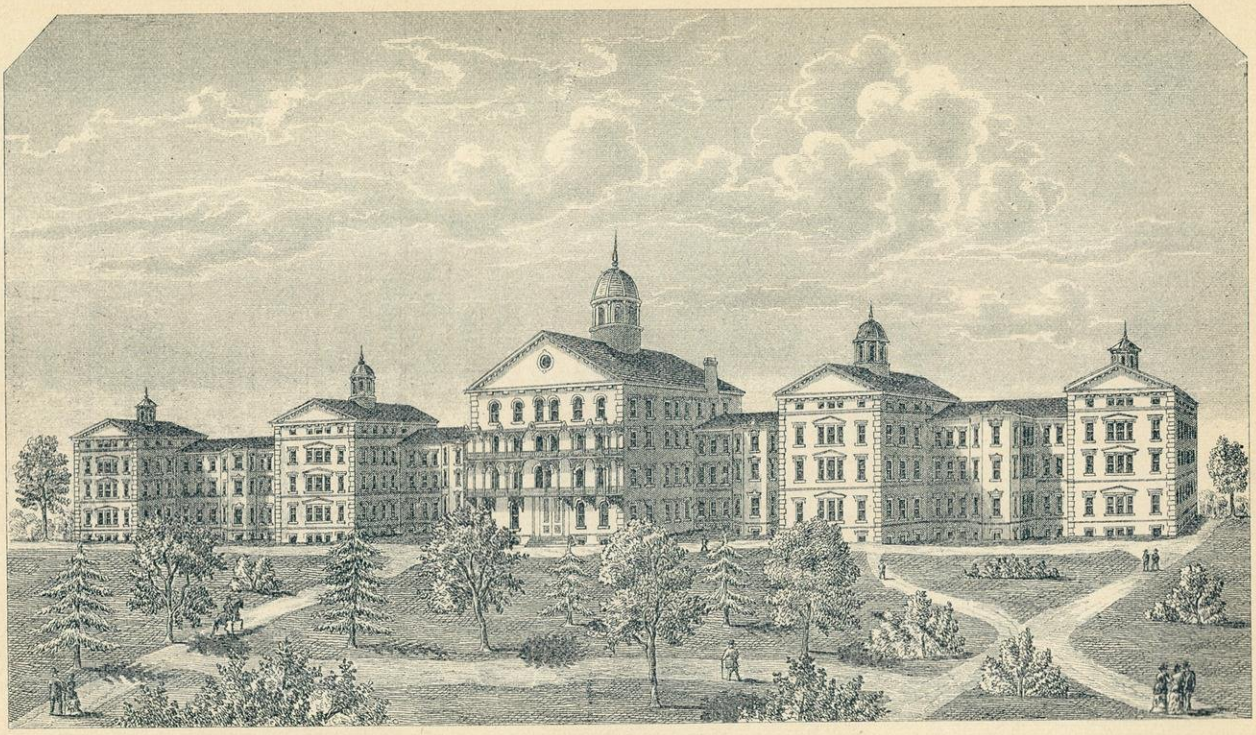
[2] Amount contingent upon convicts' earnings.

AVERAGE POPULATION AND TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES.

INSTITUTION.	Average population.	Paid from October 1 to June 6, inclusive.	Paid from June 7 to September 30, inclusive.	Average for each inmate for the year.	Paid from special appropriations.
State Hospital for the Insane	566	$108,495 90	$25,973 18	$229 68	$2,728 36
Northern Hospital for the Insane	521	96,285 23	28,096 07	227 91	16,332 66
Industrial School for Boys	404	38,280 33	14,768 04	114 39	7,369 93
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	172	32,383 84	7,398 31	224 31	25 479 84
Institution for the Blind	65	11,292 23	5,925 19	251 24	2,567 08
State Prison	283	29,624 77	17,084 84	162 09	.....

The movements of population in the several institutions for the fiscal year have been as follows:

INSTITUTION.	Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1880.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Dismissed on ticket of leave.	Dismissed.	Graduated.	Sentence expired.	Pardoned.	Number present or enrolled Sept. 30, 1881.
State Hospital for the Insane	586	184	770	33	..	60	65	125	...	..	..	....	..	487
Northern Hospital for the Insane	489	171	660	58	..	61	20	9	..	..	..	....	..	512
Industrial School for Boys	430	95	525	5	7	..	..	....	139	..	2	..	..	372
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	156	23	179	1	..	..	..	....	....	..	7	3	..	168
Institution for the Blind	69	15	84	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	12	....	..	68
State Prison	277	162	439	6	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	122	6	305



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MENDOTA.

(NEAR MADISON.)

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. M. WIGGINTON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

O. A. KING,
FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

S. B. BUCKMASTER,
SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

A. C. AUSTIN,
STEWARD.

MARY C. HALLIDAY,
MATRON.

JOHN WEISERT,
BOOK-KEEPER.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres. and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunate needing its protection. In 1879, additional room for 180 patients was added, by converting the old chapel into wards, and by the addition of cross wings in front of the old building. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 550 patients.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M. D., to supersede Dr. LEE as superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M. D., assistant physician when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.

Dr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, MARK RANNEY, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. RANNEY resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDILL was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. MCDILL'S death, and he held that position until July 1, 1881.

Dr. R. M. WIGGINTON, of Watertown, was chosen as his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of the hospital, the sum of $2,195,281.75. The appropriations for 1881, including the amount paid by counties was $110,345.26.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM ITS OPENING, JULY 14, 1860.

STATISTICS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,714	1,540	2,254
Whole number discharged recovered	455	437	892
Whole number discharged improved	398	314	712
Whole number discharged unimproved	386	345	731
Whole number died	236	194	430
Whole number not insane	1	1	2
Whole number in hospital September 30, 1880	293	293	586
Whole number admitted the last year	109	75	184
Whole number treated the last year	402	368	770
Whole number discharged the last year recovered	28	32	60
Whole number discharged the last year improved	35	30	65
Whole number discharged the last year unimproved	77	48	125
Whole number died during the year	19	14	33
Whole number discharged during the year	159	124	283
Whole number remaining September 30, 1881	243	244	487
Daily average under treatment	285	281	566

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	Residence.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
Adams	17	5	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	5	4	Marquette	12	.....
Brown	25	.....	Milwaukee	223	1
Buffalo	27	5	Minnesota	1	1
Burnett	7	3	Monroe	45	13
Calumet	12	.....	Oconto	14	.....
Chippewa	34	9	Outagamie	20	.....
Clark	7	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Columbia	139	21	Pepin	14	6
Crawford	49	10	Pierce	39	14
Dane	351	55	Polk	32	7
Dodge	75	.....	Portage	17	1
Door	4	.....	Racine	70	.....
Douglas	1	1	Richland	51	11
Dunn	56	12	Rock	205	30
Eau Claire	62	25	St. Croix	39	12
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Sauk	105	14
Grant	179	28	Shawano	3	.....
Green	104	15	Sheboygan	35	.....
Green Lake	19	.....	Trempealeau	42	12
Iowa	134	29	Vernon	48	15
Jackson	29	13	Walworth	123	19
Jefferson	109	22	Washington	32	.....
Juneau	50	12	Waukesha	98	1
Kenosha	37	.....	Waupaca	19	.....
Kewaunee	3	.....	Waushara	8	.....
La Crosse	102	23	Winnebago	47	.....
La Fayette	85	18	Wood	4	.....
Manitowoc	36	.....	State at large	41	21
Total				3,254	487

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WALTER KEMPSTER,
SUPERINTENDENT.
JOHN R. THOMPSON,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JOSEPH BUTLER,
STEWARD.
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 according to 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.

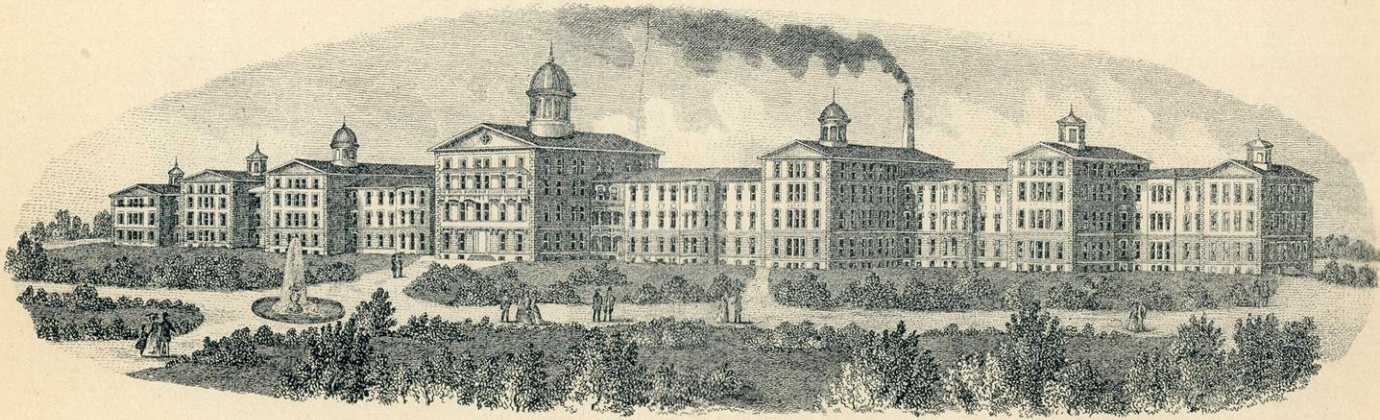
The law governing the admission of patients to this Hospital is the same as in the Wisconsin State Hospital.

There has been paid from the State treasury, for buildings and current expenses for this hospital, the sum of $1,560,652.11.

The appropriations for 1881, including the amounts paid by counties, was $110,316.96.

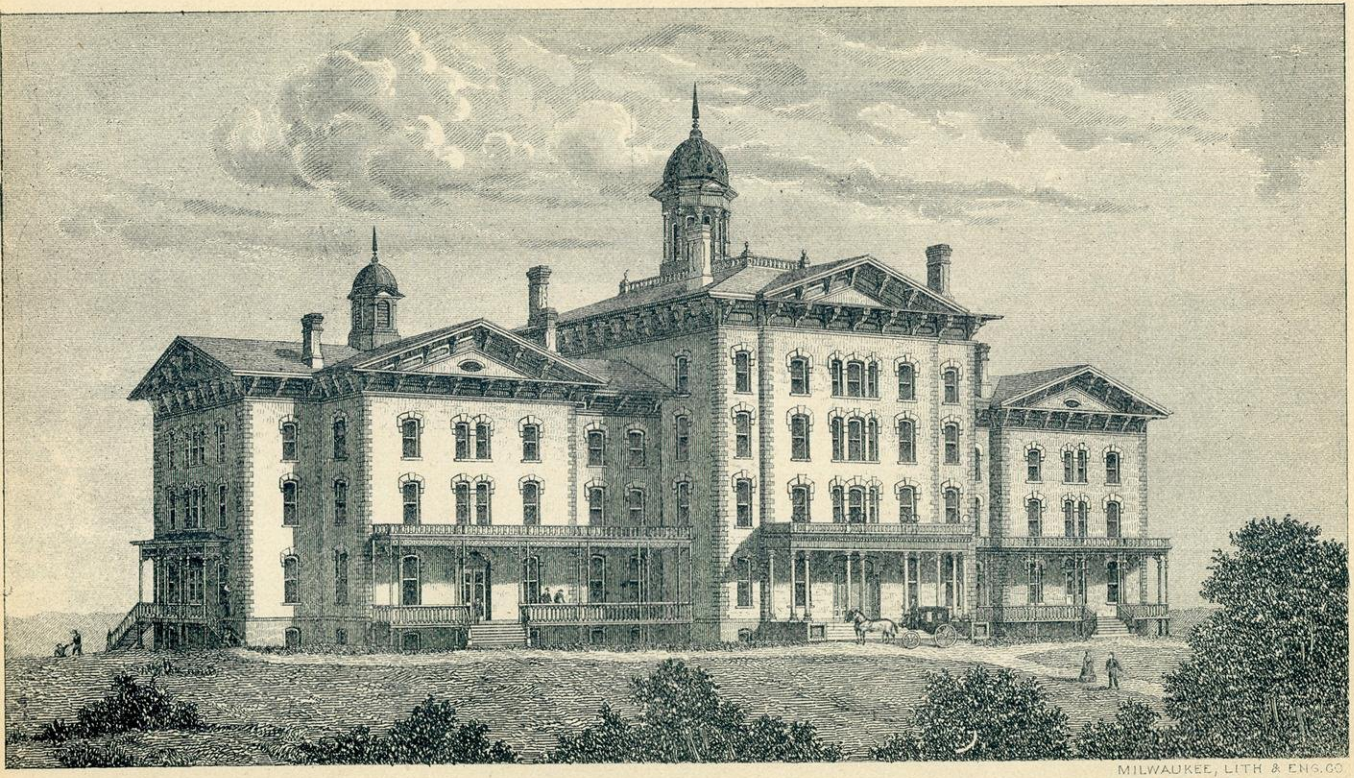
MOVEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

STATISTICS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880	251	238	489
Admitted during the year	89	82	171
Total number under treatment	340	320	660
Average under treatment daily	.....	.....	520.6
Discharged recovered	29	32	61
Discharged improved	8	11	19
Discharged unimproved	5	4	9
Discharged sober	1	.....	1
Died	30	28	58
Total discharged	73	75	148
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881	267	245	512



Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.

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



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL FROM EACH COUNTY, AND THE NUMBER TO WHICH EACH IS ENTITLED.

COUNTIES.	Number to which entitled.	In hospital Sept. 30, 1881.	COUNTIES.	Number to which entitled.	In hospital Sept. 30, 1881.
Ashland	2	.....	Marinette	.....	5
Bayfield	2	1	Outagamie	26	31
Brown	33	29	Ozaukee	13	13
Clark	7	8	Oconto	14	11
Calumet	13	15	Portage	15	12
Dodge	47	36	Racine	30	29
Door	8	10	Shawano	5	8
Fond du Lac	48	40	Sheboygan	33	29
Green Lake	12	9	Taylor	2	1
Grant	.....	1	Washington	23	22
Kenosha	14	15	Waukesha	28	21
Kewaunee	11	12	Waupaca	17	21
Lincoln	2	1	Waushara	11	6
Manitowoc	37	41	Winnebago	42	32
Marathon	8	8	Wood	6	8
Marquette	8	6	State at large	.....	26
Milwaukee	.....	5			
Total				.....	512

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ALMIRA J. HOBART,
HELEN F. BLINN,
EMMA M. WILLIAMS.
TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

NATHAN C. UNDERHILL,
MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,
TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANGIE B. McKIBBEN,
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,
JULIA GORHAM,
TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIZZIE J. CURTIS,
MATRON.

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 an act approved February 9, 1850. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about $3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a

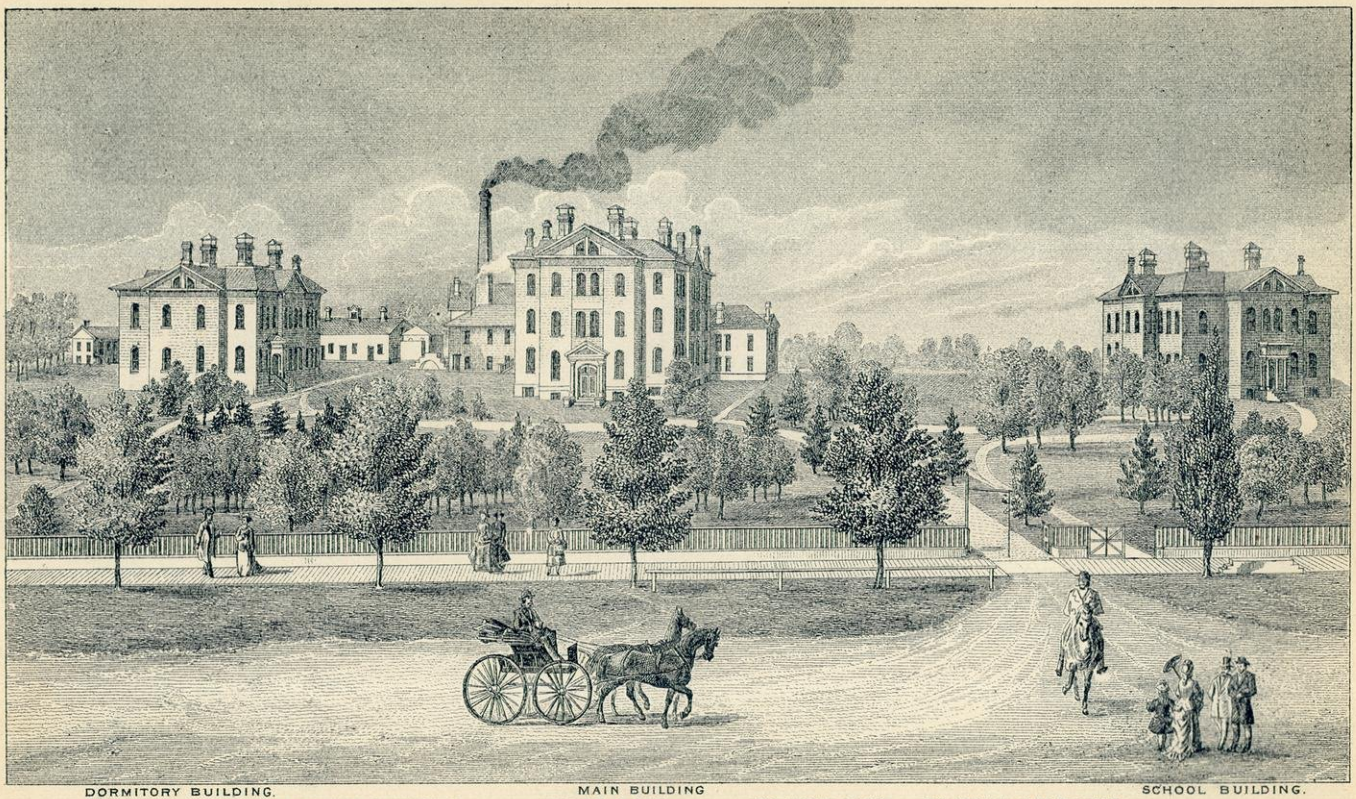
larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864–5, a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year, work was began on 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 $20,000 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 exterior is 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.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday in the June following.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened, in which broom making and weaving of rag carpets is taught to the boys, sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

The census of 1880 shows that there were eighty-three blind persons in the



DORMITORY BUILDING. MAIN BUILDING SCHOOL BUILDING.

INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, DELAVAN.

state, eighteen years of age or under, who have never been in attendance upon this school. Of this number, twenty-seven are still too young for admission.

The total appropriations paid by the state for buildings and support of this institution amount to $745,465.88. The amount appropriated for 1881, including sum paid by counties, was $ 6,800.

The pupils enrolled during the year were from the following counties:

County.	No.	County.	No.
Adams	1	Manitowoc	1
Brown	1	Marathon	1
Buffalo	1	Milwaukee	6
Calumet	3	Monroe	1
Clark	1	Outagamie	3
Columbia	2	Pepin	1
Crawford	3	Pierce	4
Dane	5	Portage	1
Dodge	4	Racine	1
Fond du Lac	7	Richland	2
Grant	4	Rock	10
Green	2	Sauk	1
Iowa	1	Walworth	4
Jefferson	2	Washington	2
Juneau	2	Waukesha	1
Kewaunee	1	Winnebago	1
La Crosse	1	Wood	2
La Fayette	1		
Total			84

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AMD DUMB.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, M. A.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

RUGENE A. GATES,
STEWARD.

JULIA A. TAYLOR,
MATRON.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

RUTH STURTEVANT,
SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS.

TEACHERS.

W. A. COCHRANE, M. A. — MARY E. SMITH.
GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A. — ELEANOR McCOY.
W. J. FULLER, B. S. — MARY H. HUNTER.
Z. G. McCOY, B. S.

TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

EMILY EDDY. — ROSETTA RITSHER.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee

& St. Paul Railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied by this institution, comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. PHŒNIX, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, and well fitted for the uses intended.

The school is divided into primary, intermediate and academic departments, in addition to which a department of articulation is in successful operation under the management of two experienced teachers.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852.

It designs to educate that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of deafness, cannot be educated in the public schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the primary department few books are used, slates, pencils, crayons, pictures, blocks and other illustrative apparatus being the means employed. In the intermediate department the books used are prepared especially for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools.

This school gives pupils a course in mathematics, instruction in the different branches of natural science, and a continuous seven years drill in language and composition.

The record of the school for last year shows increased interest in study, and continuous progress. In addition to systematic and thorough instruction in the Literary Department, the boys were taught printing, baking and shoemaking, and the girls, printing and needlework.

The shoeshop commenced business in 1867; the printing office in 1878; and the bakery in 1881.

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

The school term commences the first Wednesday of September, and continues forty weeks. The average attendance last year was 172. Total enrollment, 218.

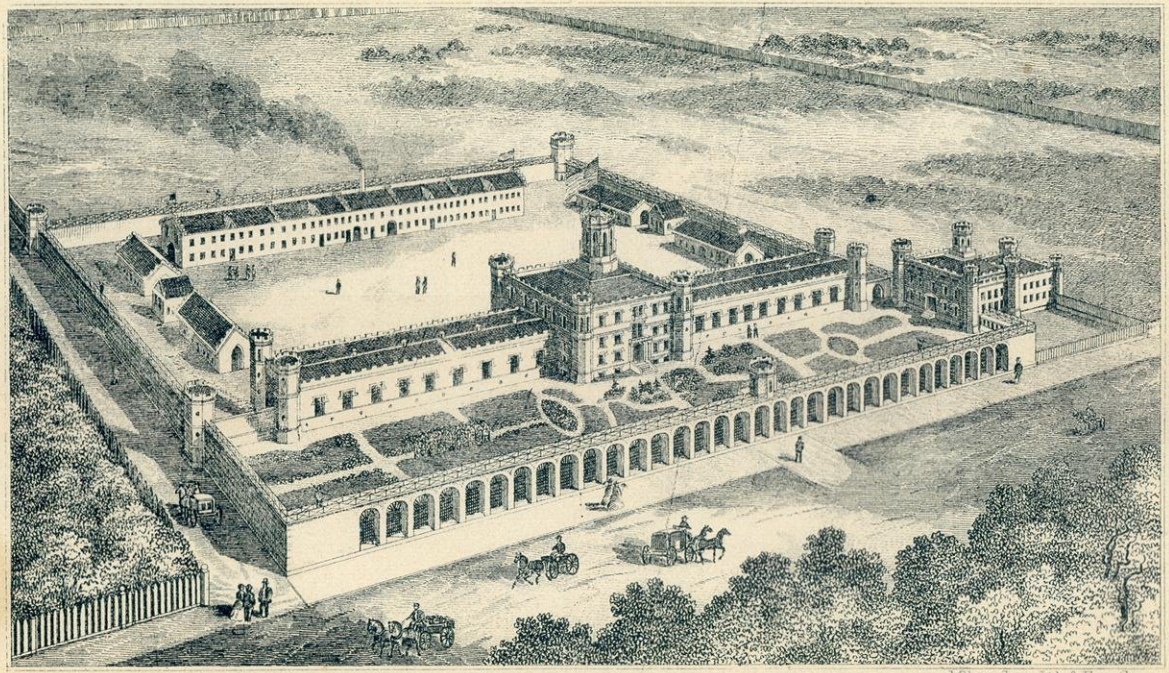
The total amount paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this institution is $336,734.12.

The appropriations for 1881, including amount received from counties, was $36,8:8.01.

The disbursements on current expense account for the year ending September 30, 1881, amount to $36,387.45, including $8,076.12 for fuel.

The total per capita expense of maintaining a pupil in this school for the year was $211.55, with an average of 172 pupils.

Instruction in the school cost $42.84; in the shops, $6.21; attendance and service of domestics $8.72; general management and supervision $18.14 per capita.



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Total cost of attendance as shown by pay roll, $75.92 for each pupil.

Subsistence cost $7,938.95, an average of $46.09 per pupil; which is $1.21 per week for a term of thirty-eight weeks. Daily cost of food for each pupil 17 2-7 cents.

The annual attendance and admission of pupils since the organization of the institution in 1852 is as follows:

Years.	In actual attendance October 1.	Admissions.	Attendance.	Years.	In actual attendance October 1.	Admissions.	Attendance.
1852	.....	8	8	1867	.....	15	108
1853	.....	6	14	1868	.....	18	95
1854	.....	18	31	1869	.....	17	112
1855	.....	5	34	1870	.....	44	144
1856	.....	15	49	1871	.....	23	149
1857	.....	12	56	1872	142	10	164
1858	.....	14	31	1873	146	32	176
1859	.....	16	73	1874	141	20	176
1861	.....	13	74	1875	135	35	181
1861	.....	10	75	1876	150	35	191
1862	.....	14	69	1877	140	21	182
1863	.....	21	89	1878	123	39	180
1864	.....	.....	80	1879	122	30	183
1865	.....	21	91	1880	156	33	195
1866	.....	18	104	1881	172	45	218

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
CLERK.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
PHYSICIAN.

D. W. MOORE,
PHYSICIAN.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN,
CHAPLAIN, PROTESTANT.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

HENRY BROOKS,
TURNKEY.

The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR, and A. W. WORTH, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

From March 28, 1851, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur, upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. WELLS & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from Jan. 1, 1878. Manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after that time.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for construction and maintenance of prison, is $1,036,655.48. No appropriation has been asked for since the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877; but the surplus of stock and material on hand at the time of the discontinuance of manufacturing on State account having been exhausted in supplying the annual deficits, an appropriation of $15,000 will be asked for the coming year.

RECEIPTS.

Received of M. D. WELLS & Co., at forty cents per day, from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881	$26,174 02
Cost of subsistence during the year	11,361 97
Cost of subsistence for each man	40 15
Cost of subsistence for each man per week	77
Cost of subsistence for each man per day	11

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

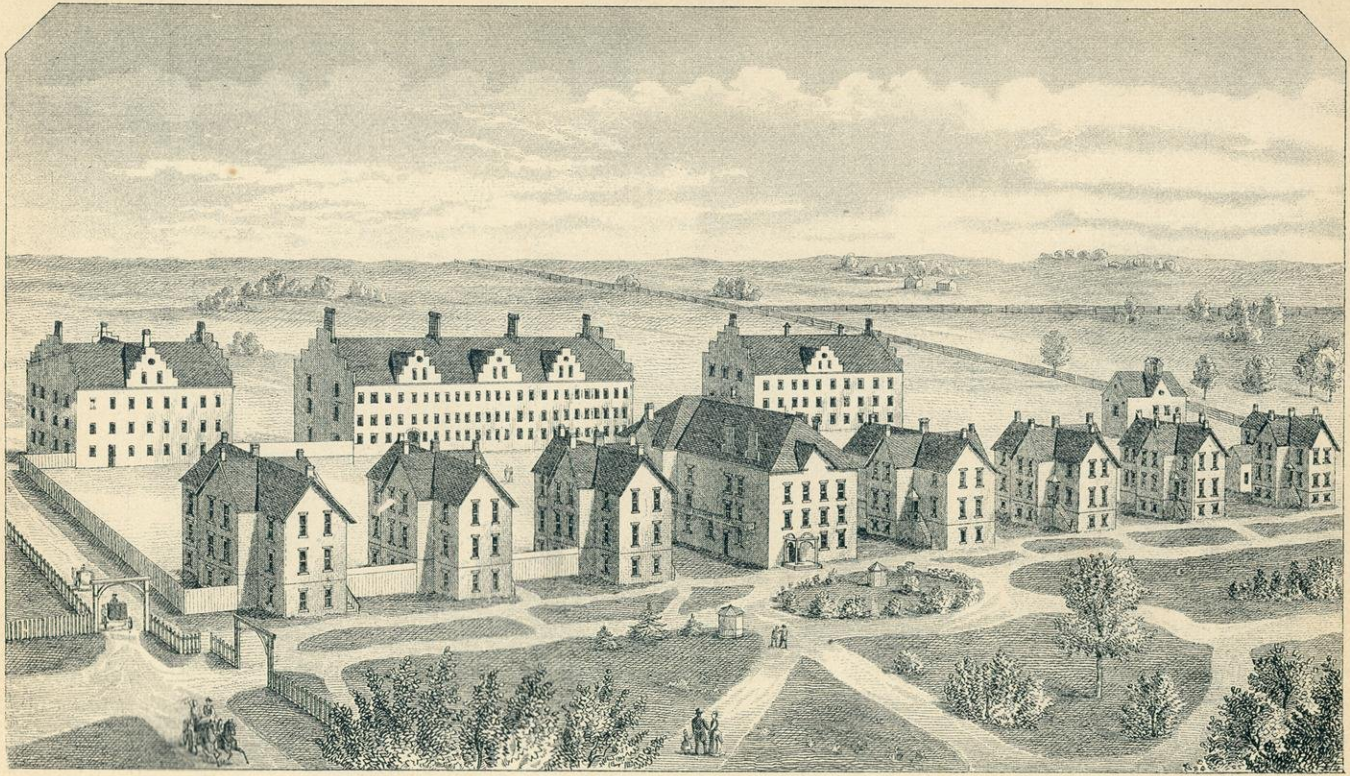
WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

GEORGE H. REED,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the state authorities for the juveni'e wards within our borders.



WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the Superintendent's family, office, chapel, school rooms, reading room and library, officer's kitchen, dining room, and lodging, furnace room and cellar.

On the east of the main central building, are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room.

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a modern building with stone basement.

The main central and family buildings here spoken of (with the one exception) are built of stone, with slate roofs, and are intended to be substantially fire proof. The family buildings were designed to accommodate 30 to 36 boys each.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter soop, engine room, laundry, and steam drying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and will accommodate 40; a double family building 38x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys of 50 each.

The buildings, although unlike the other family buildings are conveniently arranged, and contain all that the other family buildings are provided with.

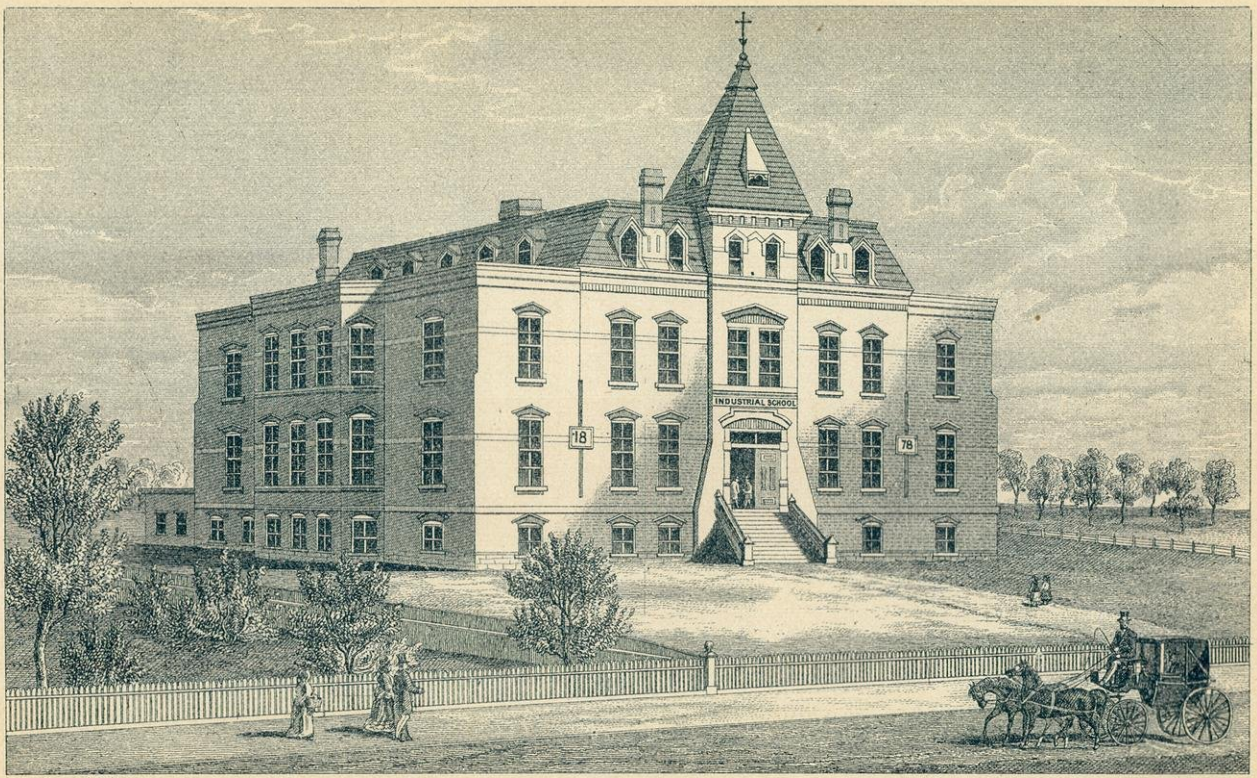
Commodious dry earth closets are provided for each of the several families. The Institution is lighted with gas, and each building receives its supply of water, conducted through pipes leading from the large tanks provided for this purpose.

There is on the farm, which consists of 233 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner. A convenient wooden barn, with sheds for cattle, and cellar for roots. A first class piggery with stone basement, and storage above for corn, sheds for wagons and farming implements, etc.

The income of the Institution is drawn from the proceeds of its own work shops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for building purposes and current expenses since the organization of the school is $907,997.43. The amount of appropriation for 1881, including the sums paid by counties was $61,474.76.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH INMATES WERE COMMITTED DURING PAST AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.	COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previous years.
Adams	....	2	Iowa	2	6	Richland	2	4
Ashland	..	1	Jackson	4	10	Rock	1	30
Buffalo	1	1	Jefferson	3	19	St. Croix	...	2
Brown.	2	48	Juneau	1	8	Sauk	1	9
Calumet	2	10	Kenosha	1	11	Sheboygan	2	10
Chippewa	5	2	La Crosse.	8	14	Taylor	....	2
Columbia	....	17	Manitowoc	1	7	Trempealeau	1	...
Crawford	2	20	Marathon	1	2	Vernon	1	4
Dane	1	20	Milwaukee	11	99	Walworth	1	16
Dodge	4	14	Monroe	..	12	Waukesha.	1	21
Door	1	1	Oconto	....	13	Waupaca	2	23
Dunn	1	4	Outagamie	5	32	Waushara.	1	4
Eau Claire.	4	12	Ozaukee.	1	7	Winnebago	3	20
Fond du Lac	7	47	Pierce.	....	1	Washington	1	....
Grant.	....	18	Polk.	1	1	Wood.	1	6
Green	2	11	Portage.	...	5			
Green Lake	....	13	Racine.	1	24			



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR. CO.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
MRS. A. J. AIKENS, MRS. A. MC D. YOUNG, MRS. A. H. VEDDER.

SECRETARY,
MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

AUDITORS,
HON. A. C. MAY, HON. EMERY McCLINTOCK.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MRS. MARY E. ROCKWELL.

STEWARD,
DEWEY A. COBB.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.
MISS IDA M. BEACH.

TEACHER,
MISS ABBIE A. STRONG.

MATRONS,
SARAH E. PIERCE, AMELIA KNEELAND,
MRS. M. T. WHEELER.

ASSISTANT MATRONS,
MRS. ELLA P. BROWN, MRS. VIRGINIE WILDE,
CORA RYERLY.

PUPIL ASSISTANTS.
L. L. PRAEGAR, MARETTA GATES,
ANNA MCKAY.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is now capable of accommodating 140 inmates.

Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 16, and boys under 10 years of age.
1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Truants, vagrants and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.

5. Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforenamed children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship, they are treated as the minors and wards of the State, and by it are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies, during minority.

The present statutes provide that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are prevention and reformation.

It aims to combine the characters of a well regulated Christian family and a good public school, and its culture is physical, sanitary, educational and religious, but in no sense sectarian.

The facilities now commanded enable the managers to provide the inmates not only with a fair English education, and a knowledge of housekeeping, but with such industrial training as will enable them to earn honest livings in respectable and useful callings.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the legislature, in 1878, 1880 and 1881, sums amounting to $35,000, for buildings, improvement of grounds and stock, and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the state holding the title deeds to all this property. The site is high and healthful, commanding a fine view of the beautiful Bay of Milwaukee.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, two separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home and the Children's Home, besides a nursery, kindergarten room, infirmary, laundry and two large school-rooms. The nursery takes all children under three years of age; the children's home those between three and eleven, and these together enjoy the kindergarten games and training. The Main Home takes the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into four distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and instruction, though an additional and entirely separate building is needed for proper restraint and influences over the more degraded girls. While the board holds guardianship over its wards until they reach twenty-one years of age, nearly all the older girls are placed in private families between sixteen and eighteen, and the little ones whenever suitable homes are offered. Many have inherited physical and mental weaknesses which must first be modified or removed.

In addition to the inmates sent by legal process, the school receives a number of charity subjects, supported by a fund contributed by citizens of Milwaukee, and also boards and teaches incorrigible children for parents or guardians on their payment of the same sum as is paid by the counties.

The buildings are of Milwaukee brick, upon a lime-stone foundation, and are now very convenient and appropriate in their construction and appointments. The main building, erected in 1878, is a parallelogram 60x82 feet, and has three stories above a high basement. The addition erected in 1880

is connected with the west side of the main edifice by a corridor 10x30 feet, and is 45x70 feet in dimensions. A good barn has also been built, and fences, walks, gutters, grading, trees, shrubs and graveled drives provided.

Number of pupils November 1, 1880	109
Received to October 1, 1881	69
Whole number under care	178
Dismissed to October 1, 1881	58
Remaining October 1, 1881	120

Funds on hand November 1, 1880	$644 00
Receipts to October 1, 1881	11,335 48
Total funds	$11,979 48
Disbursements to October 1, 1881	11,386 87
Cash on hand October 1, 1881	$592 61

The report this year was made for eleven months only, that the close of the fiscal year might correspond with that of other institutions of the State.

The total amount appropriated by the State to this institution is $35,000.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Honorable, THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY CONGRESS.

Maj. Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, President	Hartford, Conn.
Col. LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gen. RICHARD COULTER, 2d Vice-President	Greensburg, Pa.
Gen. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Sec., 93 Nausau street	New York City.
Col. JOHN A. MARTIN	Atchison, Kansas.
Maj. DAVID C. FULTON	Hudson, Wis.
Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN	Orange, N. J.
Gen. JOHN M. PALMER	Springfield, Ill.
Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS	Bangor, Maine.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Gen. JACOB SHARPE	Governor and Treasurer.
Gen. T. C MOORE	Secretary.
Dr. S. J. F. MILLER	Surgeon.

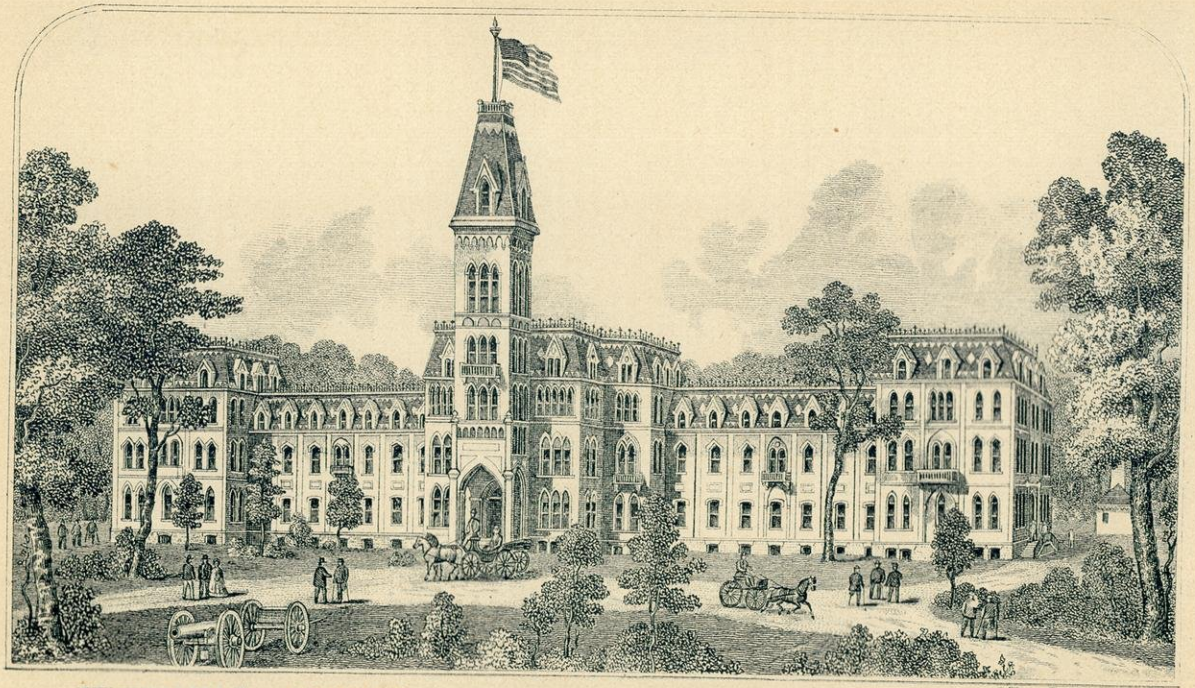
The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1865, is called the Northwestern branch of that National Institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.



Milwaukee Lith & Engr Co

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

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor either in person or by mail, to Gen. JACOB SHARPE, Milwaukee, the commandant of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

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

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from $6 to $15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are, boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of 3,900 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made, by the law of congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Home.

STATE LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES EX OFFICIO.

ORSAMUS COLE	Chief Justice	Supreme Court
WILLIAM P. LYON	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
HARLOW S. ORTON	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
DAVID TAYLOR	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
JOHN B. CASSODAY	Associate Justice	Supreme Court
LEANDER F. FRISBY		Attorney General

JOHN R. BERRYMAN,
LIBRARIAN.

The State Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of $5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted appointing the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware (through whose instrumentality the clause in the organic act making the appropriation was inserted), Hon. LEWIS F. LINN, of Missouri, Hon. G. W. JONES, then delegate in Congress from this Territory (which at that time included what now constitutes the State of Iowa, as well as Wisconsin) and Hon. PETER HILL ENGLE, the speaker of the first Territorial House of Representatives, a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the Territory. JAMES CLARKE, publisher of the Belmont *Gazette*, and the first Territorial printer, was the first Librarian.

The first appropriation by the State, to replenish the library, was made in 1851. The sum of $2,500 was then appropriated for the purchase of law books. In 1854, the sum of $3,000 was appropriated for law and miscellaneous works; and in 1857, the additional appropriation of $1,000 was made for the same purpose, together with a standing appropriation of $250 for such additions to the law and miscellaneous departments of the library as might from time to time be deemed desirable.

In 1864, the annual appropriation was increased to $500, and in 1866 the additional sum of $600 per annum was placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the law department of the library. These appropriations were continued until 1877, when the annual appropriation was increased to $1,500.

In 1875, the Legislature directed the transfer of the miscellaneous books in the State Library to the State Historical Society.

The needs of the library, as a law library, are increasing rather than diminishing. The rapidity with which treatises, digests, reports, statutes, etc., increase, makes it impossible for the library, with its limited funds, to meet many of the demands made upon it. Its principal wants are the Scotch reports, the reports of the courts of the British colonies; the early statutes and session laws of the several States and Territories; reports of important criminal trials; works on legal bibliography; histories of the law and of courts; legal biographies and speeches; works on the civil law, and the laws of foreign countries, including the codes, and collections of statutes in force in all civilized countries and colonies.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.
RECORDING SECRETARY, - R. M. BASHFORD.
TREASURER, - - - - Hon. A. H. MAIN.
LIBRARIAN, - - - - - DANIEL S. DURRIE.
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, - ISABEL DURRIE & I. S. BRADLEY.

CURATORS EX-OFFICIO — His Excellency, the Governor; the Honorable, the Secretary of State, the Honorable, the State Treasurer; Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Life Director.

In October, 1845, was organized the Wisconsin State Historical Society, with A. HYATT SMITH, President; JAMES D. DOTY and THOMAS R. BENNETT, Vice Presidents; THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, Secretary; and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. January, 1847, the first annual meeting was held, at which MORGAN L. MARTIN was chosen President, and the other officers re-elected. At the second annual meeting, Gen. W. R. SMITH was made President. In January, 1849, a reorganization of the Society was wrought by the election of Governor NELSON DEWEY, President *ex-officio;* I. A. LAPHAM, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. CHARLES LORD, Recording Secretary; and the choice of one Vice President from each of twenty-five counties. A second reorganization of the Society was effected in 1854, under a charter approved March, 1853, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. R. SMITH; Librarian, D. W. HUNT; Treasurer, Prof. O. M. CONOVER; Recording Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORD; Corresponding Secretary, LYMAN C. DRAPER. DANIEL S. DURRIE became identified with the Society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

When the Historical Society's library was removed to the second floor of the south wing of the capitol, its aggregate collections numbered 21,000 volumes and documents. The total additions since have been 73,000 volumes, documents, pamphlets and newspapers — the latter amounting to nearly 4,000 bound volumes, perhaps the largest collection of newspapers in the country. From time to time, the Society has issued several volumes of historical collections and addresses, and also five volumes of its library catalogue.

The Society is the trustee of the State, and receives an annual appropriation of $5,000, on condition that this sum shall be expended for the purposes of the Society, and that the Society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the State, and shall not sell, mortgage, dispose of, or remove from the capitol, its collections, without authority from the Legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the Society.

The State, in addition, pays the salaries of its officers, as follows: Secretary, $1,200; Librarian, $1,600; Assistant Librarian, $720. The necessary printing, binding and postage bills are also paid by the State. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for the Historical Society, for the year ending September 30, 1881, was $9,372.00.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Cong. Dist	DR. C. L. MARTIN	Janesville.
2d " "	ASA BOYCE	Lodi.
3d " "	J. H. WARREN	Albany.
4th " "	D. T. PILGRIM	Granville.
5th " "	JOHN S. McDONALD	Fond du Lac.
6th " "	ELI STILSON	Oshkosh.
7th " "	JOHN S. DORE	Neillsville.
8th " "	JOHN T. KINGSTON	Necedah.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

CLINTON BABBITT	Beloit.	WM. H. FOX	Oregon.
I. W. WOOD	Baraboo.	A. A. ARNOLD	Galesville.
W. H. MORRISON	Elkhorn.	H. D. HITT	Oakfield.
L. G. ARMSTRONG	Boscobel.		

ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to public notice, the members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State of Wisconsin met at the Assembly Hall, March 18th, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. Hon. WM. F. TOMPKINS was called to the chair and A. C. INGHAM, secretary. The permanent organization was effected March 13th, by the election of the first president, ERASTUS W. DRURY, of Fond du Lac.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville, October 1st and 2d, 1851, with an address by JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, who said: "It is the glory of modern civilization to exalt every social valley; to demolish every wall or partition between the liberal and useful arts; to shed the light of science on the industrial processes, and to bring all the honest avocations of men into harmonious action. It proposes to make the share each may vindicate to himself to depend—not on the birth, rank or calling of the individual, but on his personal character and personal merit."

Abraham Lincoln, in his address to the Society in 1859, said: "No human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture."

The Society holds an annual convention at the Capitol, in February of each year, for the discussion of questions that interest the farmers of the State. These conventions are largely attended by representative farmers of the State. Nineteen volumes of transactions have been published, and are eagerly sought after by the agriculturists, not only of the State, but very many are called for by individuals from sister states and foreign countries.

An appropriation of $2,000 per year has been made to this Society by the State for a number of years, in addition to which the necessary stationery and postage is also paid by the State. The amount paid from the State Treasury for the year ending September 30, 1881, to the Society, was $3,180.59.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

J. M. SMITH.....	GREEN BAY.....	*President.*
J. C. PLUMB.....	MILTON.....	*Vice President.*
F. W. CASE.....	MADISON.....	*Recording Secretary.*
A. J. PHILLIPS.....	WEST SALEM.....	*Corresponding Secretary.*
M. ANDERSON.....	CROSS PLAINS.....	*Treasurer.*

Committees.

EXECUTIVE.

Ex-Officio.

J. M. SMITH, President, Green Bay.
F. W. CASE, Secretary, Madison.
M. ANDERSON, Treasurer, Cross Plains.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1st. G. J. KELLOGG, Janesville.	5th. GEO. C. HILL, Rosendale.
2d. J. W. WOOD, Baraboo.	6th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
3d. S. J. FREEBORN, Ithaca.	7th. A. A. ARNOLD, Galesville.
4th. J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa.	8th. AUGUSTUS COLE, Oconto.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

J. C. PLUMB, Milton. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.
G. J. KELLOGG, Janesville.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1st. GEO. JEFFREY, Milwaukee.	7th. D. HUNTLEY, Appleton.
2d. J. C. PLUMB, Milton.	8th. A. B. BALCH, Fremont.
3d. GEO. HILL, Rosendale.	9th. A. J. PHILIPS, West Salem.
4th. G. W. PUTNAM, Ash Ridge.	10th. G. W. PERRY, Superior.
5th. H. FLOYD, Berlin.	11th. A. R. McDONALD, Sheboygan.
6th. C. W. POTTER, Mauston.	12th. J. M. SMITH, Green Bay.

The State encourages the society by an appropriation annually, besides paying for the necessary printing for the association. The Legislature of 1881 appropriated $360 to the society. The total amount paid from the State treasury for the Horticultural Society for the year ending September 30, 1881, was $1,799.54.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1881.

PRESIDENT,
C. R. BEACH, WHITEWATER, WALWORTH CO.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
CHESTER HAZEN, LADOGA, FOND DU LAC CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1872-4.
HIRAM SMITH, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1875-6.
A. D. DELAND, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1877.
H. F. DOUSMAN, WATERVILLE, WAUKESHA CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1878.
Z. G. SIMMONS, KENOSHA, KENOSHA CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1879.
STEPHEN FAVILL, DELAVAN, WALWORTH CO.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1880.

SECRETARY,
D. W. CURTIS, FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON CO.

TREASURER,
O. P. CLINTON, WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA CO.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association originated in a resolution offered by W. D. HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, in the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, January 26, 1872. By the adoption of this resolution, Mr. HOARD was authorized to issue a call for a meeting of Wisconsin Dairymen, to be held at Watertown, February 15, 1872. The call was signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations, and in accordance with its purpose, a few gentlemen met and organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The aim of the organization has been to secure improved methods of making butter and cheese, and the best markets for shipment and sale.

The association holds its annual meeting in January of each year, for the discussion of the dairy interests. Dairy fairs are held at each meeting.

There is printed annually by the State Printer, two thousand copies of 110 pages each, of the transactions of the association.

The legislature receive six hundred copies, the State Historical Society, Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, State Agricultural Society and Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association, receive forty copies each; the remainder are distributed to the members of the association, and generally over the State to all who make application for them. Twice the number could be distributed probably to the dairymen of the State.

The reports are being much sought after by dairymen from all parts of the northwest.

The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying the sum of one dollar, and by appropriations from the State, the legislature of 1881 appropriating $300.

Wisconsin won first premium on butter, in competition with the world, the second premium on Cheddar cheese (the first going to Canada), and the second on fancy shaped cheese, at the International Dairy Fair held in New York City, in December, 1877. To the Dairymen's Association belongs the credit of raising the reputation of Wisconsin cheese and butter from the lowest to the highest rank.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

For the school year ending August 31, 1881.

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Totals.
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age	386,232	102,909	489,142
Number of such children who have attended public schools during the year	247,041	48,121	295,162
Total number of different pupils who have attended public schools	248,245	48,183	296,428
Number of days public schools have been taught by qualified teachers	896,613	5,391	902,004
Number of school-districts	5,613	32	5,645
Number of ungraded schools	5,664	37	5,701
Number of such schools which have adopted the grading system	651	30	681
Number of graded schools with two, three, four or more departments	319	155	474
Number of high schools	91	29	120
Number of teachers required to teach the public schools	6,253	812	7,065
Number of teachers certificated by the superintendents	8,191	504	8,695
Number of different persons employed as teachers in the public schools	9,205	835	10,040
Number of public school-houses	5,577	177	5,754
Number of school-houses erected during the year	239	6	245
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate	313,199	50,133	363,332
Number of school-house sites containing less than one acre, or only one lot	3,733	17	3,750
Number of school-house sites well enclosed	1,981	147	2,128
Number of school rooms occupied for study or recitation	6,132	736	6,868
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone	756	112	868
Number of school-houses with outhouses in good condition	4,026	168	4,194
Number of public schools which have adopted text-books	3,292	207	3,499
Number of school-districts which purchase text-books	1,753	6	1,759
Number of school-districts which loan text-books to pupils	574	5	579
Number of school-districts which sell text-books to pupils	1,175	3	1,178
Number of private schools	325	140	465
Number of teachers employed in the private schools	404	350	754
Number of children who have attended private schools only	9,860	14,764	24,624

Educational Statistics for the year ending August 31, 1881.—con.

DESCRIPTION.	Counties.	Cities.	Totals.
AGGREGATE VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.			
Total valuation of school-houses	$3,035,887 95	$1,494,300 00	$4,580,187 95
Total valuation of sites	309,360 80	474,975 00	784,335 80
Total valuation of apparatus and libraries	154,484 11	24,041 75	178,525 86
Totals	$3,549,732 86	$1,993,316 75	$5,543,049 61
AGGREGATE OF RECEIPTS.			
Money on hand August 31, 1880	$448,823 98	$210,442 76	$659,266 74
Taxes levied for building and repairing	162,364 85	8,075 00	170,439 85
Taxes levied for teachers' wages	892,563 21	20,525 00	913,038 21
Taxes levied for apparatus and libraries	13,171 07	279 00	13,450 07
Taxes levied at annual meeting	72,491 57	320,210 58	392,702 15
Taxes levied by the county supervisors	171,836 79	88,913 68	260,750 47
Income of state school fund	156,201 05	43,152 50	199,353 55
From all other sources	187,816 52	40,618 16	228,434 68
Totals	$2,118,249 37	$733,349 11	$2,851,693 48
AGGREGATE OF EXPENDITURES.			
Amount expended for building and repairing	$197,165 09	$21,728 41	$218,893 50
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries	11,570 74	1,862 29	13,453 03
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,215,060 26	401,182 59	1,616,242 85
Amount expended for old indebtedness	48,995 72	11,294 09	60,289 81
Amount expended for furniture, registers, and records	34,361 68	9,053 34	43,415 02
Amount expended for all other purposes	210,369 91	114,629 22	324,999 13
Totals	$1,741,340 04	$560,698 33	$2,302,038 34

DENOMINATIONAL OR PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Institutions.	Location.	President of Faculty.	No. members of faculty.	No. of students.	Graduates in 1881.
Beloit College	Beloit	A. L. Chapin	11	138	10
Carroll College	Waukesha	W. L. Rankin	3	60	5
College of the Sacred Heart	Prai'e du C'n	Wm. Becker	8	66	....
Galesville University	Galesville	J. W. McLaury	12	131	....
Lawrence University	Appleton	E. D. Huntley	11	218	17
Marquette College	Milwaukee	Jos. Riggs	5	62	...
Milton College	Milton	T. R. Williams	7	112	7
Milwaukee College	Milwaukee	C. S. Farrar	13	243	7
Mission House School	Franklin	H. A. Muehlmeier	8	42	10
Northwestern University	Watertown	A. F. Ernst	6	160	10
Pio Nono College	St. Francis	Wm. Neu	6	70	8
Racine College	Racine	Stevens Parker	6	164	6
Ripon College	Ripon	E. H. Merrell	12	271	3
St. Laurence College	Mt. Calvary	A. Halsband	11	124	3
University of Sacred Heart	Watertown	J. O'Keefe	11	193	5
Wayland University	Beaver Dam	N. E. Wood	8	120	...
Wisconsin Female College	Fox Lake	Sarah O. Sheppard	5	64	3
Totals			143	2,235	94

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Institutions.	Location.	President of Faculty.	No. members of faculty.	No. of students.	No. of graduates.
Lutheran Seminary	Madison	F. A. Schmidt	3	43	13
Mission House School	Franklin	H. A. Muehlmeier	3	21	10
Nashotah House	Nashotah	A. P. Cole	4	12	3
St. Francis Seminary	St. Francis	A. Zeininger	11	206	30
Totals			21	282	56

ACADEMIES.

Institutions.	Location.	Principals.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.	No. of graduates.
Big Foot Academy	Walworth.	F. O. Burdick	2	61	....
Evansville Seminary	Evansville.	J. E. Coleman	3	61	...
Ger. and English Academy	Milwaukee.	G. Eisfeldt.	13	258	12
Kemper Hall	Pleas. Prair.	L. C. Lance	7	40	1
Lake Geneva Seminary	Geneva.	Julia A. Warner	11	93	....
Markham Academy	Milwaukee.	A. Markham	4	78	5
Merrille Seminary	Fond du Lac	Ida C. V. Martin	3	45	....
Monona Academy	Madison	J. J. Anderson	2	70	....
Nat'l German Seminary	Milwaukee.	J. Keller	8	40	3
Oconomowoc Seminary	Oconomow'c	Grace P. Jones	5	37	2
Racine Academy	Racine.	Jno. G. McMynn	5	82	7
Rochester Seminary	Rochester	A. E. Schaub.	3	90	3
St. Catherine's Fem. Acad.	Racine.	M. Hyacintha	..	110	4
St. Clara's Academy	Sin'awa M'd	M. Emilie	11	95	5
St. Mary's Institute	Pr du Chien	M. Seraphia	12	83	7
St. Mary's Convent	Milwaukee.	Mary Ernesta.	..	275	2
The Home School	Racine.	J. G. McMurphy	10	66	4
Totals	.....	.....	131	2,102	95

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Institutions.	Location.	Principals.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.	No. of graduates.
Fond du Lac Com'l College	Fond du Lac	S. D. Mann	2	130	5
Green Bay Bus. College	Green Bay.	A. C. Blackman	4	136	14
La Crosse Bus. College	La Crosse.	J. L. Wallace	2	170	4
Northwestern Bus. College	Madison	R. G. Deming	6	209	24
Oshkosh Bus. College	Oshkosh.	W. W. Daggett	6	220	....
Silsbee Com'l College	Janesville.	J. B. Silsbee	4	100	...
Spencerian Bus. College	Milwaukee.	R. C. Spencer.	7	233	7
Totals	.....	.....	31	1,198	54

FEDERAL PATRONAGE IN WISCONSIN.

	Salary.
Four Collectors of Internal Revenue	$2,500-4,000
Twenty-two Deputies and Clerks	500-1,500
Sixteen Storekeepers, per day	4
Thirteen Gaugers	Fees.
Tobacco Inspector	Fees.
Collector of Customs, Milwaukee	2,540
Deputy	1,800
Three Deputies	150-1,500
Three Deputies, per month	25-40
Two Inspectors, per day	3
Janitor	600
Engineer, per month	50
Fireman	40
Two Steamboat Inspectors	2,000
Marine Hospital Surgeon	800
Surveyor of Customs La Crosse	1,200
Marine Hospital Surgeon	360
Steamboat Inspector, Oshkosh	1,200
Six Keepers of Life Saving Stations	400
Thirty-one Light Keepers	400-600
Janitor, Madison	600
Pension Agent, Milwaukee	4,000
Registers and Receivers, Land Offices, Bayfield, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menasha, St. Croix Falls, Wausau, each (besides fees)	500
Two Indian Agents	1,500 and 2,000
Physician	1,200
Twenty-seven Agency Employees	300-1,000
Two District Judges	3,500
Two District Attorneys, (besides fees)	200
Two Marshals (besides fees)	200
Three Clerks of Courts	Fees.
Local Mail Agent, Prairie du Chien	600
Six Post Office Clerks, Madison	600-1,500
Twenty-seven Post Office Clerks, Milwaukee	480-1,800
Thirty Letter Carrier, Milwaukee	800-1,000
Forty-one Postmasters	500-750
Twenty-three Postmasters	750-1,000
Twelve Postmasters	1,000-1,250
Fourteen Postmasters	1,250-1,500
Eighteen Postmasters	1,500-2,000
Thirteen Postmasters	2,000-2,500
One Postmaster	3,300

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1882.

COUNTIES.	County-seats.	County Clerks.	Salary.	County Treasurers.	Salary.	Registers of Deeds.
Adams	Friendship	A. O. Holm	$6 0	B. H. Powers	600	J. W. Gunning.
Ashland	Ashland	M. J. Hart	1,000	W. R Sutherland	1,000	E. H. Wilson.
Barron	Barron	Fred Telke	900	N. M. Rockman	900	Ole Christopherson.
Bayfield	Bayfield	L. J. Buchand	900	N. Boutin	900	J. D. Crittenden.
Brown	Green Bay	Patrick Ryan	1,200	Frank Lenz	1,200	B. M. Berendson.
Buffalo	Alma	John Burgess	800	Eric Alme	700	L. Tscharner.
Burnett	Grantsburg	Andrew Ahlstrom	600	John A. Swenson	500	Ole C. Braastad.
Calumet	Chilton	William Mulcahy	700	Jacob Stepany	700	E. J. Mooney.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls.		1,800	E. P. Hastings	1,800	Edw. Eminson.
Clark	Neillsville	J. F. Canon	1,200	N. H. Withee	1,200	Herman Schuster.
Columbia	Portage	Wm. B. Smith	1,2 0	Chas. A. Colonius	1,200	Z. J. D. Swift.
Crawford	Prairie du Chien.	Barnaby Dunn	800	Henry Otto	8 0	C. H. Speck.
Dane	Madison	Thomas P. Coyne	1,700	Charles Kayser	1,600	Ole S. Holum.
Dodge	Juneau	A. M. Grant	1,400	George Schott	1,400	F. M. Brower.
Door	Sturgeon Bay	George Nelson	800	Chris. Leonhardt	600	James Keogh, Jr.
Douglas	Superior	George F. Holcom	700	Thompson Ritchie	500	D. Geo. Morrison.
Dunn	Menomonie	W. H. Landon	1,000	Carroll Lucas	1,200	Peter Peterson.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	L. P. Hotchkiss	1,0 0	S. H. Wilcox	1,000	L. E. Strum.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	A. C. Jelleff	1,100	Louis Manderscheide	1,000	F. B. Hoskins.
Grant	Lancaster	C. W. Hill	1,200	Louis P. Lesler	1,000	W. P. Durley.
Green	Monroe	H. L. Gloege	800	L. Hare	8 0	C. E. Tanberg.
Green Lake	Dartford	H. S. Hunt	600	W. I. Sherwood	500	H. B. Lowe.
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. M. Goldsworthy	800	James Cleminson	1,000	D. G. Jones.
Jackson	Black River Falls	W. H. Richards	1,000	S. D. Blake	1,000	Iver Tookelson.
Jefferson	Jefferson	F. E. Illing	1,000	W. L. Hoskins	800	Albert Winslow.
Juneau	Mauston	Charles F. Cutler	1,000	D. C. Remington	1,000	C. W. Barney.
Kenosha	Kenosha	D B. Benedict	1,100	R. E. Sutherland	600	D. B. Benedict.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Louie Bruemmer	900	Wenzel Seyk	850	Henry Tirsch.
La Crosse	La Crosse	J. L. Pettingill	1,200	John Lienlokken	1,000	Esaias Legler.
La Fayette	Darlington	J. M. Dain	900	James W. Trestrail	1,000	T. C. L. Mackay.
Langlade	Antigo	J. J. Simpson	600	F. A. Deleglise	600	Robert G. Webb.
Lincoln	Merrill	Herman Rusch	1.000	W. H. Swinehart	1,300	V. R. Willard.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Henry C. Buhse	1,300	Gottlieb Damler	1,300	Fred. P. Mueller.

Marathon	Wausau	Henry Miller	1,200	J. R. Bruneau	1,200	A. W. Schmidt.
Marinette	Marinette	T. A. Van Cleve	600	L. S. Patrick	800	Edmund Dwyer.
Marquette	Montello	M. G. Ellison	550	Cristoph Tagatz	550	C. H. Pierce.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Geo. P. Traemner	3,500	Lemuel Ellsworth	4,500	Emil Weiskirch.
Monroe	Sparta	O. C. Berg	1,000	W. F. Lee	1,000	J. R. Lyon.
Oconto	Oconto	B. G. Grunert	1,000	George Beyer	1,200	Huff Jones.
Outagamie	Appleton	B. C. Wolter	1,000	Mathias Werner	1,000	Julius Zuellke.
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John C. Schueling	600	William Alhauser	800	Walter Zastrow.
Pepin	Arkansaw	J. J. Morgan	550	D. W Phelps	550	John Newcomb.
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. B. Jenson	700	F. B. White	700	K. W. Lewis.
Polk	Osceola Mills	John S. Nargaard	1,000	Robert Townsend	1,000	Fred A. Dresser.
Portage	Stevens Point	John R McDonald	800	S. H. Sawyer	900	John A. Murat.
Price	Phillips	F. W. Sackett	900	David O'Brien	900	Wm. D Gumaer.
Racine	Racine	Erastus C. Peck	1,000	John R. Jones	1,000	George A. West.
Richland	Richland Center	Geo. W. Putnam	800	Irvin Gribble	800	Wm. H. Renick.
Rock	Janesville	Sylvester Morgan	1,200	Willis Miles	1,000	C. L. Valentine.
St. Croix	Hudson	Robert Dinsmore	1,100	William Whewell	1,000	Theo. F. Young.
Sauk	Baraboo	J. P. Witmen	1,000	A. L. Slye	1,000	E. N. Peck.
Shawano	Shawano	D. E. Wescott	1,000	Aug. Koeppen	1,000	Edward Sommers.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Fred Hoppe	1,200	G. W. Bradford	1,200	Valentine Detling.
Taylor	Medford	Peter Doyle	800	S. H. Hubbell	800	Isaac Biscornet.
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Charles E. Perkins	1,000	David Kribs	1,000	John O. Melby.
Vernon	Viroqua	John R. Casson	800	Ole Johnson	800	John W. Curry.
Walworth	Elkhorn	Dyar L. Cowdrey	800	Fred W. Blomiley	750	Wm. H. Morrison.
Washington	West Bend	Joseph Ott	700	Fred Kruegar	950	Hugo Koenan.
Waukesha	Waukesha	J. D. Roberts	800	William A. Nickell	1,100	Andrew McKee.
Waupaca	Waupaca	O. T. Hambleton	900	N. L. Nelson	900	J. H. Woodworth.
Waushara	Wautoma	John Clark	600	A. D. McIntyre	600	J. J. Hawley.
Winnebago	Oshkosh	O. F. Chase	1,200	J. W. Ladd	1,200	T. E. Loope.
Wood	Grand Rapids	F. J. Wood	800	I. L. Mosher	900	P. N. Christeman.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1882—continued.

COUNTIES.	County Judges.	Salary.	Sheriffs.	Clerks of Court.	Salary.	District Attorneys.	Salary.
Adams	J. B. Harrison	$300	H. S. Willard	J. B. Keyes	.....	Solon W. Pierce	$250
Ashland	Edwin Ellis	250	W. A. Baikie	John W. Bell	$500	W. M. Tompkins	400
Barron	Wm. P. Swift	600	J. N. Plato	W. L. Morrison	fees.	C. S. Taylor	800
Bayfield	E. Pike	100	J. T. Gonyon	W. J. Herbert	150	B. B. Wade	500
Brown	M. L. Martin	1,500	E. R. Smith	E. P. Boland	.....	C. E. Vroman	800
Buffalo	Robert Lees	600	Joseph Thaeny	John W. Degroff	..	Theo Buchler	400
Burnett	Magnus Nelson	150	Augus: Cassell	John O. Newgard	100	Wm. R. Maxwell	800
Calumet	Wm. Palsen	800	Anton Miesen	W. J. Mallmann	300	Thomas Lynch	400
Chippewa	Wm H. Stafford	800	Frank Colburn	John Weinberger	700	Wm. R. Hoyt	1,000
Clark	J. R. Sturdevant	400	T. B. Philpott	J. A. Parkhurst	400	C. A. Youmans	600
Columbia	Levi W. Barden	1,000	J. H. Jurgerson	S. S. Lockhart	.....	H. H. Curtis	700
Crawford	Ira B. Brunson	5 0	J. B. Davis	J. E. Campbell	100	Wm. H. Evans	500
Dane	Alden S. Sanborn	2,000	George Weeks	Henry Z. Moulton	.....	R. M. La Follette	800
Dodge	S. W. Lamoreux	2,100	John Becker	James E. Malone	800	J. B. Hays	1,000
Door	F. J. Hamilton	400	A. Wagener	Allen Higgins	100	G. W. Allen	400
Douglas	Geo. W. Perry	400	Lewis Thompson	Charles Lord	300	James S. Ritchie	150
Dunn	John Kelley, Jr	600	Sever Severson	W. J. Cowan	*600	C. E. Freeman	600
Eau Claire	George C. Teall	1,000	A. W. Munger	M. B. Hubbard	.....	S. W. McCallin	800
Fond du Lac	George Perkins	2 200	John C. Pierron	S. G. Leland	.....	F. F. Duffy	1,000
Grant	Wm. McGonigal	1,000	John F. Lane	Herman Buchner	fees.	R. C. Orr	600
Green	Brooks Dunwiddie	950	F. K. Studley	Edmund Bartlett	.....	P. J. Clawson	500
Green Lake	J. Edmund Millard	1,000	S. T. Ellis, Sr	A. E. Dunlap	300	H. S. Comstock	400
Iowa	John T Jones	1,350	Thomas Kennedy	John M. Dale	400	John W. Taylor	600
Jackson	G. M Perry	700	H. J. Ormsby	Frank Johnson	.....	C. F. Ainsworth	800
Jefferson	Henry Colonius	800	J. B. Messerschmidt	D. H. Brown	fees.	R. B. Kirkland	800
Juneau	Charles H. Grote	700	Samuel C. Plummer	John H. Allison	400	A. C. Wilkinson	500
Kenosha	Edward Martin	1,100	H. G. Blackman	John A. Gallaghan	fees.	James Cavanagh	500
Kewaunee	Vitalis Miller	450	Martin Shilbauer	P. J. Rooney	250	J. L. V. Yates	250
La Crosse	Hugh Cameron	1,100	R. A. Scott	Charles Smith	.....	J. J. Fruit	600
La Fayette	C. F. Osborn	800	C. Vickers	Geo. F. West	500	J. G. Monahan	500
Langlade	James W. Morse	100	Charles Herman	Charles Brooks	.....	G. W. Latta	300
Lincoln	A. C. Norway	200	William Dereg	S J Robinson	200	W. H. Canon	400
Manitowoc	Reuben D. Smart	1,200	M. H. Murphy	Hubert Folge	600	W. A. Walker	800

Marathon	Louis Marchetti	$500	R. P. Manson	Hugo Peters	*$100	C. F. Eldred	$400
Marinette	F. J. Bartels	350	J. J. McGillis	A. M. Fairchild	100	H. O. Fairchild	600
Marquette	Neil Dimond	500	F. A. Hotchkiss	J. J. Wall	300	James Duff	275
Milwaukee	J. E. Mann	5,000	John Rugee ($5,000	Julius Wechselberg	6,000	C. W. Williams	3,500
Monroe	C. M. Masters	600	E. Bartels	J. E. Perry	500	J. M. Morrow	800
Oconto	A. Reinhart	500	Thomas Simpson	Richard L. Hall	100	Robert Ellis	500
Outagamie	J. E. Harriman	1,000	Patrick Lennon	George T. Moeskes	200	Wm. Kennedy	700
Ozaukee	Leopold Eghart	1,000	John P. Weyker	Michael G. Ruppert	800	James Hedding	400
Pepin	A. D. Gray	200	A. F. Peterson	Alex. G. Coffin	100	John Fraser	250
Pierce	H. P. Ames	600	A. H. Lord	J. S. Rounce	200	F. A. Ross	400
Polk	Ole Larson	300	John Brokaw	Andrew Hennings	300	Frank M. Nye	500
Portage	J. R. Kingsbury	600	John Finch	A. F. Wyatt	*250	William H. Packard	500
Price	Edw. W. Murray	400	A. W. Bond			Willis Hand	250
Racine	Chas. A. Brownson	1,100	George Bremner	F. W Bruce	fees.	H. A. Cooper	800
Richland	Daniel S. Downs	400	Harry Busby	George E. Bennett	fees.	K. W. Eastland	300
Rock	Amos. P. Prichard	1,500	H. L. Skavlem	A. W. Baldwin	fees.	John W. Sale	1,000
St. Croix	S. C. Simonds	800	James Carroll	S. J. Bradford	fees	Frank P. Chapman	800
Sauk	E. W. Young	1,000	O H. Perry	D. E. Morgan	fees.	Philip Cheek, Jr.	500
Shawano	H. Klosterman	600	John M. Schweers	C. A. Raisler	fees.	K. M. Phillips	
Sheboygan	B. Williams	1,200	Wm. Pfeil	Felix Benfey	200	J. G. Adams	800
Taylor	Thomas B. McCourt	300	John Gay	Peter McCourt	300	John K Parish	400
Trempealeau	M. Mulligan	400	Nels L. Tolvstad	R. A Odell	fees.	Samuel S. Miller	600
Vernon	C. M. Butt	500	F. A. Wallar	P. J. Layne	300	O. B. Wyman	300
Walworth	Peter Golder	1,100	George W. Wylie	Levi E. Allen	fees	Edward H. Sprague	700
Washington	H. W. Sawyer	1,100	Peter Boden	W. P. Rix	400	Patrick O'Meara	600
Waukesha	Frank H Putney	1,500	John Stephens	Thomas C. Martin		William H. Thomas	600
Waupaca	C. S. Ogden	400	H. P. Briggs	W. R. Binkleman	*200	John F. Diefur	400
Waushara	D. L. Bunn	500	I. P. Coon	A. McMillan	100	R. L. D. Pottor	250
Winnebago	George Gary	2,000	W. D. Harshaw	F. D. Grimmer	fees.	G. W. Burnell	700
Wood	George R. Gardner	400	Edw. Wheelan	R. P. Bronson	400	G. S. Williams	500

* And fees.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1882—continued.

COUNTIES.	Coroners.	Surveyors.	County Superintendents of Schools.	Salary.	Post Office Address
Adams	A. J. Hill.	M. Lathrop.	C. A. Hamilton	$500	Point Bluff.
Ashland	E. W. Russell	George Parker	H. D. Weed	100	Ashland.
Barron	H. Lampman	D. A. Russell	S. R. Finley	500	Prairie Farm.
Bayfield	E. Pike		O. Flanders	100	Bayfield.
Brown	M. Vandenburg	J. V. Suydam	George F. Steele	900	Depere.
Buffalo	James L Halleck	Wm. Finkelnberg	Laurence Kessinger	800	Alma.
Burnett	C. W. Peterson	Anton Erickson	M. O. Satterlee.	150	Anderson.
Calumet	None	Jacob Severin	Wm. B. Minaghan	800	Chilton.
Chippewa	A. E. Bently	S. A. Carpenter	C. D. Tillinghast	800	Bloomer.
Clark	D L. Safford	D S. Bullock	L. A. Doolittle	800	Neillsville.
Columbia	Geo W. Marsh	Ebenezer Corning	Zadock Merrill	1,000	Pardeeville.
Crawford	John Tate	J. W. Miller	J. H. McDonald	800	Eastman.
Dane	George W. Baxter	S. W. Graves	F. O. Burdick, 1st district. Henry J. Taylor, 2d district	800 800	Utica. Black Earth.
Dodge	E. L. Jacobs	George W. Morse	John T. Flavin	1,200	Watertown.
Door	E. C. Daniels.	A. G. Warren	C. M. Smith	500	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas	L. F. Wheelock	Richard Bardon	I. W. Gates.	50	Superior.
Dunn		D. W. Waite	A. B. Finley	800	Menomonie.
Eau Claire	W. H. Willard	H. A. Drake	Bessie M. Reed	800	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac	F. F. Parsons	Jacob Haessly	E. McLoughlin	1,000	Eldorado Mills.
Grant	Frank Lyster	J. C. Scott	Charles L. Harper	1,000	Hazel Green.
Green	J. Wood	A. C. Stuntz	D. H. Morgan	800	Albany.
Green Lake	R. P. Rawson	Alban Clark	A. W. Millard	800	Manchester.
Iowa	W. P. Ruggles	R. L. Joiner	Rose Dowling	800	Arena.
Jackson	A. Erickson	G. M. Adams	T. P. Marsh	800	Sechlerville.
Jefferson	James Rogan	Kendall P. Clark	C. L. Hubbs	800	Fort Atkinson.
Juneau	S. W. Smith	E. E. Darron	W. E. Armstrong	800	Necedah.
Kenosha	Daniel Head.	Jason Lothrop	D. A. Mahoney	600	Salem.
Kewaunee	O. H. Martin.	H. G. Borgman	John Wattama	800	Ahnapee.
La Crosse	C. B. Thrall	S. Middlebrook	A. O. Rhea	800	Holman.
La Fayette		Wm. Foss	C. G. Thomas	1,000	Darlington.
Langlade		J. R. Buckstaff.	Geo. D. Ratcliffe	300	Antigo.
Lincoln		G. R Sturdevant.	James Westcott	200	Merrill.

Manitowoc	Franz Simon	John O'Hara	John Nagle	1,200	Manitowoc.
Marathon	Fred. Neu	Wm. N. Allen	Thomas Greene	800	Wausau.
Marinette	Michael Bush	P. B. Wood.	H. C Sibree	500	Pestigo.
Marquette	Robert page	Michael Finegan	R. G. O'Connor	650	Montello.
Milwaukee	Charles Kuepper	Robt. Reinertsen	John Reilley	800	Humboldt.
Monroe	C. W. McMillan	W. Kenyon	A. F. Brandt	800	Sparta.
Oconto	Charles Benix	R. L. Hall	Hamilton Allan	500	Oconto
Outagamie	G. H. Marston	E. Spencer	J. A. Leigh	800	Appleton.
Ozaukee	John Neuens	L. Towsley	Wm. F. Scott	801	Cedarburg.
Pepin		Nathaniel Plummer	Wm E. Barker	500	Pepin.
Pierce	C. L. Burroughs	J. J. Schtltess	A. Rosenberger	800	Maiden Rock.
Polk	Samuel Emery	Worthy A. Prentice	Henry B. Dike	*	Osceola Mills.
Portage	Henry Curran	Newman Hoag	A P. Een	800	Amherst Junction
Price	R. Slattry.	John Birtels	A. P. Morner	250	Ogema.
Racine	D. Worrall	D. M. Montgomery	Wm. G. Gittings	800	Racine.
Richland	D. O. Chandler	James Appleby	W. Scott Sweet	800	Richland Center.
Rock	O. Allen	John A. Holmes	J. Boyd Jones, 1st dist William Jones, 2d dist	800 800	Evansville. Clinton.
St. Croix	Fred S. Durand	J. F. Combacker	Elizabeth Dwelley	800	Hudson.
Sauk	O. L. Glazier	R. G. Evenden	James T. Lunn	1,000	Ironton.
Shawano		J. H. Grimmer	Edward E Breed	500	Shawano.
Sheboygan	Frederick Schuellen	Louis Bode.	A. F. Warden	1,000	Plymouth.
Taylor	Samuel Allen.	A. S. Russell	O. N. Lee	200	Medford.
Trempealeau	Charles C. Crane.	Thomas G. Cox	W. J. Showers.	860	Trempealeau.
Vernon	Stanley Stout.	Wm. H. Knowles	Wm. Houghton	890	Viroqua.
Walworth	Wm. H. Bell.	James Child.	Wm. R. Taylor	800	Whitewater.
Washington	Otto Boesewelter	C. F. Leins.	James Finnegan	800	West Bend.
Waukesha	Samuel Dodd	John B. Loomis	John Howitt	850	Waukesha.
Waupaca		A. W. Johnson	O. E. Wells	800	Manawa.
Waushara	M. W. Bute	Edgar Sears	J. H. Tobin	*3	Aurorahville.
Winnebago	C. R. Hamlin	H. W. Leach	W. W. Kimball	910	Eureka.
Wood	H. Osterman	Wm. Scott	Edward Lynch	500	Grand Rapids.

*Per diem.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

STATES.	Next Legislature Meets.	Salary, per diem, and mileage of members.	Senators.	Term of Senators.	Representatives.	Term of Representatives.	Limit of session in days.	Sessions, annual or biennial.
Alabama	Tuesday after 1st Monday, Nov. 1882	$4 per day and mileage	33	4	100	2	50	B.
Arkansas	2d Monday, January, 1883	$6 per day	31	4	93	2	60	B.
California	1st Monday, January, 1883	$8 per day	40	2	80	2	120	B.
Colorado	2d Tuesday, November, 1882	$4 per day	26	4	49	2	40	B.
Connecticut	January 4, 1882	$300 and mileage	24	2	217	1	.....	A.
Delaware	1st Monday, January, 1883	$3 per day	9	4	21	2	...	B.
Florida	January 10, 1883	$3 per day	32	4	76	2	60	B.
Georgia	January, 1885	$4 per day and mileage	44	4	168	2	40	B.
Illinois	January 10, 1883	$5 per day	51	4	153	2	....	B.
Indiana	January 6, 1882	$3 per day	50	4	100	2	....	B.
Iowa	2d Monday, January, 1882	$550	50	4	100	2	...	B.
Kansas	January 10, 1883	$3 per day	40	4	125	2	50	B.
Kentucky	September, 1883	$5 and 15 cents per mile	38	4	100	2	60	B.
Louisiana	2d Monday, May, 1882	$4 per day and traveling expenses	36	4	96	4	....	B.
Maine	1st Monday, January, 1883	$150	31	2	151	2	....	A.
Maryland	January, 1884	$5 and mileage	26	4	84	2	90	B.
Massachusetts	1st Wednesday, January, 1883	$640	40	1	240	1	.....	A.
Michigan	1st Wednesday, January, 1883	$3 per day	32	2	100	2	....	B.
Minnesota	Tuesday after 1st Monday, Jan., 1883	$5 per day	47	4	103	2	60	B.
Mississippi	January 3, 1882	$400	37	4	100	4	...	B.
Missouri	January 6, 1883	$5 per day for 70 days — afterwards $1	34	4	143	2	....	B.
Nebraska	1st Tuesday, January, 1883	$3 per day	33	2	100	2	40	B.
Nevada	1st Monday, January, 1883	$8 and 40 cents mileage	25	4	50	2	60	B.
New Hampshire	June 6, 1883	$3 per day	24	2	300	2	.....	B.
New Jersey	Tuesday after 1st Monday, Nov., 1882	$5 0	21	3	60	1	...	A.
New York	January 3, 1882	$1,500	32	2	128	1	.....	A.

North Carolina..	Wednesday after 1st Monday, Jan., '83.	$4 per day	50	2	120	2	60	B.
Ohio	January 2, 1882	$1,200 and mileage.	33	2	105	2	.....	B.
Oregon	2d Monday September, 1882	$3 per day and mileage	30	2	60	2	.....	B.
Pennsylvania	1st Tuesday January, 1883	$1,000	50	4	201	2	100	B.
Rhode Island*	January 3, 1882	$1,00 per day and 8 cents mileage	37	1	72	1	....	A.
South Carolina..	November 22, 1883	$5 per day	34	4	124	2	.....	A.
Tennessee	January 6, 1883	$5 per day and 16 cents mileage	25	2	75	2	75	B.
Texas.	Tuesday after Monday, January, 1883	$5 per day	31	4	93	2	60	B.
Vermont	1st Wednesday, October, 1882	$3 per day	30	2	242	2	....	B.
Virginia	January, 1882	$540	43	4	132	2	90	B.
W. Virginia	2d Wednesday, January, 1883	$4 per day and 10 cents mileage	24	4	66	2	45	B.
Wisconsin	January 11, 1882	$350 and 10 cents mileage	33	2	100	2	.....	A.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

			Council.		*House.*			
Arizona	1st Monday January, 1883	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Dakota	2d Tuesday January, 1883	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Idaho	2d January, 1882	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Montana	2d Monday January, 1883	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
New Mexico	1st Monday January, 1882	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Utah	January 9, 1882	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Washington	1st Monday October, 1883	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Wyoming	January 10, 1882	$4 per day	12	2	24	2	40	B.

* The session of the General Assembly begins in Newport annually on the last Tuesday in May, with an adjournment annually to Providence.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

[Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPS.]

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Salaries.	Length of term in years.	Term expires.	Time of holding elections.
1 Alabama	Montgomery	*R. W. Cobb*	$3,000	2	Dec. 1, 1882	1st Monday August, 1882.
2 Arkansas	Little Rock	*Thomas J. Churchill*	3,000	2	Jan. 13, 1883	1st Monday September, 1882.
3 California	Sacramento	George C. Perkins	6,000	3	Jan. 1883	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
4 Colorado	Denver	Frederick D. Pitkin	3,000	2	Jan. 13, 1883	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
5 Connecticut	Hartford	Hobart B. Bigelow	2,000	2	Jan. 1883	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
6 Delaware	Dover	*John W. Hall*	2,000	2	Jan. 18 3	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
7 Florida	Tallahassee	*William D. Bloxham*	3,500	4	Jan. 1885	1st Tuesday November, 1882.
8 Georgia	Atlanta	*Alfred H. Colquitt*	3,000	4	Jan. 1885	1st Wednesday October, 1882.
9 Illinois	Springfield	Shelby L. Cullom	6,000	4	Jan. 1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
10 Indiana	Indianapolis	Albert G. Porter	5,000	4	Jan. 10, 1885	2d Tuesday November, 1882.
11 Iowa	Des Moines	B. R. Sherman	3,000	2	Jan. 1884	2d Tuesday October, 1882.
12 Kansas	Topeka	John P. St. John	3,000	2	Jan. 9, 1883	2d Tuesday November, 1882,
13 Kentucky	Frankfort	*Luke P. Blackburn*	5,000	2	Sept. 1883	1st Monday August, 1883.
14 Louisiana	New Orleans	*Samuel D. McEnery*	4,000	4	2dTue. Apr. 84	April, 1884.
15 Maine	Augusta	HARRIS M. PLAISTED	2,000	2	Jan. 1883	2d Monday September, 1882.
16 Maryland	Annapolis	*William T. Hamilton*	4,500	4	Jan. 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '83.
17 Massachusetts	Boston		4,000	2	Jan. 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '83.
18 Michigan	Lansing	David H. Jerome	1,000	2	Dec. 31, 1882	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
19 Minnesota	St. Paul	Lucius F. Hubbard	3,800	2	Jan. 10, 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.
20 Mississippi	Jackson	*Robert Lowry*	4,000	4	Jan. 1886	2d Tuesday November, 1885.
21 Missouri	Jefferson City	*Thomas J. Crittenden*	5,000	4	Jan. 1885	November, 1882.
22 Nebraska	Lincoln	Albinus Nance	2,500	2	Jan. 1883	Tuesday after Monday Nov., 1882.
23 Nevada	Carson City	John H. Kinkead	6,000	4	Jan. 1883	1st Tuesday November, 1882.
24 New Hampshire	Concord	Charles H Bell	1,000	2	June 6, 1883	November 7, 1882
25 New Jersey	Trenton	*George C. Ludlow*	5,000	3	3d M. Jan. 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., '82.

26 New York	Albany	Alonzo B. Cornell	10,000	3	Dec. 31, 1882	November 7, 1882.
27 North Carolina	Raleigh	*T. J. Jarvis*	3,000	4	Jan. 1, 1885	Tuesday of 1st Monday Nov. 1882.
28 Ohio	Columbus	Charles Foster	4,000	2	Jan. 1881	2d Tuesday October, 1882.
29 Oregon	Salem	*William W. Thayer*	1,500	4	Sept. 13, 1882	1st Monday June, 1882.
30 Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Henry M. Hoyt	10,000	4	3d Tue Jan '83	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov., 1882
31 Rhode Island	Newport and Prov	Albert H. Littlefield	1,000	1	May 30, 1882	April 6, 1882.
32 South Carolina	Columbia	*Johnson Hagood*	3,500	2	Jan. 1883	Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov., 1882.
33 Tennessee	Nashville	Alvin Hawkins	4,000	2	Jan. 1883	November, 1882.
34 Texas	Austin	*O. M. Roberts*	4,000	2	Jan. 1883	Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov., 1882.
35 Vermont	Montpelier	Roswell Farnham	1,000	2	Oct. 1882	2d Tuesday September, 1882.
36 Virginia	Richmond	*William E. Cameron*	5,000	....	.....	.....
37 West Virginia	Wheeling	*J. B. Jackson*	2,700	4	Mar. 4, 1885	October, 1884.
38 Wisconsin	Madison	J. M. Rusk	5,000	2	Jan. 1884	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov., 1883.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.‡

Alaska	Not organized	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Arizona	Prescott	.....	$2,600	*	.....	November 7, 1882.
Dakota	Yankton	N. G. Ordway	3,000	*	.....	1st Tuesday November, 1882.
Idaho	Boise City	John B. Neil	2,600	*	.....	1st Tuesday November, 1882.
Indian Territory	Not organized	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Montana	Helena	Benj. F. Potts	2,600	*	.....	2d Tuesday November, 1882.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Lionel A. Sheldon	2,600	*	.....	1st. Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov., 1882.
Utah	Salt Lake City	Eli H. Murray	2,600	*	.....	August 6, 1882.
Washington	Olympia	Wm. A. Newell	2,600	*	.....	Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov., 1882.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	John W. Hoyt	2,600	*	.....	Tues. after 1st Mon. Nov. 1882.

*At pleasure of the president of the U. S. ‡Delegates entitled to seats in the House of Representatives but have no vote.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CITY.	COUNTY.	Chapter, year and date of approval of acts of incorporation.
Ahnapee	Kewaunee	Chap. 120, Laws of 1879...Feb. 28
Appleton	Outagamie	Chap. 132, P. & L. L. 1857...March 2
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Chap. 143, P. & L. L. 1856...March 18
Beloit	Rock	Chap. 452, P. & L. L. 1856...March 31
Berlin	Green Lake	Chap. 330, P. & L. L. 1857...March 6
Boscobel	Grant	Chap. 148, Laws of 1873...March 12
Buffalo	Buffalo	Chap. 197, P. & L. L. 1859...March 18
Centralia	Wood	Chap. 275, Laws of 1874...March 12
Chilton	Calumet	Chap. 89, Laws of 1877...March 1
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Chap. 440, P. & L. L. 1869...March 11
Columbus	Columbia	Chap. 57, Laws of 1874...Feb. 26
Darlington	La Fayette	Chap. 30, Laws of 1877...Feb. 23
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Chap. 16, P. & L. L. 1872...March 2
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Chap. 132, P. & L. L. 1852...April 1
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Chap. 247, Laws of 1878...March 17
Fort Howard	Brown	Chap. 164, Laws of 1873...March 14
Grand Rapids	Wood	Chap. 247, P. & L. L. 1869...March 6
Green Bay	Brown	Chap. 80, P. & L. L. 1854...Feb. 27
Hudson	St. Croix	Chap. 519, P. & L. L. 1856...Oct. 13
Janesville	Rock	Chap. 93, P. & L. L. 1853...March 19
Jefferson	Jefferson	Chap. 263, Laws of 1878...March 19
Kenosha	Kenosha	Chap. 123, P. & L. L. 1850...Feb. 8
La Crosse	La Crosse	Chap. 134, P. & L. L. 1856...March 14
Lancaster	Grant	Chap. 218, Laws of 1878...March 6
Madison	Dane	Chap. 75, P. & L. L. 1856...March 4
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Chap. 275, P. & L. L. 1870...March 12
Menasha	Winnebago	Chap. 127, Laws of 1874...March 5
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Chap. 164, P. & L. L. 1846...June 31
Mineral Point	Iowa	Chap. 131, P. & L. L. 1857...March 2
Neenah	Winnebago	Chap. 151. Laws of 1873...March 9
New London	Waupaca	Chap. 162, Laws of 1877...March 7
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Chap. 59, Laws of 1875...Feb. 25
Oconto	Oconto	Chap. 449, P. & L. L. 1869...March 11
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Chap. 118, P. & L. L. 1853...March 25
Platteville	Grant	Chap. 83, Laws of 1880...March 6
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Chap. 193, Laws of 1877...March 7
Portage	Columbia	Chap. 125, P. & L. L. 1854...March 10
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Chap. 21, P. & L. L. 1872...March 6
Prescott	Pierce	Chap. 404, P. & L. L. 1857...March 9
Racine	Racine	Page *80, P. & L. L. 1848...Aug. 8
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Chap. 72, P. & L. L. 1858...March 20
Seymour	Outagamie	Chap. 241, Laws of 1879...March 5
Shawano	Shawano	Chap. 278, Laws of 1874...March 12
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Chap. 94, P. & L. L. 1853...March 19
Stevens Point	Portage	Chap. 267, P. & L. L. 1858...May 17
Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Chap 158, Laws of 1878...March 12
Watertown	Dodge Jefferson	Chap. 45, P. & L. L. 1853...March 3
Waupaca	Waupaca	Chap. 258, Laws of 1875...March 5
Waupun	Fond du Lac Dodge	Chap. 195, Laws of 1878...March 15
Wausau	Marathon	Chap. 232, Laws of 1873...March 18

* Laws passed by the first State Legislature.

United States Government.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT.

	Salary.
Chester A. Arthur, of New York	$50,000

VICE PRESIDENT.*

David Davis, of Illinois	8,000

THE CABINET.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New York, Secretary of State	8,000
Charles J. Folger, of New York, Secretary of Treasury	8,000
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War	8,000
William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of Navy	8,000
Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of Interior	8,000
Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General	8,000
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General	8,000

From March fourth to the death of President Garfield the list stood:

PRESIDENT.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

VICE PRESIDENT.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

THE CABINET.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State.
William Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of Treasury.
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War.
William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of Navy.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, Secretary of Interior.
Thomas L. James, of New York, Postmaster General.
Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

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* David Davis was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate on October 13th, by a vote of 36 against 34 for Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. As President *pro tem* of the Senate, he became acting Vice President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

		Salary.
J. C. Bancroft Davis...	Assistant Secretary of State	$1,500
William Hunter.....	Second Assistant Secretary of State	3,500
Henry F. French.....	Assistant Treasurer	4,500
O. H. Irish	Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	4,500
James G. Hill.....	Supervising Architect	4,500
Wm. Lawrence	First Comptroller	5,000
William W. Upton	Second Comptroller	5,000
Henry C. Johnson	Commissioner of Customs	4,000
Robert M. Reynolds. .	First Auditor	3,600
Orange Ferris.	Second Auditor	3,600
E. W. Keightley.....	Third Auditor	3,600
James Gilfillan	Treasurer	6,000
Blanche K. Bruce	Register of Treasury	4,000
John J. Knox.....	Comptroller of the Currency	5,000
Green B. Raum	Commissioner of Internal Revenue	6,000
Horatio C. Burchard..	Director of the Mint	4,500
Kenneth Rayner.....	Solicitor of the Treasury	4,500
Joseph Nimmo, Jr....	Chief of Bureau of Statistics	3,000
Francis Hatton	First Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
Richard A. Elmer.....	Second Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
Abraham D. Hazen....	Third Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
Alonzo Bell..	Assistant Secretary of the Interior	3,500
Noah C. McFarland...	Commissioner of Land Office	4,000
Wm. W. Dudley.....	Commissioner of Pensions	5,000
Hiram Price.	Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3,500
George B. Loring.	Commissioner of Agriculture	4,000
John Eaton.....	Commissioner of Education	3,000
Charles W. Seaton	Superintendent of Census	5,000
Samuel F. Phillips....	Solicitor-General	7,000
Thomas Simons.....	Assistant Attorney-General	5,000
John D. Defrees...	Public Printer	3,000

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Republicans (in roman), 37; Democrats (in *italics*), 37; Readjuster, 1; Independent, 1; total, 76.

	T. exp.
ALABAMA.	
John T. Morgan	1883
James L. Pugh	1885
ARKANSAS.	
A. H. Garland	1883
James D. Walker	1885
CALIFORNIA.	
James T. Farley	1885
J. F. Miller	1887
COLORADO.	
Henry M. Teller	1883
N. P. Hill	1885
CONNECTICUT.	
Orville H. Platt	1885
Joseph Hawley	1887
DELAWARE.	
Eli Saulsbury	1883
Thos. F. Bayard	1887
FLORIDA.	
Wilkinson Call	1885
Charles W. Jones	1887
GEORGIA.	
Benj. H. Hill	1883
Joseph E. Brown	1885
ILLINOIS.	
DAVID DAVIS (IND.)	1883
John A. Logan	1885
INDIANA.	
Daniel W. Voorhees	1885
Benj. Harrison	1887
IOWA.	
James W. McDill	1883
William B. Allison	1885
KANSAS.	
Preston B Plumb	1883
John J. Ingalls	1885
KENTUCKY.	
James B. Beck	1883
John S. Williams	1885
LOUISIANA.	
William P. Kellogg	1883
Benj. F. Jonas	1885
MAINE.	
William P. Frye	1883
Eugene Hale	1887
MARYLAND.	
James B. Groome	1885
Arthur P. Gorman	1887
MASSACHUSETTS.	
George F. Hoar	1883
Henry L. Dawes	1887
MICHIGAN.	
Thomas W. Ferry	1883
O. D. Conger	1887
MINNESOTA.	
William Windom	1883
S. J. R. McMillan	1887
MISSISSIPPI.	
L. Q. C. Lamar	1883
John Z. George	1887
MISSOURI.	
George G. Vest	1885
Francis M. Cockrell	1887
NEBRASKA.	
Alvin Saunders	1883
C. H. Van Wyck	1887
NEVADA.	
John P. Jones	1885
J. G. Fair	1887
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Edward H. Rollins	1883
Henry W. Blair	1885
NEW JERSEY.	
John R. McPherson	1883
W. J. Sewell	1887
NEW YORK.	
E. G. Lapham	1885
Warner Miller	1887
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Matt. W. Ransom	1883
Zebulon B. Vance	1885
OHIO.	
George H. Pendleton	1885
John Sherman	1887
OREGON.	
Lafayette Grover	1883
James H. Slater	1885
PENNSYLVANIA.	
J. Donald Cameron	1885
John I. Mitchell	1887
RHODE ISLAND.	
Henry B. Anthony	1883
Nelson W. Aldrich	1887
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Matthew C. Butler	1883
Wade Hampton	1885
TENNESSEE.	
Isham G. Harris	1883
Howell E. Jackson	1887
TEXAS.	
Richard Coke	1883
S. B. Maxey	1887
VERMONT.	
Justin S. Morrill	1885
George F. Edmunds	1887
VIRGINIA.	
John W. Johnston	1883
WILLIAM MAHONE (READ.)	1887
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry G. Davis	1883
J. N. Camden	1887
WISCONSIN.	
Angus Cameron	1885
Philetus Sawyer	1887

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans (in Roman), 147; regular democrats (in *italics*), 135; Readjusters, 2; Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 9. Total, 293; majority 147.

ALABAMA.
1. *Thos. H. Herndon.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.*
3. *William C. Oates.*
4. *Charles M. Shelley.*
5. *Thomas Williams.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *Joseph Wheeler.*

ARKANSAS.
1. *Poindexter Dunn.*
2. *James K. Jones.*
3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Wm. S. Rosecrans.*
2. Horace F. Page.
3. *Charles P. Berry.*
4. R. Pacheco.

COLORADO.
James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. John R. Buck.
2. *James Phelps.*
3. John T. Wait.
4. Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.
Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.
1. *R. H. M. Davidson.*
2. *Jesse J. Finley.*

GEORGIA.
1. *George R. Black.*
2. *Henry G. Turner.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Hugh M. Buchanan.*
5 *N. J. Hammond.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *J. C. Clements.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Emory Speer.*

ILLINOIS.
1. William Aldrich.
2. George R. Davis.
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. John C. Sherwin.
5. Robt. M. A. Hawk.
6. T. J. Henderson.
7. William Cullen.
8. Lewis E. Payson.
9. John H. Lewis.
10. Benjamin F. Marsh.
11. *James W. Singleton.*
12. *Wm M. Springer.*
13. Deitrich C. Smith.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *Sam'l W. Moulton.*
16. *W. A. J. Sparks.*
17. *Wm. R. Morrison.*

ILLINOIS — con.
18. John R. Thomas.
19. *R. W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.
1. William Heilman.
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*
3. *S. M. Stockstager.*
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. *Courtney C. Matson.*
6. Thomas M. Browne.
7. Stanton J. Peelle.
8. R. B. F. Pierce.
9. Godlove S. Orth.
10. Mark L. De Motte.
11. George W. Steele.
12. *Walpole G. Colerick.*
13. William H. Calkins.

IOWA.
1. Moses A. McCoid.
2. S. S. Farwell.
3. Thomas Updegraff.
4. N. C. Deering.
5. Wm. G. Thompson.
6. Madison E. Cutts.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn
9. Cyrus C. Carpenter.

KANSAS.
1. J. A. Anderson.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.
3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Oscar Turner.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *P. B. Thompson, Jr.*
9. John D. White.
10. *Elijah C. Phister.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. Chester B. Durrell.
4. *N. C. Blanchard.*
5. *J. Floyd King.*
6. *E. W. Robertson.*

MAINE.
1. Thomas B. Reed.
2. N. W. Dingley, Jr.
3. Stephen D. Lindsay.
4. GEORGE W. LADD.
5. T. R. MURCH.

MARYLAND.
1. *Geo. W. Covington.*
2. *J. Fred C. Talbott.*
3. *Felter S. Hoblitzell.*

MARYLAND — con.
4. *Robert M. McLane.*
5. *A. G. Chapman.*
6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benj. H. Harris.
3. A. A. Ranney.
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. Selwyn Z. Bowman.
6. Eben F. Stone.
7. William A. Russell.
8. John W. Candler.
9. William W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. Geo. D. Robinson

MICHIGAN.
1. Henry W. Lord.
2. Edwin Willits.
3. Edward S. Lacey.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. George W. Weber.
6. O. L. Spaulding.
7. John T. Rich.
8. Roswell G. Horr.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. Wm. D. Washburn.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*
3. *H. D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.
1. *Martin L. Clardy.*
2. *Thomas Allen.*
3. *R. Graham Frost.*
4. *Loundes H. Davis.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. IRA S. HAZELTINE.
7. THERON M. RICE.
8. Robt. T. Van Horn.
9. NICHOLAS FORD.
10. J. H. BURROWS.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *William H. Hatch.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.
Edward K. Valentine

NEVADA.
George W. Cassidy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Joshua G. Hall.
2. James F. Briggs.
3. Ossian Ray.

NEW JERSEY.

1. George M. Robeson.
2. John H. Brewer.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Henry S. Harris.*
5. John Hill.
6. Phineas Jones.
7. *A. A. Hardenburgh.*

NEW YORK.

1. *Perry Belmont.*
2. *Wm. E. Robinson.*
3. J. HYATT SMITH.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Benjamin Wood.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Philip H. Dugro.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *John Hardy.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Roswell P. Flower.*
12. *Waldo Hutchins.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. *Lewis Beach.*
15. Thomas Cornell.
16. *Michael N. Nolan.*
17. Walter A. Wood.
18. John Hammond.
19. Abraham X. Parker.
20. George West.
21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr.
22. C. R. Skinner.
23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
24. Joseph Mason.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. J. W. Wadsworth.
28. J. W. Dwight.
29. D. P. Richardson.
30. John Van Voorhis.
31. Richard Crowley.
32. *Jonathan Scoville.*
33. Henry Van Aernam.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *Louis C. Latham.*
2. Orlando Hubbs.
3. *J. W. Schackelford.*
4. *Walter R. Cox.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Clement Dowd.*
7. *Robert M. Armfield.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. Ben. Butterworth.
2. Thomas L. Young.
3. Henry L. Morey.

OHIO — CON.

4. Emanuel Schultz.
5. *Benj. Le Fevre.*
6. James M. Ritchie.
7. *John P. Leedom.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. J. S. Robinson.
10. John B. Rice.
11. Henry S. Neal.
12. *G. L. Converse.*
13. *Gibson Atherton.*
14. *George W. Geddes.*
15. Rufus R. Dawes.
16. J. T. Updegraff.
17. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
18. A. S. McClure.
19. Ezra B. Taylor.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

M. C. George.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry D. Bingham.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. William Godshalk.
8. *Daniel Ermentrout.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *William Mutchler.*
11. *Robert Klotz.*
12. J. A. Scranton.
13. C. N. BRUMM.
14. Samuel F. Barr.
15. C. C. Jadwin.
16. R. J. C. Walker.
17. J. M. Campbell.
18. Horatio G. Fisher.
19. *F. E. Beltzhoover.*
20. *Andrew G. Curtin.*
21. *Morgan R. Wise.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Schallenberger.
25. JAMES MOSGROVE.
26. Samuel H. Miller.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Henry J. Spooner.
2. Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *John S. Richardson.*
2. *Samuel Dibble.*

SOUTH CAROLINA — CON.

3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *John H. Evins.*
5. *George D. Tillman.*

TENNESSEE.

1. A. H. Pettibone.
2. Leonidas C. Houck.
3. *George G. Dibrell.*
4. *Benton McMillen.*
5. *Richard Warner.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *C. B. Simonton.*
10. William R. Moore.

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *D. B. Culberson.*
3. *Olin Wellborn.*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. GEORGE W. JONES.
6. *Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. James M. Tyler.
3. William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

1. *George T. Garrison.*
2. John F. Dezendorf.
3. *George D. Wise.*
4. Joseph Jorgensen.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *John R. Tucker.*
7. JOHN PAUL, RE.
8. *John S. Barbour.*
9. A. FULKERSON, RE.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *John B. Hoge.*
3. *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Chas. G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazleton.
4. *Peter V. Deuster.*
5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
6. Richard Guenther.
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	BORN IN.	APPOINTED FROM.	SALARY
William T. Sherman	General .	Ohio	Mil. Ac...	$13,500
Phillip H. Sheridan	Lt. Gen...	Ohio	Mil. Ac...	11,000
Winfield S. Hancock	Maj. Gen.	Penn	Mil. Ac...	7,500
John M. Schofield	Maj. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	7,500
Irvin McDowell	Maj. Gen.	Ohio	Mil. Ac...	7,500
John Pope	Brig. Gen.	Kentucky.	Mil Ac...	5,500
Oliver O. Howard	Brig. Gen.	Maine ...	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Alfred H. Terry	Brig. Gen.	Conn	Conn	5,500
Edward O. C. Ord	Brig. Gen.	Maryland.	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Christopher C. Augur	Brig. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	5,500
George Crook	Brig. Gen.	Ohio	Mil. Ac...	5,500
Byt. Maj. Richard C. Drum	Adjt. Gen.	Penn	Mil. Ac...	*....
Byt. Maj. Delos B. Sacket	Insp. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	*....
Byt. Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs	Q. M. Gen.	Georgia...	Mil. Ac...	*....
Brig. Gen. Robert Macfeely	Com. Gen.	Penn	Mil. Ac...	*....
Byt. Maj. Gen. Jos. K. Barnes	Surg. Gen.	Penn	Penn	*....
Brig. Gen. Nathan W. Brown	P. M. Gen.	New York	Mil. Ac...	*....
Brig. Gen. Stephen V. Benet	Ch. of Or.	Florida	Mil. Ac...	*....
Byt. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright	Ch. Engrs.	Conn	Mil. Ac...	*....
Byt. Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Hazen	Ch. Sig. Of	Vermont	New York	*...

*Pay of rank in the army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	WHENCE APPOINTED.	SALARY
David D. Porter	Admiral	Pennsylvania	$13,500
Stephen C. Rowan	Vice Admiral	Ohio	9,000
John Rodgers	Rear Admiral	Dist. Columbia	6,000
John L. Worden	Rear Admiral	New York	6,000
Andrew Bryson	Rear Admiral	New York	6,000
John B. Clitz	Rear Admiral	New York	6,000
C. R. P. Rodgers	Rear Admiral	Connecticut	6,000
Thos. H. Stevens	Rear Admiral	New York	6,000
Thos. H. Patterson	Rear Admiral	Dist. Columbia	6,000
John C. Howell	Rear Admiral	New Jersey	6,000
Edward T. Nichols	Rear Admiral	Georgia	6,000
Robert H. Wyman	Rear Admiral	New Hampshire	6,000
George B. Balch	Rear Admiral	Alabama	6,000

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	TITLE.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	SALARY
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.			
Thos. O. Osborn....	Minister Resident....	Buenos Ayres....	$7,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
William Walter Phelps..	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM.			
James O. Putnam.....	Minister Resident....	Brussels.....	7,500
BOLIVIA.			
Charles Adams.....	Min. Res. and C. Gen.	La Paz.....	5,000
BRAZIL.			
Thomas A. Osborn	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Rio de Janeiro....	12,000
CENTRAL AMER. STATES.			
Cornelius B. Logan.....	Minister Resident....	Guatemala.....	10,000
CHILI.			
.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA.			
.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Pekin.....	12,000
COLOMBIA, U. S. OF.			
George Many.....	Minister Resident....	Bogota.....	7,500
DENMARK.			
Charles Payson	Charge-d'Affaires.....	Copenhagen.....	5,000
FRANCE.			
Levi P. Morton..	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Paris	17,500
GERMANY.			
.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Berlin	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN.			
James Russell Lowell...	Env. Ex and M. Plen.	London.....	17,500
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
J. M. Comly.....	Minister Resident....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI.			
John M. Langston.....	M. Res. and Con. Gen.	Port au Prince....	7,500
ITALY.			
George P. Marsh.....	Env. Ex. and M. Plen.	Rome.....	12,000

Diplomatic Officers of the United States — continued.

COUNTRY.	TITLE.	WHERE EMPLOYED.	SALARY
JAPAN.			
John A. Bingham	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Yeddo	$12,000
LIBERIA.			
Henry H. Garnet	M. Res. and Con. Gen.	Monrovia.....	4,000
MEXICO.			
Philip H. Morgan	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Mexico	12,000
NETHERLANDS.			
James Birney	Minister Resident....	The Hague	7,500
PARAGUAY & URUGUAY.			
John C. Caldwell.....	Charge-de'Affaires....	Montevideo	5,000
PERU.			
Stephen A. Hulbert	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Lima	10,000
PORTUGAL.			
B njamin Moran.....	Charge-de'Affairs.....	Lisbon	5,000
RUSSIA.			
.....	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	St. Petersburg ...	17,500
SPAIN.			
Hannibal Hamlin	Env. Ex. & Min. Plen.	Madrid	12,000
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.			
John L. Stevens.....	Minister Resident....	Stockholm	7,500
SWITZERLAND.			
Michael J. Cramer	Charge-de'Affairs.....	Berne	5,000
TURKEY.			
Lewis Wallace.....	Minister Resident....	Constantinople...	7,500
VENEZUELA.			
George W. Carter	Minister Resident....	Caraccas.....	7,500

APPORTIONMENT UNDER TENTH CENSUS.

[Present apportionment (293), and proposed apportionment under census of 1880 from 293 to 325 representatives, based on a population of 49,371,340 in the states.]

STATES.	Pres. No.	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308
Alabama	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Arkansas	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
California	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Illinois	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Indiana	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Iowa	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kansas	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kentucky	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Louisiana	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maine	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Michigan	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minnesota	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mississippi	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Nebraska	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New York	33	30	30	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	32
North Carolina	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Ohio	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Virginia	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
West Virginia	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wisconsin	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Apportionment under Tenth Census — continued.

STATES.	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325
Alabama	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Arkansas	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
California	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Illinois	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Indiana	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kansas	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Kentucky	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maine	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Minnesota	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mississippi	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New York	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	34
North Carolina	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ohio	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Vermont	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Virginia	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
W. Virginia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wisconsin	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9

The House of Representatives, March 3, 1881 — yeas 136, nays 123 — adopted 319 as the number of Representatives; but the bill was not reached in the Senate, and the subject will come before the Forty-Seventh Congress.

The Judiciary.

THE JUDICIARY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio.....	Chief Justice	$10,500
Horace Gray.....	Mass.....	Associate Justice	10,000
Ward Hunt.....	New York....	Associate Justice	10,000
William B. Woods	Alabama	Associate Justice ...	10,000
Joseph P. Bradley.....	New Jersey ..	Associate Justice....	10,000
Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio.....	Associate Justice	10,000
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	Associate Justice	10,000
John M. Harlan	Kentucky	Associate Justice	10,000
Stephen J. Field	California	Associate Justice	10,000

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuits.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
First	John Lowell	Boston, Mass.....	$6,000
Second	Samuel Blatchford	New York City....	6,000
Third	William McKennan	Washington, Pa	6,000
Fourth	Hugh L. Bond.....	Baltimore, Md.....	6,000
Fifth	D. A. Pardee	New Orleans, La...	6,000
Sixth	John Baxter	Knoxville, Tenn....	6,000
Seventh	Thomas Drummond.....	Chicago, Ill	6,000
Eighth	Geo. W. McCrary.....	Keokuk, Iowa.....	6,000
Ninth	Lorenzo Sawyer.....	San Francisco, Cal.	6,000

CIRCUITS.

First..... Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second .. . New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third..... Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth .... Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, N. Carolina and S. Carolina.
Fifth ..... Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth ..... Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh ... Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth. ... Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Colorado.
Ninth..... California, Oregon and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—CHARLES E. DYER, RACINE.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.
AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.
SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown,	Kenosha,	Oconto,	Walworth,
Calumet,	Kewaunee,	Outagamie,	Washington.
Dodge,	Manitowoc,	Ozaukee,	Waukesha,
Door,	Marinette,	Racine,	Waupaca,
Fond du Lac,	Marquette,	Shawano,	Waushara,
Green Lake,	Milwaukee,	Sheboygan,	Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.
AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.
SPECIAL TERM—At Madison, first Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Price,
Ashland,	Douglas,	La Fayette,	Richland,
Barron,	Dunn,	Lincoln,	Rock,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Taylor,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Trempealeau.
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Jefferson,	Portage,	Wood.
Crawford,	Juneau,		

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	$5,000	April, 1892
WILLIAM PENN LYON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1884
HARLOW S ORTON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1888
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1886
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	April, 1890

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

Terms of Court at Madison.

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

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT *showing the Names and Post Office Address of the Circuit Judges, and times and places for holding Circuit Courts, in the several Counties in Wisconsin.*

Salary of Circuit Judges $3,000 per annum.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN T. WENTWORTH, RACINE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1884.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Walworth ...	2d Monday in February ... 2d Monday in June ..... 2d Monday in September..	Elkhorn.....	Ch. 32, 1879.
Racine	2d Monday in March ..... 3d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in October.....	Racine	Ch. 32, 1879.
Kenosha.....	2d Monday in April ... ... 1st Monday in August. ... 2d Monday in November..	Kenosha	Ch. 32, 1879.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Chapter* 32, *Laws of* 1879.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—CHARLES A. HAMILTON, MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1888.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Milwaukee ..	2d Monday in January ... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June..... 1st Monday in October....	Milwaukee ..	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Waukesha...	3d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in June..... 1st Monday in December..	Waukesha ...	Sec. 2424, R. S,

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in this circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes.*

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—DAVID J. PULLING, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Calumet	2d Monday in May ..... } 2d Monday in December ... }	Chilton.....	Ch. 37, L. 1881.
Green Lake.	2d Monday in January..... } 1st Monday in June.. .. .. }	Dartford	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Winnebago ..	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April } Tues. after 4th Mon. in Nov. }	Oshkosh.....	Sec. 2424, R. S Ch. 61, L. 1879.

Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section* 2424. *Revised Statutes*.

At any special term of the circuit court in the third judicial circuit of this state, any and all business may be done, arising in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury.—*Chapter* 92, *Laws* 1879.

The circuit court of the county of Winnebago shall be deemed to be open for the transaction of business from the commencement of one regular term to the commencement of another, and an adjournment of the term from day to day shall not be necessary to the validity of any proceeding therein.—*Section* 1, *Chapter* 61, *Laws* 1879.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday of January 1887.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Sheboygan ..	3d Monday in April.. .... } 4th Monday in September.. }	Sheboygan ...	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Manitowoc ..	Tues. after 2d Mon. in Jan. } Tues. after 1st Mon. in June }	Manitowoc ...	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Kewaunee...	4th Monday in May..... } 3d Monday in October..... }	Kewaunee....	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Fond du Lac.	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Mar. } Tues. after 2d Mon. in Nov. }	Fond du Lac .	Ch. 63, L. 1881.

Every general term in the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, at which any and all business may be done, arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises, or is pending, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury. In the county of Fond du Lac, special terms for the whole circuit shall be held on Tuesday after the third Monday in February, and Tuesday after the first Monday in July, at which special terms any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending, not requiring the intervention of a jury.—*Chapter* 63, *Laws* 1881.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN, MINERAL POINT.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Grant	1st Tuesday in February ... } 1st Tuesday in September . }	Lancaster .. {	Sec 2424, R. S. Ch. 43, L. 1879.
Iowa	4th Tuesday in March .. .. } 1st Tuesday in October .... }	Dodgeville ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
La Fayette ..	4th Tuesday in June ..... } 1st Tuesday in December .. }	Darlington ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... } 4th Tuesday in October .... }	Richl'nd Cent	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... } 2d Tuesday in November .. }	Pr. du Chien .	Sec. 2424, R. S.

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit. — *Sec.* 2424, *R. S.*

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPEALEAU.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Clark.....	1st Monday in March..... } 1st Monday in September.. }	Neillsville ..	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Jackson	3d Monday in March ..... } 3d Monday in September. .. }	Bl'k Riv. Falls	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
La Crosse ...	2d Monday in May..... } 2d Monday in November ... }	La Crosse	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Monroe.....	1st Monday in April..... } 1st Monday in October..... }	Sparta	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Trempealeau	2d Monday in June..... } 2d Monday in December ... }	Whitehall	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Vernon..	4th Monday in April ..... } 3d Monday in October.. ... }	Viroqua	Ch. 35, L. 1881.

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson and Trempealeau shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held. — *Section* 1, *chapter* 35, *Laws of* 1881.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GILBERT L. PARK, STEVENS POINT.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Portage	1st Tuesday in March 2d Tuesday in November	Stevens Point	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Marathon	2d Tuesday in April 1st Tuesday in October	Wausau	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in January 4th Tuesday in May	Waupaca	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Wood	1st Tuesday in May 1st Tuesday in December	Grand Rapids.	C. 159, L. 1881.
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March 3d Tuesday in September	Wautoma	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Lincoln	4th Tuesday in February 4th Tuesday in September.	Merrill	Ch. 5, L. 1881.
Price	Attached to Taylor Co. for judicial purposes.	.....	Ch. 103, L. 1879.
Taylor	1st Tuesday in February 1st Tuesday in September	Medford	Sec. 2424, R. S.

Each and every general term of the circuit court held in the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca and Wood, shall be special terms for the whole seventh judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising or pending in said circuit, or any of the counties therein, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact.—*Chapter* 9, *Laws* 1879.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Buffalo	4th Monday in February 4th Monday in October	Alma	Ch. 52, 1879.
Dunn	2d Monday in March 2d Monday in September	Menomonie	Ch. 52, 1879.
Eau Claire	4th Monday in March 4th Monday in September	Eau Claire	Ch. 52, 1879.
Pepin	3d Monday in April 3d Monday in October	Arkansaw	Ch. 52, 1879.
Pierce	2d Monday in June 2d Monday in December	Ellsworth	Ch. 52, 1879.
St. Croix	2d Monday in May 3d Monday in November	Hudson	Ch. 52, 1879.

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter named, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix county, on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn county, on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce county, on the first Monday of September — *Order of Judge Bundy, issued in compliance with the provisions of chap er* 52, *Laws* 1879.

Every general term of the eighth judicial circuit shall be a special term for the whole circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law and arising in some county other than the one in which such special terms shall be held.— *Chapter* 292, *Laws* 1881.

NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALVA STEWART, PORTAGE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Adams.....	3d Tuesday in January.....	Friendship....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June.....		
Columbia....	2d Tuesday in May..	Portage.....	Sec. 2424, R, S.
	2d Tuesday in December ...		
Dane.....	Monday after 1st Tuesday in April	Madison.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in July.....		
	2d Monday in November..		
Juneau	2d Monday in March.....	Mauston.....	Ch. 206, L. 1879
	3d Monday in October.....		
Sauk.....	2d Monday in March ...	Baraboo .. .	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Monday in September .		
Marquette...	Tuesday after first Monday in January	Montello.....	Ch. 238, L. 1881
	Tuesday after 3d Monday in June		

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county.— *Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE H. MYERS, APPLETON.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1886.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Brown... ...	4th Monday in January.....	Green Bay ..	Sec. 2424, R.S.
	1st Monday in March.....		Ch. 109, L. 1880
	3d Monday in September...		
Door..... ...	Tuesday after 3d Monday in February	Sturgeon Bay.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after 3d Monday in July.....		
Langlade....	Two terms each year	.....	Ch. 7, L. 1881.
Marinette....	2d Monday in December....	Marinette.....	Ch. 114, L. 1879
	2d Monday in May..		
Outagamie...	1st Monday in June...	Appleton.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Monday in November ...		
Oconto.....	2d Monday in April.....	Oconto	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Monday in October		
Shawano. ...	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January	Shawano	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after 4th Monday in June		

No jury shall be summoned for the January term in Brown county. Every term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie and Oconto, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial district.— *Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes.*

There shall be held in said county of Langlade two terms of the circuit court in each year, and until otherwise provided by law, such terms of court shall be held at such times as the circuit judge thereof shall designate. The judge of said court shall, after the passage and publication of this act, give public not ce of the times of holding said terms of court, by causing notice thereof to be published in some newspaper printed in said county of Langlade, at least six weeks prior to the three weeks immediately preceding the holding of said first terms of court, and the county board of said county shall provide a place for holding said court.—*Section* 11, *chapter* 7, *laws of* 1881.

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—HENRY D. BARRON, ST. CROIX FALLS.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Ashland.....	2d Monday in January..... 3d Monday in July	Ashland.....	Ch. 181, 1879.
Barron	4th Monday in April ..... 4th Monday in November..	Barron	Ch. 181, 1879.
Bayfield	3d Monday in January..... 2d Monday in July	Bayfield	Ch. 181, 1879.
Burnett	1st Wednesday in April ... 1st Wednesday in Novemb'r	Grantsburg...	Ch. 181, 1879.
Chippewa ...	1st Monday in June ..... 1st Monday in December...	Chippewa F'ls	Ch. 181, 1879.
Douglas	1st Monday in July ..... 4th Monday in October.....	Superior.....	Ch. 181, 1879.
Polk.....	2d Monday in April..... 2d Monday in November...	Osceola Mills.	Ch. 181, 1879.

Each term in the counties of Chippewa and Polk is a special term for the entire circuit where any business from any county in the circuit, not requiring the intervention of a jury, may be transacted. — *Chapter* 181, *Laws* 1879.

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—HARMON S. CONGER, JANESVILLE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Rock	4th Monday in January .... 4th Monday in April Wednesday after 1st Monday in November	Janesville	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Green	1st Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in June ..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Monroe.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Jefferson	1st Monday in February.... 2d Tuesday in June ..... 1st Monday in September...	Jefferson	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. — *Section* 2424, *Revised Statutes.*

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—A. SCOTT SLOAN, BEAVER DAM.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1888.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Dodge.....	1st Monday in September.. } 2d Monday in February.... }	Juneau.....	Ch. 37, L. 1881.
Ozaukee.....	4th Monday in September.. } 1st Monday in March..... }	Port Wash'gtn	Ch. 37, L. 1881.
Washington..	2d Monday in October..... } 3d Monday in March..... }	West Bend...	Ch. 37, L. 1881.

The term of office of the judge of the thirteenth circuit shall commence on the first Monday in January, 1882, and until that time the judge of the third judicial circuit shall continue to hold courts in the counties of Dodge, Ozaukee and Washington, in the same manner and at the same time and with the same force and effect as if this act had not been passed.—*Section* 8, *Chapter* 37, *Laws* 1881.

At any general or special term of the circuit court in the thirteenth judicial circuit, any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county in said circuit, which might be done at a general term in the several counties, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury.— *Chapter* 37, *Laws* 1881.

Wisconsin State Government.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
GOVERNOR.			
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Vernon.....	Ohio.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.			
Sam S. Fifield...	Ashland.....	Ashland....	Maine.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.			
L. J. Rusk	Viroqua	Vernon.....	Ohio.
EXECUTIVE CLERK.			
T. L. Hacker	Cottage Grove..	Dane	Ohio.
JANITOR.			
H. W. Lovejoy	Madison.....	Dane	New York.

ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Office.
Commander-in-Chief	J. M. Rusk	Viroqua	Governor.
Brigadier General...	Ch.nd. P. Chapman	Madison...	Adjutant General
Brigadier General...	Thomas Reynolds..	Madison ...	Quartermast'rGen
Brigadier General...	Henry Palmer.....	Janesville .	Surgeon General.
Colonel	Edwin E. Woodman	Baraboo ...	Aid de Camp and Chief Engineer.
Colonel	Gottlieb Schweitzer	Milwaukee .	Aid de Camp.
Colonel	Willard C. Bailey..	Green Bay..	Aid de Camp.
Colonel	H. D. Farquharson.	Boscobel ...	Aid de Camp.
Colonel	W. S. Stanley	Milwaukee .	Aid de Camp.
Colonel	L. J. Rusk	Viroqua	Aid de Camp and Military Secre'y

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Ernst G. Timme	Kenosha	Kenosha	Germany.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.			
Mortimer T. Park	Elkhorn	Walworth	Ohio.
WARRANT CLERK.			
Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh	Winnebago	New Bruns'k.
BOOK KEEPER			
D. H. Tullis	Madison	Dane	Ohio.
PRINTING CLERK.			
Charles A. Leith	Arcadia	Trempealeau	England.
ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER.			
Frederick W. Beckman	Kenosha	Kenosha	Germany.
REGISTRATION CLERK.			
Fanny M. Vilas	Madison	Dane	New York.
RECORDING CLERK.			
A. E. Bauer	Madison	Dane	Germany.
FILING CLERK.			
W. W. Jones	Madison	Dane	New York.
MAILING CLERK.			
L. J. Erdall	Madison	Dane	Norway.
JANITOR.			
Eugene Roberts	Madison	Dane	Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
STATE TREASURER.			
E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam	Dodge	New York.
ASSISTANT TREASURER.			
J. A. McFetridge	Baraboo	Sauk	New York.
BOOKKEEPER.			
Chas. Wedelstedt	Madison	Dane	Germany
DEPOSIT CLERK.			
W. B. Hazeltine	Beaver Dam	Dodge	New York.
CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.			
N. Konrad, Jr.	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Wisconsin.
MAILING CLERK.			
E. G. Lindeman	Madison	Dane	Germany.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Leander F. Fisby	West Bend	Washington	Ohio.
ASS'T ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Herbert W. Chynoweth	Madison	Dane	New York.
MAILING CLERK.			
Charles L. Billings	Cobb	Iowa	Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
STATE SUPERINTENDENT.			
Robert Graham	Oshkosh	Winnebago.	New York.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT			
Willard H. Chandler.....	Sun Prairie	Dane	Vermont.
CLERK AND MESSENGER.			
W. A. Thompson	Janesville . ..	Rock	Vermont.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.			
A. J. Turner.....	Portage.....	Columbia...	New York.
After February 15.			
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.....	Pierce	Norway.
CLERK.			
James H. Foster.	Koro	Winnebago.	Massachusetts
MAILING CLERK.			
Mark Smith.....	Linden	Iowa.....	Wisconsin.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.			
Phil. L. Spooner, Jr.	Madison	Dane	Indiana.
TEMPORARY CLERKS.			
Roger C. Spooner	Madison	Dane	Indiana.
Milo Woodbury	Madison	Dane	Wisconsin.
JANITOR.			
George Speckner	Madison	Dane	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
CHIEF CLERK.			
C. F. Fricke	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	New York.
CLERKS.			
C. M. Foresman	Madison	Dane	Ohio.
E. S. McBride	Madison	Dane	Ohio.
John Luchsinger	Monroe	Green	Switzerland.
Ole R. Oleson	Waupaca	Waupaca	Denmark.
Peter Fagg	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Holland.
B. J. Castle	Bl'k River Falls	Jackson	Ireland.
G. B. Carter	Platteville	Grant	England.
B. F. Cram	Madison	Dane	N.Hampshire.
MAILING CLERK.			
F. L. Phillips	Fox Lake	Dodge	England.
JANITOR.			
D. W. Hussong	Alma	Buffalo	New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Names and Offices.	Legal Residence.		Nativity.
	Post Office.	County.	
SUPERINTENDENT.			
W. H. Bennett	Mineral Point	Iowa	Wisconsin.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT			
W. H. Joslin	Richland Center	Richland	Michigan.
MESSENGER AND CLERK.			
Wm. J. Jones	Madison	Dane	Wales.
GAS AND KEY FITTER.			
E. R. Reed	Madison	Dane	Wisconsin.
ENGINEERS.			
Edwin Culver	Madison	Dane	Vermont.
E. Beard	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Maine.
FIREMEN.			
Anton Oleson	Madison	Dane	Norway.
Frank Smith	Brodhead	Green	Tennessee
CARPENTERS.			
S. E. Pearson	Madison	Dane	Massachus- ts
John C. Roth	Madison	Dane	Germany.
JANITOR.			
C. E. Hoyt	Madison	Dane	New York.
POLICE.			
Eugene Bowen	Whitewater	Walworth	Canada.
G. W. Baker	Viroqua	Vernon	New York.
E. Hickman	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Massachusetts
P. Delmar	Madison	Dane	Ireland.
I. E. Troan	Madison	Dane	Norway.

ROSTER BATTALION OFFICERS.

First Battalion.

(Composed of Janesville Guards, Bower City Rifles, Beloit City Guards, Delavan Guards and Custer Rifles.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	When Commissioned.
W. B. Britton	Lieut.-Colonel	Janesville	May 27, 1880.
H. H. McLenegan	Major	Beloit	May 27, 1880.
G. G. Chittenden	Surgeon	Janesville	April 16, 1881.
M. A. Newman	Adjutant	Janesville	Feb. 1, 1879.
C. E. Jones	Quartermaster	Beloit	April 16, 1881.

Second Battalion.

(Composed of Oshkosh Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, Fond du Lac Guards, and Evergreen City Guard.)

Gabe Bouck	Lieut.-Colonel	Oshkosh	Feb. 19, 1881.
C. A. Born	Major	Sheboygan	Feb. 19, 1881.
F. J. Wilkie	Surgeon	Fond du Lac	Feb. 19, 1881.
John Keneally	Quartermaster	Green Bay	Feb. 19, 1881.

Third Battalion.

(Composed of Governor's Guard, of La Crosse, La Crosse Light Guard, Unity Guard, Sherman Guard, and Mauston Light Guard.)

M. J. Moore	Lieut.-Colonel	La Crosse	May 19, 1881.
B. F. Parker	Major	Mauston	May 19, 1881.
D. R. Freeman	Surgeon		July 18, 1881.

Fourth Battalion.

(Composed of Governor's Guard, of Madison, Lake City Guard, Guppey Guard, Watertown Rifles, and Burchard Guard.)

Chand. P. Chapman	Lieut.-Colonel	Madison	May 19, 1881.
W. C. Spalding	Surgeon	Watertown	June 14, 1881.
William Helm	Adjutant	Madison	June 14, 1881.
E. C. Carnagie	Quartermaster	Portage	June 14, 1881.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Captain.	First Lieutenant.	Second Lieutenant	Where Organized.	When Organized.	No.
Appleton Light Infantry	J. H. Marston	H. C. Sloan	D. C. Pavey	Appleton	Oct. 27, 1881	75
Beloit City Guard	C. H. Parmely	E. J. Bending	M. T. Bois	Beloit	Aug. 31, 1877	88
Bayfield Rifles	R. D. Pike	J. T. Gargnon	F. M. Herrick	Bayfield	Feb. 5, 1873	58
Bower City Rifles	J. B. La Grange	John Andrews	C. E. Brown	Janesville	Aug. 18, 1878	73
Burchard Guard	O. F. Weaver	F. F. Congdon	John Carroll	Beaver Dam	Sept. 27, 1880	75
Custer Rifles	J. E. Bassett	J. D. Hogan	J. J. Rogers	Whitewater	July 7, 1877	65
Delavan Guard	Menson Vedder	C. T. Isham	R. J. Wilson	Delavan	April 26, 1880	60
Evergreen City Guard	C. A. Born	H. W. Trester	Robert Sym	Sheboygan	Nov. 4, 1877	88
Fond du Lac Guard	S. L. Brasted	C. J. Hunter	C. E. Dickinson	Fond du Lac	April 7, 1880	73
Governor's Guard	Chas. Wedelstedt.	John Heyl	Geo. Neckermann	Madison	May 15, 1875	64
Governor's Guard	F. J. Toeller.	F. X. Weigel	Henry Muth	La Crosse	Aug. 1, 1873	74
Guppey Guard	J. C. Britt	H. W. Orthman	J. B. Mills	Portage	June 23, 1877	82
Germania Guard	C. H. Mueller	Carl Krueger	Wm. Abraham	Wausau	Jan. 10, 1875	57
Garfield Guard	George E. Smith	P. J. Rice	J. Zimmermann	Racine	Aug. 3, 1881	72
Janesville Guard	H. A. Smith	M. A. Newman	C. F. Glass	Janesville	Aug. 5, 1878	76
Kosciusko Guard	F. J. Borchardt	Lucas Michalski	Martin Schubert	Milwaukee	Sept. 2, 1874	68
La Crosse Light Guard	F. A. Copeland	W. B. Webb	M. J. Pitkin	La Crosse	Aug. 13, 1878	82
Lake City Guard	C. P. Chapman	C. L. F. Kellogg	A. L. Burdick	Madison	May 27, 1879	67
Lincoln Guard	A. F. Dallman	C. W. G. Miller	Wm. Miller.	Milwaukee	May 2, 1881	67
Light Horse Squadron	W. A. Collins	George W. Peck	Geo. J. Schœffel	Milwaukee	April 26, 1880	66
Ludington Guard	T. J. George	G. R. Brewer	H. E. Knapp	Menomonie	Nov. 21, 1876	75
Manitowoc Volunteers	F. Becker	A. Schweitzer	W. Menge	Manitowoc	July 18, 1868	65
Mauston Light Guard	R. P. Powers	G. H. Winsor	Henry Schall	Mauston	Aug. 31, 1869	81
Oshkosh Guard	W. H. Patton.	H. W. Leach	Otto Laab	Oshkosh	Mar. 25, 1876	84
Oshkosh Rifles	J. N. Ruby	Frederick Herrick	M. Minnahen	Oshkosh	April 8, 1880	61
Prairie City Guard	F. N. Webster	J. E. Follett	L. S. Mason	Ripon	Dec. 2, 1881	66
Racine Light Guard	F. M. Reed	J. T. Vaughan	F. M. Roberts	Racine	April 6, 1881	66
Ripon Rifles	Hugo Schultz	Ferd. Fihl	Ed. Katt	Ripon	Mar. 28, 1876	64
Rankin Guard	W. H. Hemschemeyer.	Ole Benson	Emil Bæusch	Manitowoc	Dec. 29, 1881	74
Sheridan Guard	T. H. McGrath	J. E. Coogan	W. H. Halsey	Milwaukee	June 23, 1869	73
Sherman Guard	J. W. Ferguson	G. A. Ludington	Samuel Dixon	Neillsville	May 15, 1875	63
South Side Turner Rifles	T. C. Træumer	Albert Blend	George Schmele	Milwaukee	June 5, 1879	67
Unity Guard	J. H. Cook	G. W. Henderson	G. W. Ghoca	Unity	Nov. 15, 1879	83
Watertown Rifles	George Henze	C. F. Zautner	N. Bruegger	Watertown	July 5, 1880	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

State Board of Supervision.

		Term expires.
Charles Luling	Manitowoc	June 1, 1882.
James Bintliff	Darlington	June 1, 1883.
Charles D. Parker	Pleasant Valley	June 1, 1884.
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson	June 1, 1885.
Lewis A. Proctor	Milwaukee	June 1, 1886.
D. S. Comly	Madison	Secretary.
M. C. Clarke	Madison	Treasurer.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

		Term expires.
William W. Reed	Jefferson	April 1, 1882.
Andrew E. Elmore	Fort Howard	April 1, 1883.
John H. Vivian	Mineral Point	April 1, 1884.
Hiram H Giles	Madison	April 1, 1885.
Elizabeth B. Fairbanks	Milwaukee	April 1, 1886.
A. O. Wright	Fox Lake	Secretary.

Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

		Term expires.
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Madison	Honorary Mem. for Life.
J. M. Bingham	Chippewa Falls	1st Monday in Feb., 1882.
George H. Paul	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1882.
Elisha W. Keyes	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Linus B. Sale	Green Bay	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
William E. Carter	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
John G. McMynn	Racine	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Hiram Smith	Sheboygan Falls	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
Charles D. Parker	Pleasant Valley	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
William F. Vilas	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
George Koeppen	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.

Regents of Normal Schools.

		Term expires.
James McAlister	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1882.
Samuel M Hay	Oshkosh	1st Monday in Feb., 1882.
John Phillips	Stevens Point	1st Monday in Feb., 1882.
Abram D. Andrews	River Falls	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Willard H. Chandler	Sun Prairie	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Thompson D. Weeks	Whitewater	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Jonathan H. Evans	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
Carl Doerflinger	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
C. A. Hutchins	Fond du Lac	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

		Term expires.
John Favill	Madison	January 31, 1882.
E. L Griffin	Fond du Lac	January 31, 1883.
George F. Witter	Grand Rapids	January 31, 1884.
H. P. Strong	Beloit	January 31, 1885.
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	January 31, 1886.
James Bintliff	Darlington	January 31, 1887.

State Fish Commission.

		Term expires.
Philo Dunning	Madison	April 1, 1885.
James V. Jones	Oshkosh	April 1, 1886.
Mark Douglas	Melrose	April 1, 1887.
C. Hutchinson	Beetown	April 1, 1887.
C. L. Valentine	Janesville	April 1, 1887.

State Librarian.

John R. Berryman	Prairie du Chien	

State Historical Society.

Cadwallader C. Washburn	Madison	President.
Lyman C. Draper, LL.D	Madison	Corresponding Secretary.
R. M. Bashford	Madison	Recording Secretary.
A. H. Main	Madison	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie	Madison	Librarian.
Isabel Durrie	Madison	Assistant Librarian.
I. S. Bradley	Madison	Assistant Librarian.

State Agricultural Society.

Nicholas D. Fratt	Racine	President.
George E. Bryant	Madison	Secretary.
Cyrus Miner	Janesville	Treasurer.

State Horticultural Society.

J. M. Smith	Green Bay	President.
J. C. Plumb	Milton	Vice-President.
F. W. Case	Madison	Recording Secretary.
A. J. Phillips	West Salem	Corresponding Secretary.
M. Anderson	Cross Plains	Treasurer.

State Dairymen's Association.

C. R. Beach	Whitewater	President.
D. W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson	Secretary.
O. P. Clinton	Waukesha	Treasurer.

Adjutant General's Department.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Chapman	Madison	Adjutant General.
Captain Alfred H. Bright	Madison	Aid de Camp.

Quartermaster General's Department.

Col. Thomas Reynolds	Madison	Quartermaster General.
Peter B. Fields	Madison	Clerk to Q. M. General.

Trustees of Soldiers' Orphan's Home.

James Bintliff	Darlington	President.
Colwert K. Pier	Fond du Lac	Vice President.
William F. Vilas	Madison	
R. W. Burton	Janesville	Secretary.
The State Treasurer, *ex officio*		Treasurer.

State Treasury Agent.

Henry P. Fischer	Madison	During pleasure of Gov'r.

State Inspector of Illuminating Oils.

		Term Expires.
James T. Reeve	Appleton	April 1, 1882.

Commissioners of Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company.

Peter Houston	Cambria.
S. M. Carr	Portage.
John Steiner	Woodland.
D. W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Hugh McFarlane	Poynette.
Ira W. Bird	Madison.
Silas J. Seymour	Reedsburg.

State Board of Immigration.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honorable the Secretary of State.

APPOINTED.

J. A. Becher	Milwaukee	President.
J. M. Smith	Marathon	
K. Ostergren	Price	
Henry Baetz	Milwaukee	Secretary.

Timber Agents.

Dist.	*Names.*	*Post Office.*	*County.*
1	Charles E. Mears	Osceola Mills	Polk.
2	Edward Outhwaite	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
3	Myron H. McCord	Merrill	Lincoln.
4	V. M. Adams	West Salem	La Crosse.
5	William Wall	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
6	Edward Schofield	Oconto	Oconto.

Lumber Inspectors.

Dist.	*Names.*	*Post Office.*	*County.*
1	H. W. Lord	Grand Rapids	Wood.
2	Alexander Hyslop	Black River Falls	Jackson.
3	George B. Shaw	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
4	Philip B. Jewell	Hudson	St. Croix.
5			
6	Duncan L. McKay	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa
7	Richard H. Chute	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
8			
9	D. J. McKenzie	Alma	Buffalo.
10	John W. Miller	Wausau	Marathon.
11	John W. Meagher	Ashland	Ashland.
12	Lewis C. Thompson	Superior	Douglas.

Agent of St. Croix Land Grant.

Merton Herrick	Hudson	St. Croix.

Biographical Sketches.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, New York, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin in 1857; was a member of the state senate in 1863, '64, '71 and '72; was a member of the assembly in 1866 and '67, being 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 to succeed Matthew H. Carpenter and took his seat March 4, 1875; was elected to the same position March 10, 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew H. Carpenter. His term of office will expire March 4, 1885.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864: was elected to the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1880; was elected United States Senator January 26, 1881, as a republican, to succeed Angus Cameron, receiving 98 votes in joint legislative convention against 29 for James G. Jenkins, democrat, 1 for C. D. Parker, democrat, and 2 for C. C. Washburn, republican. His term of office will expire March 4, 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.

Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties. Population, 138,500.

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; was re-elected in 1870 and was twice chosen president *pro tempore* of that body; was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses and was elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican, receiving 19,014 votes against 11,782 votes for Clinton Babbitt, democrat.

Second District.

Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties. Population, 142,183.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, in 1863, '72 and '74; was a commissioner of the second district board of enrollment, from September, 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; and was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventy congress as a republican, receiving 16,041 votes against 14,390 for J. C. Gregory, democrat.

Third District.

Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties. Population 138,305.

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. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 11,695 votes against 11,603 for Owen King, greenbacker. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 16,236 votes against 12,941 votes for M. M. Cothren, democrat.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 177,437.

PETER VICTOR DEUSTER, of Milwaukee was born near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 13, 1831; receiving an elementary and academical education; the latter ended when he, in May, 1847, at the age of sixteen, sailed, with his parents, to the United States, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; after his arrival entered a printing office; shortly after serving his full apprenticeship he published and edited the first literary paper in Milwaukee, and in 1856 became editor and sole proprietor of "The Milwaukee See-Bote," a daily democratic paper, which last position he has held ever since; in 1862 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the state senate; and was elected to the forty-sixth congress as a democrat; and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 17,574 votes against 15,018 for Casper M. Sanger, republican.

Fifth District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties. Population, 164,495.

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 com-

menced practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; was district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1851 and 1855; postmaster at Fond du Lac in 1867; state senator in 1868 and 1869; delegate to National Democratic convention of 1860 and 1872; was the candidate of the war democracy for congress in 1862, and was the regular nominee of the Democratic Liberal and Reform caucus of the legislature of 1875 for the United States Senate. He entered the military service in 1862, and served as captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the 6th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; was commissioned brigadier general June 10, 1864, and served in that capacity until October 8, 1865. Actively participated in the following engagements in 1862: Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; in 1863, "Fitz Hugh's Crossing" — crossing the Rappahannock in open boats under heavy fire, and carrying the enemy's rifle pits on the opposite bank — and for which he was commended in general division orders and recommended by Major General Hooker for promotion to brigadier general — Chancellorsville and Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Crossing and the battles on Tolopotomy Creek. At the Chickahominy, in June, 1864, was specially assigned, though a junior colonel, to the command of the Iron Brigade and commanded it in the assault upon Petersburg, the battle of Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. Commanded the advance line in the battle of Dabney's Mill in February, 1865. Was complimented in the official report of his superiors at the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill. Was once severely wounded by a musket ball and once knocked off from his horse by a cannon ball, sustaining no injury, except temporary, from concussion. He was elected to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a democrat, receiving 16,984 votes against 14,753 votes for Elihu Colman, republican.

Sixth District.

Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 197,752.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, November 30, 1845; was educated at the Royal Gymnasium at Potsdam; is an apothecary by profession; emigrated and arrived in New York city in August, 1866, and removed to Fond du Lac in September of the same year; removed to New York city in January, 1867, and in the same year removed to Oshkosh, where he permanently located; was elected school commissioner of the city of Oshkosh, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. He was elected state treasurer as a Republican, in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879. He was elected as a republican, from the Sixth District, to the Forty-seventh Congress, in November, 1880, receiving 20,168 votes against 16,807 for Gabriel Bouck, democrat, and 1,437 for L. A. Stewart, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Saint Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon counties. Population, 191,568.

HERMAN L. HUMPHREY, of Hudson, was born at Candor, Tioga county, New York, March 14, 1830; received a public school education, with the

addition of one year in Courtland Academy; became a merchant's clerk at the age of sixteen, in Ithaca, New York, and remained there for several years; studied law in the office of Walbridge & Finch; was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, and removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he commenced practice, in January, 1855; was soon after appointed district attorney of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy; was appointed, by the governor, county judge of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy. in the fall of 1860, and in the spring of 1861 was elected for the full term of four years from the following January; was elected to the state senate for two years, and in February, 1862, resigned the office of county judge; was elected mayor of Hudson for one year; was elected in the spring of 1866 judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and was re-elected in 1872, serving from January, 1867, until March, 1877. He was elected a representative from Wisconsin in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses as a republican. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 23,179 votes, against 10,991 for G. T. Freeman, democrat, and 1,674 for Joel Foster, greenbacker.

Eighth District.

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Price, Shawano, Taylor and Wood counties. Population, 165,270.

THADDEUS C. POUND, of Chippewa Falls, was born at Elk, Warren Co., Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833; received an academic education at Milton, Academy, Wisconsin, and Rushford, Alleghany county, New York; removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1848, and in May, 1856, removed to Chippewa county, where he has since resided, engaged mainly in the manufacture of lumber, and the mercantile business, being president of the Union Lumbering Company and of the Chippewa Falls and Western Railway; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1864, '66, '67 and '69, serving the last year as speaker; was lieutenant governor of Wisconsin in 1870 and 1871; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican; re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 12,795 votes against 11,421 for Aug. R. Barrows, greenback-democrat. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 19,256 votes against 14,590 votes for W. C. Silverthorn, democrat.

STATE OFFICERS.

(State officers are elected for a term of two years.)

GOVERNOR.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, Vernon county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; removed to Wisconsin and settled in Bad Axe (now Vernon) county in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the assembly in 1862; was commissioned Major of the 25th Wisconsin volunteer Infantry in July, 1862; was soon after promoted to the colonelcy. Served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkehatchie: was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866 and 1867, and re-elected for 1868-9; represented the sixth congressional district in the 42d congress, and the seventh district in the 43d and 44th congresses; was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the 43d congress; was a member of the congressional republican committee for several years; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, in 1880; was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate, as minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined; was also tendered by President Garfield the mission to Denmark, and the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, both of which he declined. Was elected governor at the annual election in 1881, as a republican, receiving 81,754 votes against 69,797 for N. D. Fratt, democrat, and 13,225 votes for T. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist, and 7,002 for E. P. Allis, greenbacker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SAM S. FIFIELD of Ashland, Ashland county, was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1839; received a printing office education; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls in 1860, to Osceola Mills in 1861, and to Ashland in 1872, where he now resides and edits the Ashland Press; was chairman first board supervisors of Ashland, in June, 1872; sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872; assemblyman in 1874, '75 and '76, and chosen speaker the last year; was elected state senator in 1876 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry D. Barron; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81; was elected lieutenant governor as a republican in 1881, receiving 83,502 votes, against 69,304 votes for W. A. Anderson, democrat, and 12,247 votes for H. S. Clapp, prohibitionist, and 6,711 votes for David Giddings, greenkacker.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ERNST G. TIMME of Kenosha, Kenosha county, was born in Werden, Rhine Province of Prussia, June 21, 1843; received a common school education before the war, and graduated from a commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. He is by occupation a teacher and clerk; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Wheatland, Kenosha county, where he resided until 1866; enlisted in August 1861 as a private in Co. C, 1st Wis. Vol. Infantry;

took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover Gap and all of the minor engagements of the 14th army corps, until the battle of Chickamauga, on the second day of which — September 20, 1863 — while resisting an attempt to take a battery, he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this engagement he was commissioned as captain by brevet, but after eight months in the hospital he was honorably discharged, the amputated arm not healing until a year later. He has held various local offices and held the position of county clerk of Kenosha county from January 1867 to January 1, 1882; was a prominent candidate for the office of secretary of state in the republican convention in 1877, and was elected as a republican to that office in 1881, receiving 83,071 votes against 70,141 for Michael Johnson, democrat, 11,643 votes for Edmund Bartlett, prohibitionist, and 6,747 for Wilson Hopkins, greenbacker.

STATE TREASURER.

EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE, of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1836; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1853; came to Wisconsin in the same year, and settled at Beaver Dam, where he followed his profession as a lawyer until 1866, when he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and is now one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills; has been elected superintendent of schools and mayor of Beaver Dam; has also served as county treasurer of Dodge county, and was one of the presidential electors chosen in 1872 on the republican ticket; member of the assembly, 1878; elected state senator for 1879, '80; elected member of assembly for 1881; was elected state treasurer as a republican, in 1881, receiving 83,036 votes against 69,869 votes for Frank R. Falk, democrat, 11,845 votes for J. J. Sutton, prohibitionist and 6,577 votes for G. Lammers, greenbacker.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

LEANDER F. FRISBY, of West Bend, Washington county, was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 19, 1829; received an academic education at Farmington Academy, in his native county. He is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and, for a year taught school at Spring Prairie Corners, Walworth county, one summer at Port Washington and two years at Burlington; settled in West Bend in October, 1850; was elected town superintendent of schools of West Bend in 1853; district attorney of Washington county for 1854 and 1855, was appointed county judge in 1856 to fill a vacancy and served one year; was a delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1860 and served as one of the six acting secretaries of the convention; was presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1868, and was elected to the assembly the same fall; was the republican candidate for congress against Charles A. Eldridge in 1868, and was presidential elector the same year; was delegate to the republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872; was republican candidate for attorney general in 1873; was the republican candidate for congress in the fourth district in 1878, against Peter V. Deuster; was elected attorney general as a republican in 1881, receiving 84,821 votes, against 68,539 for M. J. Briggs, democrat, 11,787 for E. G. Comstock, prohibitionist, and 6,655 votes for Joel Foster, greenbacker.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

ROBERT GRAHAM (Rep.), of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in Putnam, Washington county, N. Y., July 24, 1828; received an academic and normal school education; is, by profession, a teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1861 and settled at Kenosha; ten years later he removed to Oshkosh, taking a position as teacher in the normal school, where he has since remained; he was captain of Company C., 39th Wis. Vol. Infantry from May, 1864; was county superintendent of schools in Washington county, N. Y.; county superintendent of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and was a candidate for the position of State Superintendent in 1873 and 1875; was nominated in 1881 by the republicans, democrats and prohibitionists, receiving 164,115 votes against 7,175 for J. A. Gaynor, greenbacker.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

(Appointed by the Governor, February 15, 1880, for two years.)

A. J. TURNER, of Portage, Columbia county, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, N. Y., September 24, 1832. Received a common school education, and is an editor by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Portage. Entered the office of the *Grand River Eagle* as an apprentice in 1853; was employed in the *Independent* office, Portage, as a compositor in 1855; and in same capacity in 1856 in the *State Journal* office at Madison; was promoted to a position on the editorial staff of that paper in '56, but resigned it in the spring of '57 to become one of the editors of the *Portage City Record*; was engaged for a short time as one of the editors of the *Adams County Independent*; in 1861 established the *Wisconsin State Register* in company with S. S. Brannan, and continued as one of its publishers and editors until March, 1878; was elected clerk of the circuit court of Columbia county in 1830; to the assembly in 1862, '63, '66 and '69; was a member of the county board of supervisors from 1870 to 1877, excepting one year, always being elected chairman of the board when a member; was deputy clerk of the court and deputy clerk of the board for many years, and was elected mayor of Portage in 1881; was a delegate to republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, and to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1880; has served many years on the county, congressional and state committees of the republican party; was elected chief clerk of the senate in 1876, '77 and '78, resigning the position in February, 1878, to accept the position of railroad commissioner to which he had been appointed; was re-appointed in 1880 and his term of office expires February 15, 1882.

Railroad Commissioner, elect.

(Term of office begins February 15, 1882.)

NILS P. HAUGEN, of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated at the law department of the Michigan State University, in the class of 1874; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the eighth judicial circuit for several years, and of the eleventh circuit from July, 1876, to May, 1878; was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; was elected on the republican ticket as railroad commissioner, that office having been made elective

by the legislature of 1881, receiving 83,507 votes against 69,420 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat, 11,879 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,901 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PHILIP L. SPOONER, Jr., of Madison, Dane county, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 13, 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled at Madison, where he has since resided; received a common school and partial collegiate education; was elected senior alderman, April, 1874; was chosen by the common council a member of the board of education, March, 1875, for the term of one year; was the republican candidate for the assembly in the Madison district in 1875; was appointed by the governor as commissioner of insurance for the term of two years from April 1, 1878; and was re-appointed for a second term of two years from April 1, 1880; was elected mayor of Madison April, 1880, by a majority of 167 over Judge John R. Baltzell, democrat. The office of commissioner of insurance having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, he was elected in 1881 as a republican, to this position, for the term expiring January, 1884, receiving 85,349 votes against 67,574 votes for Louis Kemper, democrat, 11,580 votes for Thomas Bracken, prohibitionist, and 6,693 votes for Lorenzo Merrill, greenbacker.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their offices for two years, and receive a compensation of $350 per annum. Senators representing even numbered districts were elected in November, 1881; those from odd numbered districts in 1880. The population given is from the census of 1880. The lieutenant governor is president of the senate, but has only a casting vote therein.

President of the Senate.

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Kewaunee, Langlade, Oconto, Marinette and Shawano counties. Population, 57,284.

WILLIAM A. ELLIS (Rep.), of Peshtigo, was born on the 23d of April, 1828, at Topsham, Maine; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settled at Peshtigo, where he has since resided; is superintendent of the Peshtigo Lumber Company, with which he has been connected since May, 1857; was postmaster from 1857 to 1872; chairman of town and county boards in 1879 and 1880; was elected state senator for 1881, receiving 5,869 votes, against 4,188 votes for John Carel, of Kewaunee, democrat.

Second District.

Brown county. Population, 34,090.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, October 1, 1835; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Appleton, Outagamie county, thence in 1868 he removed to Green Bay, his present place of residence; was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence university; is an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Outagamie county 1856-7, city attorney of Green Bay 1873-4; was state senator from the 22d district 1862 and '63, member of assembly from Outagamie county in 1868 and from Brown county 1875, state senator from the 2d district in 1876, '77, '78 and '79; delegate from the state at large to democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,152 votes against 1,777 for James J. Rasmussen, republican.

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 30,921.

ALBERT L. PHILLIPS (Rep.), of Racine, was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1850; was assessor for three years, and alderman a number of times from the first ward; was elected to the assembly of 1869, and re-elected for 1870; was elected state senator for 1881-82, receiving 3,835 votes against 2,995 votes for J. G. Meachem, Sr., democrat, and 57 for Allen Stetson, greenbacker.

Fourth District.

Crawford and Vernon counties. Population 38,899.

VAN S. BENNETT (Rep.), of Rockton, Vernon county, was born in Medina, Ohio, March 15, 1836; received an academic education; his parents removed from Ohio to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in Medina, Dane county, thence to Jefferson county in 1852, and to Richland county in 1855; located at Rockton, Vernon county, in 1866; is by occupation a lumberman; enlisted in Co. I, 12th Wisconsin infantry, in September, 1861, as lieutenant; was promoted to captaincy in May, 1862; participated in all the operations of the regiment until November, 1864, when his term of service expired; has been town clerk, chairman of town supervisors, etc., at various times and has three times been chairman of the county board of Vernon; was superintendent of schools of Richland county in 1865; was member of assembly in 1869 and 1870; was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883 receiving 2,166 votes against 1,719 votes for Chris. Ellefson, greenbacker, and 572 for J. A. Robb, democrat.

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, 54,648.

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 Phœnix Flouring Mills; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state, and was elected councilor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871. He was elected to the assembly in 1872 and in 1874, and to the senate for 1877, 1878, receiving 7,399 votes, there being no opposing candidate. Re-elected for 1879, 1880, receiving 3,337 votes against 639 for David G. Hooker, democrat, and 312 for Robert Gunyon, greenbacker; was re-elected for 1881 and 1882, receiving 5,678 votes against 3,778 votes for Henry Smith, democrat.

Sixth District.

The fifth, eighth, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee. Population 42,895.

ENOCH CHASE (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, January 16, 1809; received a common school education and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, at Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1831; is now by occupation a farmer and manufacturer of brick and glass-ware; came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled in the town of Lake; was commissioned adjutant in the Michigan militia in 1831, and was out in the Sac war, under General Brown, in 1832, but saw no fighting; was member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1849, '50, '51 and '53, and again in 1870; was the whig candidate for speaker in 1850, but was defeated by Moses M. Strong; was defeated as an independent candidate for state senator in 1853; was elected senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,495 votes against 2,092 for Peter Barth, republican, and 94 for Newell Daniels, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

The second, third, fourth and seventh wards of Milwaukee. Population 40,980.

EDWARD B. SIMPSON (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Burlington Heights, Canada West, November 21, 1835; received a common school education; is a lumber commission merchant and broker; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at Milwaukee; in 1848, removed to Hustisford, Dodge county; in 1849, removed to Princeton, Green Lake county, but moved back to Milwaukee in 1861, where he now resides; held the office of town clerk, assessor, treasurer and justice, while a resident of Princeton; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1866 and 1875; elected to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; he was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 4,368 votes against 3,538 votes for C. K. Martin, democrat.

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population 39,799.

CHARLES PALMETIER (Rep.) of Geneva, Walworth county, was born in Catskill, Green county, N. Y., December 29, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Geneva; enlisted September 5, 1861, in Co. K, 8th Wis. Vol. Infantry; appointed 4th sergeant in '61, commissioned 2d lieutenant in October '62; promoted 1st lieutenant in May '65; was discharged September 5, 1865, after four years' service; engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, the siege of Vicksburg and all the other battles of the "Eagle regiment;" has held various local offices as school director, chairman of town board, etc.; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1880 and was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,741 votes against 1,768 for John P. Runkel, democrat, and 96 votes for John Johnson, greenbacker.

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties. Population 36,076.

JAMES FRANKLIN WILEY (Rep.), of Hancock, was born in the town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1832; removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Hancock; received a common school education; is engaged in a general mercantile business; has been postmaster at Hancock for twenty-three years; has held various local offices; was a delegate to state convention of 1881; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 4,763 votes against 2,969 votes for C. L. Kreutz, democrat, and 206 votes for M. W. Bute, greenbacker.

Tenth District.

Waukesha county. Population 28,957.

HENRY M. ACKLEY (Dem.), of Oconomowoc, was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 12, 1827; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Oconomowoc; is a merchant by occupation; has held several local offices and was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,392 votes against 1,702 votes for Vernon Tichenor, republican, 104 for A. H. Craig, greenbacker, and 374 for J. L. Ingersoll, prohibitionist.

Eleventh District.

Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, Price, Taylor and Wood counties. Population 40,295.

THOMAS B. SCOTT (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has held various town offices, county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms; was a delegate from the state-at-large to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1880. He was state senator in 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79 and '80, during which year he was president *pro tem.* of the senate; was re-elected for 1881, '82, receiving 5,124 votes against 3,946 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat, of Chippewa Falls.

Twelfth District.

Green and La Fayette counties. Population, 43,007.

ARCHIBALD N. RANDALL (Rep.), of Brodhead, Green county, was born August 22, 1830, at Sardinia, N. Y.; received an academic education at Brockport Collegiate Institute; is an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Avon, Rock county, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Brodhead, his present home; enlisted as captain of Company G, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, October 17, 1861, and served with the regiment until spring of '63, when he was detailed to the command of mounted infantry at Ft. Donaldson, where he remained eight months, during which he was in numerous battles and skirmishes with guerrillas in Tennessee; was detailed February, 1864, upon the staff of Major General Rosseau, which position he held until mustered out in February, 1865; was in all the battles fought by that general against Wheeler and Forest's commands, among which were the battles of Franklin Spring Hill, Rodgersville, Pulaski, Shoal Creek, Tullahoma, in the raid around Atlanta, in all the skirmishes immediately preceding the battle of Nashville, and also in that battle; has been member of Rock county board of supervisors four years, and of Green county two years; has held other local offices; was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883, receiving 3,072 votes against 2,715 for H. J. Gallagher, democrat.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county, excepting fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population, 43,836.

ARTHUR K. DELANEY (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in Fort Ticonderoga, New York, January 10, 1841; received a common school education; is an attorney by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1845, settling first at Kenosha, then called Southport; resided for a time in Rock and Ozaukee counties, removing to Dodge county in 1856; was county superintendent of schools from 1874 to 1880; was a member of the assembly in 1869; elected to the state senate for 1881 and '82, receiving 5,005 votes against 3,907 for Eli Hawks, republican, and 153 votes for John Howard, greenbacker.

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 44,309.

JOHN T. KINGSTON (Rep.), of Necedah, Juneau county, was born January 31, 1819, in St. Claire county, Illinois; had a common school and partial collegiate education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1834 and settled at Racine; removed to Necedah in 1848; has held various local offices; was state senator in 1856, 1857, 1860 and 1861; was appointed trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1870, and of the Northern Hospital in 1872; was member of assembly in 1874; was elected assemblyman for 1880; was elected one of the republican presidential electors from Wisconsin in November, 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,337 votes against 2,340 for I. S. Tripp, democrat.

Fifteenth District.

Manitowoc county. Population, 37,506.

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; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Mishicott; has filled various local offices at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and served three years; was a member of the assembly in 1869, '71, '72, '73 and '74; was chairman of the democratic state central committee in 1877; was elected state senator for 1877 and '78, re-elected for '79 and '80, and again elected for '81 and '82, receiving 3,731 votes, against 2,923 votes for H. H. Smith, republican.

Sixteenth District.

Grant county. Population, 37,852.

GEORGE W. RYLAND (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Shelbysport, Allegheny county, Maryland, December 19, 1827; received a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board for ten years; chairman of county board for eight years; was postmaster under Lincoln and Johnson; delegate to the republican national convention, held at Philadelphia in 1872; elected state senator for 1880 and '81; re-elected for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,668 votes, against 1,370 for George S. Whitcher, democrat, and 133 for S. N. Jones, greenbacker.

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population 38,833.

HAMILTON RICHARDSON (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., October 17, 1820; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; came to Wisconsin in 1842, resided two years in Milwaukee, two in Racine, and then moved 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 for Rock county, and was a member of the assembly in 1864; was elected state senator for 1877, '78, '79 and '80; re-elected for 1881 and '82, receiving 5,639 votes against 2,680 for J. H. Reigart, democrat, and 153 for James Montgomery, greenbacker.

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 34,145.

EDWARD COLMAN (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Rochester, New York, July 28, 1838; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in the town of Empire, where he has since resided, with the exception of ten years—'67 to '77—when he was a resident of the city of Fond du Lac as treasurer of the savings bank; he enlisted in Co. A, 18th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and was commissioned 1st lieutenant November 15, 1861; was wounded at Shiloh April 10, '62; commissioned as adjutant of the regiment in March, '63; engaged in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills in 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and commissioned 1st lieutenant, promoted to captain in '64; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 49th regiment Wis. Vol. in January, '65 and as colonel of the regiment in November, 1865; was superintendent of public property at Madison in 1866 and '67; trustee of Soldiers' Orphans' Home from '67 to '70; sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1878-79; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,491 votes against 1,593 for David Whitton, democrat, 431 for I. Fay, greenbacker, and 117 for J.M. Bonnell, prohibitionist.

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county. Population 42,741.

JOSEPH B. HAMILTON (Rep.), of Neenah, was born on the 10th of June, 1817, in Lansing, Tompkins county, New York; received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Neenah, where he has since resided, excepting three years in the city of Oshkosh; was district attorney in 1852-3; county judge from 1864 to 1870; state senator in 1863-4; elected state senator for 1881-2, receiving 4,470 votes against 4,049 votes for Andrew Haben, democrat, and 529 votes for Milan Ford, greenbacker.

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population 46,916.

PATRICK HENRY SMITH (Dem.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was born September 29, 1827, in the town of Royalton, Vermont; had a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan, whence he removed to Plymouth in 1848; is a retired merchant; was the first town clerk of Plymouth; was postmaster from 1853 to 1857, and deputy United States marshal in 1850; has been alderman and president of the city council several times; in 1880 was appointed by Gov. Smith to investigate State Insane Asylum; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81, and re-elected for 1882 and '83; receiving 2,807 votes against 2,545 for George End, republican, and 361 for V. B. Knowles, greenbacker.

Twenty-first District.

Marathon, Portage and Waupaca counties. Population 55,806.

CHARLES F. CROSBY (Rep.), of Wausau, was born in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of December, 1847; he received an academic education and is a lawyer by profession; has resided in Wisconsin all his life, with the exception of four years in Minnesota; was district attorney of Rock county, Minn., two years; county judge of the same county, two years; was a member of the Minnesota assembly in 1874; was district attorney of Marathon county in 1877; was elected state senator for 1881, '82, receiving 6,028 votes against 4,954 votes for George W. Cate, democrat.

Twenty-second District.

Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population, 45,347.

JOHN L. PINGEL (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in Domsuhl, Mecklenburg Schwerin, September 17, 1834; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to this country in 1852, settling first in New York, whence he removed to Wisconsin in 1860, settling at Greenville; was chairman of town board in 1861, '78, '79 and '81; was town clerk in 1864, '65 and '76; was justice of the peace for eight years; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,393 votes against 2,010 votes for B. T. Rogers, republican, and 486 for L. Perrot, democrat.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown, Dodge county. Population, 34,247.

FREDERICK KUSEL (Dem.), of Watertown, was born in Domitz, Mecklenburg, Germany, November 1, 1839; received a common and private school education; is a hardware merchant; came to America in 1849, settling at Watertown; at the beginning of the war he was a resident of Galveston, Texas; he hastened north, and was appointed recruiting officer by Governor Salomon, and commissioned 1st lieutenant in company E, 20th regiment infantry, in 1862; was promoted to rank of captain, June 6, 1863; took active part in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, and in the siege of Vicksburg; he has held various local offices; was mayor of Watertown in 1872 and twice since; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 4,300 votes, against 3,080 votes for J. B. Bennett, republican, and 83 for Geo. W. Bishop, greenbacker.

Twenty-fourth District.

Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population, 41,915.

JAMES HILL (Rep.), of Warren, St. Croix county, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., February 15, 1825; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Warren, where he has since resided; is a farmer and grain dealer; served three years as member of the county board of supervisors; was a member of the assembly for 1878, '79 and '80; was elected state senator for two years in 1881, receiving 4,089 votes, against 2,236 votes for Wm. M. Blanding, democrat.

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, 33,010.

GEORGE B. BURROWS (Rep.), of Madison, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, 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; came to Madison in 1865, where he has since resided; was state senator in 1877, '78, '79 and '80, and was re-elected for '81 and '82, receiving 4,394 votes, against 3,066 votes for William Welch, independent republican, and 122 votes for William Lalor, greenbacker.

Twenty-sixth District.

The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Verona, Vermont and Westport, in Dane county. Population, 20,194.

JOHN ADAMS (Dem.), of Black Earth, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 1, 1819; received a common school education; is a dealer in live stock; came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled at Dodgeville, Iowa county; removed to West Blue Mounds in 1849, and to Black Earth in 1861; was postmaster at Dodgeville in '44 and '45; member of county board three years; was a member of the assemby in 1869, '70 and '72; sheriff of Dane county in 1873 and '74, and was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 1,439 votes against 1,244 votes for W. A. De Lamatyr, republican, and 47 for W. M. Matts, greenbacker.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams and Columbia counties. Population, 34,806.

GILBERT E. McKEEBY (Rep.), of Lodi, was born in the town of Bath, Summit county, Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1844; was a student at the Wisconsin State University for three years, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, in 1868; is a physician by profession; he came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Oregon, where he resided until 1868; began the practice of medicine in Iowa county and afterwards removed to Lodi, in the autumn of the same year; enlisted as a private soldier in 1864, in Co. M, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, by a vote of 4,583 against 2,616 votes for Josiah Arnold, democrat.

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population 41,802.

WILLIAM C. MEFFERT (Rep.), of Arena, was born at Ems, Germany, December 23, 1842; received a common school education; is a saddler and harness maker by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Mineral Point, afterwards removing to Arena; enlisted as a private in company H, 3d regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., May 4, 1861; was made color bearer; par-

ticipated in all the battles of the regiment up to the date of his discharge, August 25, 1865, among which were those of Boliver Heights, Darnestown and the capture of the Maryland legislature in 1861; Charlestown, Winchester, Strasburgh, Front Royal, Haymarket and Bank's famous retreat down the Shanandoah Valley, Slaughter Mountain, and Pope's campaign from August 23 to September 1, ending with the 2d Bull Run battle and Antietam in 1862; Seneca, Beverly Ford, Chancellorsville, Rapidan, Gettysburg and the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863; Resaca, Altoona, Dallas, Last Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Savannah, Edisto River, Chesterfield, Fayettville, Averysboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and all the minor engagements during Sherman's march to the sea, up to and including the surrender of Joe Johnson in 1865; has never held any public office; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,943 votes against 2,714 for J. L. R. McCollum, democrat.

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties. Population, 38,943.

AUGUSTUS FINKELNBURG (Rep.), of Fountain City, Buffalo county, was born in Marienlinden, Renish Province, Prussia, May 8, 1830; received a collegiate education; is a lawyer by profession; immigrated to the United States in 1848, residing first in Missouri, afterwards in California, coming to Wisconsin in 1855 and settling in Fountain City; has held various local positions, county clerk, clerk of court, district attorney and county judge; was a member of the assembly in 1874; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 5,247 votes against 1,154 votes for Edward Lees, democrat and greenbacker.

Thirtieth District.

Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce counties. Population, 54,584.

ROCKWELL J. FLINT (Rep.), of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vt., March 23, 1842; is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Dunn County News;* came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Marquette county; removed to Portage in 1860; entered the office of the *State Register*, at Portage, in 1861, to learn the printer's trade; removed to Prescott in 1868, and became one of the publishers of the Prescott *Journal;* was appointed Asst. U. S. Assessor of I. R in 1869, but resigned shortly afterward; removed to Menomonie in 1871, where he now resides; enlisted as a private, August, 1862, in Co. C. 23d Wis. Vols., participated in the first campaign against Vicksburg and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post; was detailed in the U. S. signal corps in 1863; passed a satisfactory examination and was promoted to sergeant; was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the signal corps, Department of the Gulf, in 1864, and participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, on Mobile bay, and other minor engagements; was a member of assembly in 1875 and a state senator in 1876 and '77; was chairman of the town board of Menomonie in 1878, '79 and '80, and was chairman of the Dunn county board during the same years; was elected senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,408 votes against 3,260 for W. F. Bailey, democrat.

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 27,072.

MERRICK PRENTICE WING (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 10, 1833; received an academic and common school education and attended the Ann Arbor Law School two years; is a lawyer by profession, being admitted to practice in 1862; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Portage, removed thence to La Crosse in 1863; was elected city attorney in 1872; was a member of the state senate in 1877 and '78; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, receiving 2,530 votes against 2,254 votes for C. L. Hood, Democrat.

Thirty-Second District.

Jackson and Monroe counties. Population 34,891.

CHARLES K. ERWIN (Rep.), of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Washington, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came west in 1859, settling in Jo Daviess county, Ill., until 1868, when he removed to Tomah, his present home; enlisted as a private in 1861 in Co. E, 45th Ills. Vol. Inf., known as the "Washburne Lead Mine" regiment; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in November, 1862, 1st lieutenant in June, '63 and for gallant conduct at the storming of Fort Hill in the siege of Vicksburg, he was made captain in April, 1865; was with the regiment at Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson and most all of the engagements of the Army of the Tennessee; was assistant provost marshal of the 17th army corps on the staff of Gen. McPherson, from October, 1863, until he was relieved of the command, after which he held the same position on the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair; in December, 1864, was detailed as Judge Advocate of general court martial at Springfield; was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, July 12, 1865, having participated in seventeen battles. He was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,198 votes against 1,472 for Geo. R. Vincent, democrat, and 193 for E. N. Palmer, greenbacker.

Twenty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 38,904.

GEORGE FREDERICK HUNT (Dem.), of West Bend, Washington county, was born in Nichols, Tioga county, New York, August 24, 1831; received an academic education; graduated at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1856; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1856; was postmaster during President Grant's administration; was pension surgeon in 1864 and 1865; has been president of the Rock River Medical Society; was elected president of West Bend village in 1879 and 1880; was elected state senator for 1881 and 1882, receiving 4,480 votes against 3,136 votes for Andrew Schmidt, democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	23
Democrats	10
Total	33

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., Dec. 18, 1838; received a common school education; is a telegraph manager; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; was appointed agent of the Merchants Union Express Company in 1865, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882; he is a republican.

A. T. GLAZE, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, of Waupaca, Wis., was born in Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, February 29, 1832. Spent his boyhood in Ohio, where he received an academic education and served a regular apprenticeship as a printer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he at once entered upon the newspaper work, with which he has ever since been identified; went to Waupaca in 1879, where he now resides; he is a republican.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of 100 members, who are chosen annually by districts and who receive a compension of $350 per annum.

Speaker—FRANKLIN L. GILSON.

Adams County.

Population 6,741.

SOLON W. PIERCE, (Rep), of Friendship, Adams county, was born in the town of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 7, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer and editor; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at White Creek, Adams county, and in 1857 removed to Friendship, where he has since resided; was elected county judge in 1861, and resigned to enter the army in 1864; was elected district attorney of Adams county in 1866, and was four times re-elected to the same office; was draft commissioner in 1862, and entered the army as 1st Lieut. of Co. K, 38th Wis. Vols., in 1864, and took part with that regiment in the battles of Peeble's House, Poplar Spring Grove, Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, the assault and capture of Fort Mahone, and was not absent from duty a day from the time he entered the service until he was mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865; was member of assembly in 1870, 1877, 1878, 1880 and 1881 and was re-elected for 1882 without opposition.

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

Population 22,959.

GEORGE DAVIS McDILL (Rep.), of Osceola Mills, Polk county, was born in Wayne, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of July, 1838; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and settled at Beloit, removing later to Vernon county, and to Polk county in 1872; has been district attorney of Polk county for two terms, beginning January 1, 1874; was chairman of the county board for five consecutive years. Mr. McDill enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Co. I, 6th regiment, and served therein until March 24, 1864, when he was promoted as captain of Co. K, 37th regiment; was discharged on account of wounds November 3, 1864; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the seige of Petersburg; he was elected to the assembly of 1881, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 2,498 votes against 972 for Frank M. Angel, democrat.

Brown County.

First District.—The city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott. Population 12,385.

JOHN M. HOGAN (Rep.), of Green Bay; was born in New York city, January 21, 1847; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled in Washington county; served three months

as a private in Co. G, 41st Wis. Vol. Infantry during the late war; was chairman of his town board in 1879, '80 and '81; was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 792 votes against 635 for M. Resch, democrat.

Second District.—The city of Fort Howard, the village of West Depere, and the towns of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico and the west district of Wrightstown. Population 10,871.

ALBERT LEWIS GRAY (Dem.), of Fort Howard, was born in London, Canada, January 29, 1846; received a common school education; is a dry goods merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849, settling at Green Bay, removing to Fort Howard two years later; has been member of county board of supervisors several terms; member of city council, member of school board, city treasurer, chief of fire department and mayor in 1881; was member of assembly in 1879; was commissioned captain of Bay City Light Guards, state militia, July 8, 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 799 votes against 425 for G. R. Woodward, republican.

Third District.—Village of East Depere, and the towns of Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland, and the east district of Wrightstown. Population, 10,934.

PATRICK HENRY MORAN (Dem.), of Morrison, was born in New Castle on Tyne, England, March 14, 1845; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, removing thence to Holland, Brown county, in 1866, where he has since resided; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 883 votes, against 213 for M. Vandenburg, and 80 for George Oleson, both independent candidates.

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, 12,751.

MARTIN W. McDONNELL (Ind.), of Alma, was born in the county Mayo, Ireland, August 15, 1846; received the rudiments of a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation, but for two years past has been sheriff of the county; his parents left Ireland when he was an infant and settled at Zanesville, Ohio; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Scott, Sheboygan county; enlisted in May, 1864, in 39th Wis. Vol. Inf., as private, serving until the fall of that year, when he was honorably discharged, and afterwards received a certificate of thanks for his military services, signed by President Lincoln; was an unsuccessful candidate for member of assembly in 1876; was chairman of town board 1878 and '79; was sheriff during 1880 and '81, and was elected member of assemby for 1882, receiving 1,025 votes, against 573 votes for John C. Rathbun, republican.

Calumet County.

Population, 16,631.

ADOLPH MOELLER (Rep.), of New Holstein, was born in the Alsona province of Holstein, Germany, May 20, 1828; received a private school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at New Holstein, where he has since resided; served in the revolutionary war of

Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark, from 1848 to 1851; was chairman of town board one year, but has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 900 votes against 838 for J. W. Parkinson, democrat, and 165 for Charles Hatch, greenbacker.

Chippewa and Price Counties.

Population, 16,277.

WILLIAM B. BARTLETT (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Dorset, Vermont, October 8, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; removed to Ohio from Vermont in 1856, and thence, in 1861, to Chippewa county, Wisconsin, his present home; was chairman of county board in 1868 and '77; town treasurer in 1869 and '70; county commissioner in '77, '78 and '79, and has also held other local positions; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,093 votes against 812 for J. A. Taylor, democrat, and 195 for Henry Cramer, greenbacker.

Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood Counties.

Population, 24,018.

ROBERT J. MACBRIDE (Dem.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1847; received an high-school education in Philadelphia; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled at Neillsville, where he has since resided; was elected county judge of Clark county in 1869 and '73, and held the office seven and one-half years, until he resigned in 1877; was appointed United States court commissioner in 1871, and held the office until nominated for the assembly; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 2,375, (except Lincoln) votes against 1,178, (except Lincoln) for Fred Barrett, republican.

NOTE.—The vote of Lincoln county could not be obtained.

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, 4,543.

WILLIAM THOMAS PARRY (Rep.), of Portage, was born in Bangor, Wales, May 17, 1837; received an academic education; is a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and first settled at Albany, Marquette county, removing soon after to Berlin, and afterwards, in 1859, to Portage; was elected member of the assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 1,050 votes against 734 votes for C. C. Britt, democrat.

Second District.—The city of Columbus, and the towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale, Wyocena, and west ward of the village of Randolph. Population, 13,522.

WILLIAM HENRY PROCTOR (Rep.), of Fall River, was born in Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, October 19, 1827; received a common school educati n; is a farmer; removed from Vermont to Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1836, and thence to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1844; has been supervisor and member of county board several times, and has held other local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,237 votes against 37 for Wm. Owen, democrat.

Crawford County.

Population, 15,644.

ATLEY PETERSON (Rep.), of Soldiers' Grove, Crawford county, was born in Lerdal, Norway, February 21, 1847; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumber manufacturer and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and located in Vernon county, and moved to Crawford county in 1853; has been postmaster at Soldiers' Grove since 1869; elected member of assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880, 1881 and 1882, receiving 8.3 votes against 634 for O. A. Caswell, democrat, and 300 for Leonard Hamerly, greenbacker.

Dane County.

First District.—The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Verona, Vermont and Westport. Population, 19,894.

FRITZ ELVER (Dem.), of Middleton, was born in Kuhstorf, near Hagenow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, July 30, 1834; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Middleton, where he has since resided; is a farmer; has held various local offices, and was a member of the county board in 1875, '76 and '77; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,504 votes, against 1,142 for L. M. Anderson, republican, and 47 for N. Height, greenbacker.

Second District.—The city of Madison, the village of Stoughton, and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Dunn, Dunkirk, Madison, Oregon and Rutland. Population, 19,761.

ELISHA W. KEYES (Rep.), of Madison, was born in Northfield, Washington county, Vermont, January 23, 1828. He came to Wisconsin with his father, Captain Joseph Keyes, in June, 1837, and settled in Milwaukee, removing in September of the same year to what is now the town of Lake Mills in Jefferson county; he was educated in the common school of the territory with a short attendance at Beloit seminary; he is by profession a lawyer; in December, 1850, he came to Madison where he has since resided: studied law in the office of Judge A. L. Collins and with the late Hon. Geo. B. Smith; was admitted to the bar in October, 1851; in 1852 was appointed special agent of the P. O. Dep't, to transfer balances due from postmasters to the sub-treasury in St. Louis; was elected district attorney for Dane county in 1858; in 1861 was appointed postmaster at Madison and has held the office ever since; in April, 1865 was elected the first republican mayor of Madison, and in 1866 was re-elected without opposition; in 1871 was special attorney in the matter of the arbitration between the general government and the Green Bay and Miss. Canal Co., before the U. S. Commissioners; was a delegate to the national conventions at Philadelphia in 1872, and at Cincinnati in 1876, and on both occasions was chairman of the Wisconsin delegations; in 1877 was appointed a regent of the University from the state at large, and was re-appointed in 1880 for three years; was a candidate for the republican nomination for U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. T. O. Howe, at the session of the legislature in 1879, and for one hundred ballotings led in the contest between himself and Messrs. Howe and Carpenter, but finally withdrew in favor of Mr. Carpenter, who was then nominated by acclama-

tion; was also a candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1881, and received, in caucus, 33 votes but failed of nomination; he was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,956 votes against 1,064 for B. M. Minch, democrat, and 75 for A. Bell, greenbacker.

Third District.— The towns of Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor, York, and the village of Sun Prairie. Population, 13,579.

FRANCIS LEANDER WARNER (Rep.), of Deansville, was born in Lima, New York, October 6, 1827; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling in Dane county; enlisted September 19, 1864, in Co. H., 1st Wis., heavy artillery; was sent to Washington and stationed at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, where he remained until June 28, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; has been chairman of town board for four years, town treasurer one year; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 980 votes, against 753 for F. Ritchie, democrat.

Dodge County.

First District.— The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon and Lowell. Population, 12,942.

WILLIAM JECHE (Dem.), of Hustisford, was born in Wrietzen, Prussia, June 22, 1835; received a common school education; is, by occupation, a farmer; immigrated to this country in 1848 and settled in the town of Lebanon, Dodge county, from whence he removed to Hustisford in 1866; has been member of town board since 1876 and chairman since 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 993 votes, against 68 votes for Thomas Lisk, greenbacker.

Second District.— The towns of Herman, Lomira, Leroy, Rubicon, Theresa, and Williamstown. Population, 10,992.

BENJAMIN P. BISHOP (Dem.), of Brownsville, Dodge county, was born at Euclid, Ohio, December 17, 1834; received a common school education; is, by occupation, a farmer; he resided in Euclid, Ohio, until 1852, when he removed to Wisconsin, settling in Kenosha county, and thence in 1854 to Dodge county; has held several local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 531 votes against 416 for A. Kuechenberg, republican, and 453 for Henry Spiering, independent.

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, 9,180.

SAMUEL C. McDOWELL (Rep.), of Fox Lake, was born in the county of Down, Ireland, July 12, 1832; received a common school education in Irelaed, and attended Cary Seminary in New York; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated in 1848, and settled in Genesee county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Fox Lake, where he taught school until the war; he enlisted in Co. D, 8th Wis. Inf., and was chosen orderly sergeant; in January, 1862, was commissioned second lieutenant, and in June, 1864, was made first lieutenant; participated in the following engagements: Fredericktown, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Mississippi Springs, Jackson, Siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Red River,

Fort De Russey, Henderson Hills, Lake Chicot, Abbeville, Hurricane Creek and Nashville, and was honorably discharged January 8, 1865; has held various local offices, and was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 685 votes, against 621 for Robert Hobkirk, Jr., democrat.

Fourth District.—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields and Westford, and the city of Beaver Dam. Population, 10,722.

THOMAS J. JONES (Dem.), of Beaver Dam, was born in the parish of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, November 13, 1829; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to New York in 1851, and came to Wisconsin in 1855, settling in the town of Calamus, Dodge county; was chairman of the town board from 1869 to 1881; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1875; was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 703 votes, against 506 for E. J. Williams, republican.

Door County.

Population, 11,645.

ALBERT DELOSS THORP (Rep.), of Sturgeon Bay, was born in Oswego, New York, April 15, 1844; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Rubicon, Dodge county, thence to Monroe county in 1850 and to Door county in 1874; enlisted in Co. A, 3d Wis. Cavalry, in 1861 and was discharged on account of sickness after serving two years; re-enlisted in the 43d Vol. Inf., in 1864, and served until close of the war; was chairman of board of Egg Harbor two years, and county clerk of Door county from 1876 to 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 655 votes against 595 votes for Henry Reynolds, independent.

Dunn County.

Population, 16,818.

EDWARD L. EVERTS (Rep.), of Fall City, was born August 29, 1845, at Stanbridge Ridge, Canada; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin from Minnesota in 1872, settling first at Eau Claire and in '74 removing to Fall City; enlisted as a private in Co. L, 2d Minn. Cav. Vol., in December, 1863, and served until May 5, 1866; was in service against the Indians on the frontier and was in several campaigns across the plains; has held various local offices, including that of postmaster since December, 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,353 votes against 647 for W. B. Smith, democrat.

Eau Claire County.

Population 19,692.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL (Dem.), of Eau Claire, was born in Kings county, Ireland, October 12, 1839; was educated in the Irish National School; is by occupation a lumberman; he immigrated to the United States in 1851 and came to Wisconsin in 1857 settling at Eau Claire; he entered the military service during the rebellion, raising a company for the 17th Wis. Reg't but failing to get into it, he entered as a private in the 10th Wis. Battery; he participated in the siege and battles of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and several minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 37th Wis. Vol., serving on recruiting and other detached service until discharged

at Annapolis in October, 1864, on account of sickness; has served several years on the county board and has held several local offices; was a member of assembly in 1874 and in 1877; was elected assemblyman for 1882, receiving 1,872 votes against 1,147 for N. C. Foster, republican.

Fond du Lac County.

First District.—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Metomen, Springvale, Ripon and Rosendale, and the city of Ripon. Population, 13,385.

EZEKIEL BABCOCK (Rep.), of Ripon, was born in Westerlo, Albany county, New York, August 22, 1828; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to this state in 1851 and settled in the town of Ceresco, now called Ripon, where he still resides; has been chairman of the town board since 1879 and was elected last year without opposition; was elected member of assembly for 1882 receiving 776 votes against 595 for J. Bowen, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamertine, Oakfield and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun. Population, 9,669.

JOHN MEIKLEJOHN (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Putnam, Washington county, New York, January 23, 1823; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Empire, where he now resides; has been chairman of the town board of supervisors four years, and has held other local offices of trust; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 658 votes against 624 votes for John Bell, democrat.

Third District.—The city of Fond du Lac. Population 13,091.

CHARLES EDWARD SHEPARD (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Dansville, New York, March 14, 1848; received a collegiate education, graduating at Yale College in the class of 1870; is a lawyer by profession; came to this state in 1872 and settled at Fond du Lac, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice; has held no office; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 831 votes against 804 for George P. Knowles, democrat, and 176 for L. F. Stowe, greenbacker.

Fourth District.—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population 12,710.

LOUIS EIDEMILLER (Dem.), of New Cassel, was born on the 3d of March, 1851, in New York city; received an academic education and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati in 1875; is a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in the town of Lamartine; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 928 votes against 238 for A. Armstrong, republican, and 105 for J. Pauly, greenbacker.

Grant County.

First District.—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 13,107.

JAMES HENRY CABANIS (Rep.), of Georgetown, was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 25, 1838; received an academic education; is a merchant by occupation; removed from Illinois to Wisconsin in 1845, and

settled at Georgetown, where he has since resided; was town clerk in 1862, 1871, 1872 and 1878; was elected to the assembly for 1881 and re-elected for 1882, receiving 940 votes against 493 for H. Robbins, independent, and 14 for E. Wetherbee, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 12,909.

DANIEL BARTLETT STEVENS, (Rep.), of Cassville, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, January 25, 1837; received an academic education; is by occupation a manufacturer and dealer in lumber; came to Wisconsin in May 1856, settling in Grant county where he has since resided; has been town clerk of Beetown; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 807 votes against 575 votes for Patrick Bardley, democrat, and 30 for Anton Vogt, greenbacker.

Third District.—The towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 11,836.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville May 10, 1845, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridean expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington. Mr. Kidd has held various local offices, including chairmanship of the town board, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 892 votes against 17 for C. K. Dean, democrat, 60 for Ira Brunson, greenbacker, and 268 for I. G. Dewitt, prohibitionist.

Green County.

First District.—The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population, 8,209.

HIRAM GABRIEL (Rep.), of Stewart, P. O., was born in Union county, Ohio, February 15, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin October 12, 1844, and settled at York soon after; spent two years in California; enlisted as a private in the Forty-sixth Wisconsin volunteer infantry; has been town clerk, assessor and chairman of his town board of supervisors; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 684 votes against 85 for Thomas Luchsinger, democrat, and 272 for J. F. Grinnell, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester and Spring Grove. Population, 13,520.

JOHN BOLENDER (Rep.), of Monroe, was born March 5, 1837, in Union county, Pennsylvania; received a common school education; is a merchant; his parents removed, in 1840, to Illinois, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Juda, thence he removed to Monroe in 1861; has been town clerk, village treasurer, and has held other local

offices; served nine years on the county board, in seven of which he was chairman of the board; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,101 votes against 454 for Simon Bartlett, democrat, and 77 for Patrick Sheldon, greenbacker.

Green Lake County.

Population, 14,481.

CHARLES D. McCONNELL (Rep.), —P. O. Ripon, Fond du Lac county— was born January 11, 1831, at Minisink, Orange county, New York; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Brooklyn, where he still resides; has held no public office; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 866 votes, as an independent candidate against 831 for J. C. Thompson, republican, 134 for M. W. Stevens, greenbacker, and 21 for S. C. Harmon, prohibitionist.

Iowa County.

First District.—The towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming. Population 12,972.

JAMES RYAN (Dem.), of Ridgeway, was born in New York city on the 8th of August, 1836; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, settling at New Diggings, La Fayette county, removing two years later to his present place of residence; was register of deeds of Iowa county in 1863 and '64, sheriff in 1871, '72, '75 and '79; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,184 votes against 868 for Joseph Bennett, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point, Moscow and Waldwick. Population 10,656.

JEFFERSON W. REWEY (Rep.), of Rewey, was born in the town of Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, May 26, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Platteville; removed to Iowa county in 1861, engaging first in farming, afterwards in merchandising; elected town clerk in 1865 and held that position for eight years; served several years as chairman of town board, and three times chairman of county board; was elected to the assembly of 1868, and was elected assemblyman for 1881, receiving 1,275 votes, against 775 for I. C. Comfort, democrat; was re-elected for 1882, receiving 701 votes against 408 for E. W. Sylvester, democrat.

Jackson County.

Population, 13,285.

WILLIAM THOMPSON PRICE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, Jackson county, was born in the town of Barre, Huntington county, Pa., June 17, 1824; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Black River Falls; was a member of assembly in 1851, and of the senate in 1857 and 1870 and 1871; county judge of Jackson county in 1853 and 1854, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1863 to 1865 and has served as chairman of the county board of supervisors; is president of the Jackson county bank; was elected to the senate of 1878, '79, '80 and '81; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,132 votes against 799 votes for E. D. Cheney, democrat, and 87 for E. H. Stockwell, greenbacker.

Jefferson County.

First District.—The city of Watertown (including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county) and the towns of Concord, Ixonia and Watertown. Population, 12,888.

JESSE STONE (Rep.), of Watertown, was born in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, August 23, 1836; received a common school education; is a manufacturer; came to the United States in 1841 and to Wisconsin in 1859, settling at Watertown; has held various local offices and was member of assembly in 1880; was elected assemblyman for 1882, receiving 920 votes against 353 for James Moran, democrat, and 164 for William E. Dervin, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo and the village of Waterloo. Population, 9,210.

JACOB C. LEONARDSON (Rep.), of Waterloo, was born May 29, 1819, in the town of Root, Montgomery county, New York; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and entered the land upon which he now resides; returned to New York, but came back again in 1846 settling at Shopiere where he remained until 1857, with the exception of a few years spent in California; removed in 1857 to Waterloo, his present home; has held various local offices and was chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1875, '76, '77, '78, and '81; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 653 votes against 427 for N. P. Bullock, democrat.

Third District.—The towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population, 12,139.

JAMES W. OSTRANDER (Rep.), of Jefferson, was born in the town of Clay, Onondaga county, New York, July 20, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Jefferson where he still resides; was county surveyor in 1846; county treasurer in 1849; register of deeds in 1850; member of assembly in 1873, '75 and '79; has been chairman of the county board of supervisors for the past three years, and has been secretary of the Wisconsin Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance company since 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,128 votes against 1,108 votes for S. A. Craig, democrat.

Juneau County.

First District.—The towns of Kildare, Lemonweir, Lindina, Lyndon, Marion, Seven Mile Creek, Summit, Wonewoc, and the village of Mauston. Population, 7,981.

GEORGE WILLIS BISHOP (Dem.), of Wonewoc, was born in Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 15, 1851; received a common school education; is a druggist; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Wonewoc, where he still resides; has been town treasurer for eight years, and was a candidate for office of clerk of court in 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1832, receiving 631 votes against 324 for T. K. Dunn, republican, and 201 for Samuel W. Smith, independent.

Second District.—The towns of Plymouth, Fountain, Lisbon, Orange, Clearfield, Germantown, Necedah, Armenia, and the village of New Lisbon. Population, 7,599.

CHARLES DARWIN LOOMIS (Dem.), of Necedah, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 9, 1848; received a common school

education; is a miller by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Princeton, thence to Necedah in 1874; was supervisor of village in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 721 votes, against 472 votes for W. H. H. Cash, republican.

Kenosha County.

Population, 13,550.

JOHN B. VOSBURGH (Rep.), of Randall — Post office address Richmond, Ill. — was born in Naples, Ontario county, New York, June 10, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Randall, where he still resides; was commissioned captain of Co. B, 48th Wis. Vol. Inf. February 25, 1865, and was mustered out February 26th the following year, having served most of the time among the Indians on the frontier; he has held the office of town supervisor eight out of the last fourteen years, six of them as chairman of the board; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,229 votes against 920 for S. B. Van Buskirk, democrat.

Kewaunee County.

Population, 15,806.

WILLIAM ROGERS (Dem.), of Carlton, was born June 12, 1848, in the parish of Inkerman, New Brunswick; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Carlton, Wisconsin, in 1850, but returned to New Brunswick in 1855, where he remained until 1863, when he again came to Carlton, where he now resides; has been chairman of town board since 1879, and was chairman of county board in 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 831 votes against 545 for Dennis Sullivan, republican.

La Crosse County.

Population, 27,072.

FRANK POOLER (Rep.), of Onalaska, was born in the town of Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, October 23, 1847; received a common school education; is engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber; came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Onalaska, and has resided there since with the exception of two years in Missouri; was town treasurer in 1875, '76, '77 and '78; member of county board from Onalaska village, 1876, '77, '78 and '79, being chairman of board in 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 2,215 votes against 1,886 for John Dawson, democrat.

La Fayette County.

First District.—The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wayne, Willow Springs and Wiota. Population, 11,960.

ALBERT O. CHAMBERLAIN (Rep.), of Darlington, was born January 3, 1829, in the town of West Sparta, New York; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; he went to California in 1852, but returned to his native home in 1857; in 1859 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Fayette; was chairman of town board in 1864, and has held various local offices beside; was elected member of assembly for 1881, and was re-elected for 1882, receiving 881 votes against 714 for H. D. Rogers, democrat, and 113 for T. J. Van Matre, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population 9,318.

JOHN O'NEILL (Dem.), of Shullsburg, was born in Douglas-town, Miramichi, New Brunswick, October 18, 1830; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and mining; came to Wisconsin in 1846 with his parents and settled in La Fayette county; went to California in 1852 and remained there until 1858; he was chairman of his town board in 1872 and '73; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 863 votes against 484 for A. A. Townsend, republican, and 50 for C. C. Kidder, prohibitionist.

Manitowoc County.

First District.—The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population 13,192.

PETER PHILLIPS (Rep.), of Meeme, was born June 5, 1835, in the town of Geisfield, Prussia; received a common school education; is a farmer and blacksmith; came to Wisconsin in 1843 settling at Meeme; enlisted in Co. B. 45th Wis. Vol., as a private; was stationed at Nashville; was mustered out as orderly sergeant; has been postmaster of Meeme for 16 years; is secretary of the Meeme Home Insurance Co.; was a candidate for the assembly in 1873; was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 698 votes against 625 for Thomas Gleeson, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicot, Gibson, Cooperstown, Kossuth, Two Rivers, and the village of Two Rivers. Population, 11,181.

HENRY GOEDJEN (Dem.), of Two Rivers was born June 26, 1844, in Germany; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Two Rivers and has resided there ever since; was supervisor of town board in 1875 and '76; was chairman of the town board in 1877, '78, '80 and '81, and has been justice of the peace since 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 691 votes against 481 for David Nottage, republican.

Third District.—The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc and the city of Manitowoc. Population 13,153.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1847; received an academic and normal school education, graduating at Platteville Normal School in 1870; is a lawyer by profession; moved from Platteville to Manitowoc in 1871, and has resided there since. He enlisted in August, 1864, in Co. B., 43d Wis. Inf.; served with regiment until close of war; was city attorney of Manitowoc from April 15, 1874, to December 15, 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1881, by a vote of 1,410 against 930 votes for Adolph Piening, democrat; was re-elected for 1882, receiving 851 votes against 732 for George Paukratz, democrat.

Marathon County.

Population, 17,121.

JOHN C. CLARKE (Dem.), of Wausau, was born at Llanerchy Medd, Anglesea, North Wales, February 17, 1831; received a common school education, and a few months' training at the Mechanics' Institute at Liverpool;

is a lumberman; emigrated from Wales in 1845 and settled at Blue Mounds, but removed six months later to Big Bull Falls, now Wausau; was sheriff of Marathon county in 1859 and '60; has been member of county board several times, twice as chairman; has been member of city council three years, and mayor of Wausau in 1877; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876; was defeated for the assembly in 1877; was elected assemblyman for 1882, receiving 1,254 votes, against 1,058 for G. W. Ghoca, republican.

Marquette County.

Population, 8,907.

SAMUEL TANNER (Dem.), of Westfield, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1842; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Westfield; was elected town clerk in 1871, and has been a candidate for no other office; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 817 votes against 543 for C. F. Roskie, republican.

Milwaukee County.

First District. — First ward. Population, 11,010.

ARTHUR BATE (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the parish of Milton Abbott, England, April 3, 1818; attended for a brief time the common schools but was early apprenticed to the trade of carpenter; is a contractor and builder; came to New York in 1851 and to Milwaukee in 1852, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few years — 1866 to 1873 — when being engaged as superintendent of the Cincinnati hospital, he resided near that city; has held various local positions; was mayor of Ludlow, Ky., two years; was a delegate to the reform convention at Cincinnati in 1872; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 684 votes against 637 votes for L. W. Halsey, democrat.

Second District. — Second ward. Population, 14,406.

GEORGE A. ABERT (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born October 22, 1840, in Milwaukee, where he has always resided; received a common school and academic education; is a manufacturer; was state senator in 1877 and '78; was commissioner of public works of Milwaukee city from April, '78 to April, '81; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 757 votes against 714 for Jacob Sander, republican.

Third District. — Third ward. Population 6,891.

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, Wisconsin in 1842; was a member of the assembly in 1860 and 1861; represented the sixth district in the state senate in 1862 and 1863, being the youngest member of that body; he was a member of the assembly in 1876, '77 and '78, and re-elected for 1880 without opposition; was re-elected member for 1881, and again for 1882, receiving 695 votes against 61 for B. Farrell, republican.

Fourth District.—Fourth ward. Population 12,491.

GEORGE P. HARRINGTON (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis., March 20, 1851; received a liberal education at the university of Wisconsin; graduated from the law department of the same institution with the class of 1872; is by profession a lawyer; removed to Madison, Dane county, in 1868, and remained there, employed as student, teacher and book-keeper, until 1876, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law; held the office of court commissioner for Milwaukee county from January, 1877, to January 1, 1882; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,443 votes against 592 for F. W. Wood, republican, and 106 for James Holton, greenbacker.

Fifth District.—Fifth and twelfth wards. Population, 14,039.

WILLIAM LINDSAY (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born July 15, 1840, in Dundee, Scotland; received an academic education; is a jobber of agricultural machinery; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Trenton, Dodge county; removed to Minnesota in '65, thence back to Dodge county in 1868 and six years later to Milwaukee; held various local offices in Minnesota, and was chairman of county board of Olmstead county in 1866; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 703 votes against 635 for John Jaques, democrat, and 209 for P. A. Trimborn, greenbacker.

Sixth District.—Sixth and thirteenth wards. Population, 13,812.

CARL A. M. ZABEL (Ind.), of Milwaukee, was born in Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany, March 19, 1837; received a collegiate education; has been a merchant and manufacturer, but has retired from active business; immigrated to New York in 1851, and came to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in Milwaukee, where he has since resided; has held no public office, except that of commissioner of schools in Milwaukee since May, 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 790 votes, against 675 for Henry Herzer, republican.

Seventh District.—Seventh ward. Population 7,192.

WILLIAM STILLMAN STANLEY, JR., (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 28, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a jeweler; he left New York in 1865 and settled in Mill City, Colorado, where he resided two years, during one of which he was postmaster; in 1867 he came to Milwaukee and has continued to reside there since; he was 2d Lieut. Co. F, 18th Regt. N. Y. N. G., and was stationed at Baltimore during his time of service; was mustered into the volunteer service as 2d Lieut. 13th N. Y. Vol. Art'y in 1863; promoted to 1st. Lieut. May 2, 1864; was promoted brevet captain on account of services rendered in the draft riots in New York; he was elected to the assembly of 1881 and re-elected for 1882 without opposition, receiving 606 votes.

Eighth District.—Eighth and eleventh wards. Population 16,786.

FRANCIS J. BORCHARDT, (Dem.) of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Schrimm, Province of Posen, Poland, September 25, 1849; received an academic and legal education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wiscon-

sin in 1853 and settled in Milwaukee where he still resides; enlisted as a private June 27, 1863 in Co. K, 1st Regt. Wis. Heavy Art'y, and remained with the same until he close of the war; was commissioned captain of the Kosciusko Guard, Wisconsin N. G. in 1877, which position he still holds; was elected justice of the peace in 1877, 1879 and 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,422 votes against 202 for Thos. N. Philpot, republican, 80 for Thomas H. Wood, republican, and 66 for M. Hoffman, greenbacker.

Ninth District.—Ninth and tenth wards. Population 18,901.

ARNOLD HUCHTING (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born October 15, 1828, in Bremen, Germany; received an academic education in Berlin; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Madison, removing in 1869 to Orange, N. Y., and thence in 1874 to Milwaukee where he now resides; was elected member of assembly for 1882, by a vote of 923 against 712 for Luther F. Gilson, republican, and 86 for J. Werner, independent.

Tenth District.—The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population 10,925.

CHARLES FINGADO (Rep.), of Wauwatosa, was born in the city of Lahr, Grandy Duchy of Baden, Germany, December 23, 1841; received a common school and private school education; is a dealer in meats; came to New York in 1854 and settled the same year in Milwaukee; removed to Wauwatosa in 1855, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. E, 24th Regt. Wis. Vol. Infantry, in August, 1862; took part in the battle of Perryville; was discharged in 1863 on account of hip disease; was town treasurer in 1868; supervisor of town from 1876 to 1880; chairman of town board in 1880; is a member of trustees of Milwaukee county insane asylum; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 634 votes against 545 votes for Edw. Coulthardt, democrat.

Eleventh District.—The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, 12,020.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, JR. (Rep.), of Oak Creek, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, July 11, 1846; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation, and has been postmaster in Oak Creek since 1879; has always resided in Milwaukee county; he enlisted July 14, 1863, in company B, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, as a private; was promoted to sergeant; remained with the regiment until September, 1865, after the close of the war; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 634 votes against 667 votes for William Lawler, democrat.

Monroe County.

First District.—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and Wells. Population, 10,009.

MASON A. THAYER (Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 17, 1839; received an academic education; is a banker and real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Sparta, where he has continued to reside; was register of deeds from 1863

to 1859; is chairman of county board of supervisors at the present time, and has been president of the Sparta Board of Trade since July, 1880; was elected assemblyman for 1882, by a vote of 890 against 742 votes for J. A. Warner, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington and Wilson. Population, 11,597.

WILLIAM A. BARBER (Rep.), of Warren Mills, was born in Galway, New York, January 11, 1843; received a common school education, and was himself a teacher for a number of years; is by occupation a lumberman, of the firm of Geo. Warren & Co; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Westfield, and thence, in 1874, to Monroe county; enlisted as a private, March 21, 1864, in Co. B, 37th Wis. Vol. Inf.; was in the siege and capture of Petersburg, besides many minor engagements; and participated in the final assault of Fort Mahone, in April, 1865; was engaged to a great extent in clerical work in the regimental headquarters; and was receiving clerk in commissary department for some time; has held various town offices and was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 782 votes against 425 votes for J. W. Bell, democrat, and 111 for D. A. Meloy, greenbacker.

Oconto, Langlade, Marinette and Shawano Counties.

Population, 29,833.

GEORGE W. DELANO (Rep.), of Pensaukee, Oconto county, was born March 14, 1833, in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York; he received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer and real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Pensaukee; in 1871 he removed to Green Bay and thence in 1873 to Costa Rica, Central America; a year later he came back to Green Bay and in '76 to Pensaukee where he now resides; enlisted as sergeant in Co. H, 39th Regt. Wis. Vol. for 100 days, and during his term of service was stationed near Memphis, Tenn.; has been chairman of town board in 1862, '63, '64 and '67; county commissioner in '66, '67 and '68; has held various minor positions; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 2,291 votes against 2,027 for J. K. Wright, democrat.

Outagamie County.

First District.—The city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute and Kaukauna. Population, 16,087.

HUMPHREY PIERCE (Dem.), of Appleton, was born in Gorham, Maine, February 5, 1837; received a collegiate education, graduating from Lawrence university, Appleton, in 1862, and from Cambridge, Mass., law school in 1866; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Appleton, where he has continued to reside; was elected justice of the peace in 1868, city attorney in 1869 and '70, district attorney of the county in 1870; city attorney, again, in '74 and '75, alderman in '78 and mayor of Appleton in 1880, and re-elected in 1881; was elected to the assembly of 1882, receiving 1,014 votes against 526 for S. P. Young, republican, and 60 for John Driscoll, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, and the third ward of the village of New London. Population, 12, 629.

A. H. PAPE (Dem.), of New London, was born November 25, 1845, in Hanover, Germany; received a collegiate education, graduating in 1864 in Germany; is by occupation an insurance agent; immigrated to this country in 1867 and came at once to Wisconsin, settling at New London, where he still resides; he has been a member of the county board of supervisors from 1876, and has held the office of city treasurer in 1875, '76, '77, '79 and '81; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 715 votes against 649 votes for L. B. Mills, republican, and 213 for N. Day, greenbacker.

Ozaukee County.

Population, 15,462.

FREDERICK W. HORN (Dem.), of Cedarburg, was born in the village of Linum, province of Brandenburg, Prussia, August 15, 1815; entered the college of "Graue Kloster," in Berlin, but left before graduating, and soon after entered the military service of Prussia; is a lawyer by profession, filling up leisure time with farming. He left Prussia for the United States in 1836; resided in the state of New York until 1837; went in the fall of that year to Michigan, and traveled through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, returning to Michigan in the winter of 1839; in 1840 came to Milwaukee, and in '41 settled at Mequon, and thence in '47 to his present place of residence; was appointed by Gov Doty in 1842, justice of the peace for Washington county, then the only magistrate in the county; was postmaster of Mequon during his residence therein; register of deeds in 1845 and '47; elected as an independent candidate to the first state senate in 1848 and re elected for 1849 and '50; was elected to the assembly in 1851, '54, 57, '59, '60, '67, '68, '72 and '75, and was elected speaker of that body in 1851, '54 and '75; was state commissioner of immigration, residing in New York, in 1854, '55; county superintendent of schools in 1862, '63, '64 and '65; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, serving as vice-president, and again a delegate to the democratic national convention in New York in 1868; was elected member of assembly on regular democratic ticket for 1882, receiving 620 votes against 423 votes for A. M. Alling, republican, and 527 for James McCarthy, independent democrat.

Pepin County.

And the towns of Canton, Maxwell and Naples, in Buffalo county. Population, 9,000.

NATHANIEL O. MURRAY (Rep.), of Pepin, was born in Evans, Erie Erie county, New York, February 7, 1834; received a common school education; is engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Fox Lake, removing in 1855 to Pepin where he continues to reside; has been justice of the peace four years, sheriff of Pepin county two years, and unde sheriff two years; was elected assemblyman for 1882, as an independent republican, receiving 1,003 votes, against 664 for J. W. Whelan, republican.

Pierce County.

Population, 17,744.

FRANKLIN L. GILSON (Rep.), of Ellsworth, was born in the town of Middlefield Geauga county, Ohio, October 22, 1846; received a partial collegiate education at Hiram and Oberlin colleges; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at West Bend, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Ellsworth in 1872; was district attorney of Pierce county from 1874 to 1880; delegate from the seventh congressional district to the republican national convention in Chicago, in June, 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 919 votes, against 854 votes for T. J. Atwater, independent. He was elected speaker of the house in 1882.

Portage County.

Population 17,731.

CHARLES A. LANE (Rep.), of Plover, was born August 10, 1825 in Springport, Cayuga county, New York; received a common school education; is a manufacturer; he resided in various places in New York, coming to Wisconsin in 1856 and settling at Plover, his residence at the present time; has been town clerk since '65, postmaster since '68, justice of the peace from '72 to '80; was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer in '76; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,239 votes against 991 for E. R. Herren, democrat.

Racine County.

First District.— City of Racine. Population 16,031.

RICHARD P. HOWELL (Rep.), of Racine, was born September 3, 1831, in the parish of Llanbrynmair, county of Montgomeryshire, North Wales; received a common school education; was engaged for many years as a manufacturer, but since then has been engaged as administrator of several estates and in various trust businesses; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Racine, where he has since resided; has been supervisor for five years from the third ward of Racine; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,194 votes against 1,019 for D. Roggenbau, democrat, and 56 for W. H. Burdick, greenbacker.

Second District.—Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population, 14,890.

ADAM APPLE (Dem.), of North Cape, was born in the Rhine province of Bavaria, Germany, November 28, 1831; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States in 1849, and was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in Philadelphia; after learning his trade he went to California, but soon returned and settled in the town of Norway, where he still resides; has been chairman of the town board for five years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,062 votes against 1,003 for Christopher Rowntree, republican.

Richland County.

First District.—Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithaca, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow. Population, 9,074.

JAMES WASHBURN (Rep.), of Buck Creek, was born in Manlius, New York, August 15, 1821; received a common school and academic education; learned the trade of carpenter, but has been engaged in farming since the war; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Rockbridge, where he now resides; he entered the service as captain of Co. B, 25th Reg't Ohio Vol. Inf., in April, 1861, and served with the regiment in all its battles and marches in W. Virginia until August 20, 1862, when he was promoted to colonel of the 116th Reg't, Ohio Inf., of which he had command until wounded, July 18, 1864, by a minie ball entering the left eye and passing out below and back of the right ear; he was afterwards post commander at Wheeling until mustered out July 7, 1865; has been chairman of the town board seven years; chairman of county board and justice of the peace; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 744 votes against 651 for R. L. Telfein, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Akan, Bloom, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan. Population, 9,100.

GEORGE H. TATE, (Rep.), of Viola, Richland county, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 30, 1821; received a common school education; is engaged in mercantile business; came to Wisconsin in 1865, having resided in Boston 25 years; was postmaster ten years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 639 votes against 390 for J. W. Jones, greenbacker.

Rock County.

First District,—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union. Population 14,184.

JOHN HUNTLY, (Rep.) of Avon—P. O. Brodhead, Green County—was born in Hamburgh, Erie county, New York, April 10, 1817; received a common school and partial high school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Avon where he has continued to reside; has been town clerk from 1874 to 1881 and justice of the peace for four years; was elected member of assembly for 1882 by a vote of 877 against 568 for W. H. Doolittle, greenbacker.

Second District.—The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population, 10,924.

JOHN WINANS (Dem.), of Janesville, was born in Vernon, Sussex county, New Jersey, September 27, 1831; received a common and private school education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Janesville; was member of assembly in 1874, in which year he was chairman of the judiciary committee; was candidate for congress in 1868, in the second district, against B. F. Hopkins; has been city attorney of Janesville several times; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, when Gen'l McClellan was nominated; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 806 votes against 618 votes for O. F. Nowlan, republican, and 109 for G. W. Lawrence, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population, 13,715.

JOHN CONLEY (Rep.), of Clinton, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, December 26, 1823; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Clinton, where he has since resided; has been a member of town board for nine years, and of the county board four years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, by a vote of 1,172 against 365 for W. H. Borden, democrat, and 58 for H. J. Murray, prohibitionist.

St. Croix County.

Population, 18,956.

OLUF A. SAUGESTAD (Ind. Rep.), of Baldwin, was born in Beitstaden, near Drontheim, Norway, January 19, 1849; received a common school education and graduated from the Veterinary college of Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1864; is by profession a druggist and veterinary surgeon; came to this country in 1870, first settling in Iowa, but removing in 1872 to Baldwin, his present residence; has been town treasurer since 1876, and was elected member of assembly for 1882 as an independent republican candidate, receiving 1,543 votes against 1,357 for Merton Herrick, regular republican.

Sauk County.

First District.—Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironton, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield. Population, 12,670.

ABIJAH BECKWITH (Rep.), P. O. address, Lone Rock, Richland county, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, November 10, 1843; received an academic education at Little Falls and Fairfield, N. Y.; is a farmer and manufacturer of cheese; resided in various places in New York until 1867, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Bear Creek, his present home; was chairman of Bear Creek in 1879, and was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 676 votes against 593 for E. G. Christman, democrat, and 145 for Alonzo Waterbury, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population 16,059.

WILLIAM S. GRUBB (Rep.), of Baraboo, was born February 10, 1833, in Wilmington, Delaware; received an academic education at Alexandria, Va.; is by occupation a hop dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Madison, removed to Sauk City in 1857, returned to Madison in 1858, and thence to Baraboo in 1866; was commissioned colonel on Gov. Bashford's staff and afterwards on Gov. Randall's staff; was Brigadier General of state militia, before the war; was mayor of Baraboo during 1880, and was elected to the assembly for 1882, receiving 996 votes against 415 for Moses Young, democrat, 72 for Seth Newman, greenbacker, and 508 for W. J. McKay, prohibitionist.

Sheboygan County.

First District.—City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population 14,173.

WILBUR M. ROOT (Dem.), of Sheboygan, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 27, 1812; received a common school education; is a marble dealer

and proprietor of a livery stable; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Plymouth, Sheboygan county; removed to Sheboygan city in 1871; was justice of the peace for several years, and sheriff in 1872 and '73; enlisted April 23, 1861, in Co. C, 4th Regt. Wis. cavalry, and was discharged July 9, 1864, on expiration of term of enlistment; was member of assembly in 1879, and re-elected for 1880; was elected member of present assembly by a vote of 1,071 against 719 for William Halbach, republican.

Second District.—The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls, and the city of Plymouth. Population, 10,371.

SIMON GILLEN (Dem.), of Cascade, was born in the town of Mitchell, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, May 1, 1855; received a common school education; is a farmer; has always resided in Sheboygan county; was member of county board of supervisors in 1880 and '81, and was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 753 votes against 683 votes for W. H. Roberts, republican, and 206 for H. Giddings, greenbacker.

Third District.—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 9,682.

JOHN MARSHALL (Rep.), of Adell, was born in England, October 3, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to America in childhood and to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Milwaukee; thence in 1860 to Sheboygan county; has been supervisor of town for six years; justice of the peace in 1881, and was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 547 votes against 377 for Bernhard Brucker, democrat, and 91 for Henry Wolfert, greenbacker.

Trempealeau County.

Population 17,189.

GEORGE H. SMITH (Rep.), of Galesville, was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, May 14, 1820; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and made his home until 1854 in La Fayette, Walworth county; was county treasurer in 1857 and '53 and has been chairman of board of supervisors for two terms; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,353 votes against 230 for J. D. Olds, greenbacker.

Vernon County.

First District.—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population 11,341.

TORGER O. JUVE (Rep.), P. O. address, Rising Sun, Crawford county, was born in Christiansands Stift, Norway, October 23, 1840; received a collegiate education, graduating in 1866 from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and in 1869 from Concordia College, St. Louis; is a clergyman; he immigrated to the United States in 1852 and resided at Koshkonong until 1857; removed to Vernon county in 1869; he was elected member of assembly for 1881 without opposition, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 782 votes against 557 for Henry Schlong, greenbacker and democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population, 11,894.

THOMAS J. SHEAR (Rep.), of Hillsborough, was born in Concord, Erie county, New York, September 25, 1836; he received an academic education; is a merchant; came from New York in 1858 to Hillsborough, where he has continued to reside; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 47th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., in 1865; has been town clerk since 1860, with the exception of three years; was elected county superintendent of schools in 1867; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,149 votes against 311 for J. L. Joseph, democrat.

Walworth County.

First District.—The towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Linn, Lyons, La Fayette and Spring Prairie. Population, 9,383.

WALTER G. DERTHICK (Rep.), of Spring Prairie, was born December 6, 1838, in Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Spring Prairie, where he still resides; was member of town board from 1868 to 1871, and assessor in 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 952 votes, against 313 for E. D. Page, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth. Population, 8,070.

JOHN W. BROWNSON (Rep.), of Sharon, was born in Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, September 1, 1842; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Sharon, removed to Clinton in 1858, and returned to Sharon in 1861; enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, in September, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran in 1863, and was mustered out in December, 1865; has held local offices and was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 743 votes against 38 for S. Faville, democrat.

Third District.—The towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater. Population, 8,791.

DONALD STEWART (Rep.), of Sugar Creek—Post office address, Delavan—was born in the town of York, Livingston county, New York, June 5, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Troy, Walworth county; removed to Waukesha county in 1855 and thence to Sugar Creek, his present place of residence, in 1869; has held various local offices for the past twenty years, from treasurer to chairman; was elected member of assembly for 1882, by a vote of 838 against 277 for W. P. Meacham, democrat, and 186 for S. B. Ostrander, prohibitionist.

Washington County.

First District.—The towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population, 11,580.

DENSMORE W. MAXON (Dem.), of Polk—P. O. address, Cedar Creek—was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, New York, September 30, 1820; was educated at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled at Milwaukee, but removed to Cedar Creek in 1846; was appointed deputy

county surveyor in 1843; was elected member of the assembly in June, 1848, and again in 1852, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872; was senator in 1858, '59, '60 and '61; was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in 1865 against Wyman Spooner; in May, 1868 was appointed by President Johnson, a member of the board of visitors to attend the annual examination at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; he was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 797 votes against 613 votes for Jacob H. Goelzer, republican, and 72 for H. A. Forbes, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population, 11,862.

JOSEPH W. HOLEHOUSE (Dem.), of Barton, Washington county, was born in the town of Staly Bridge, England, July 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer and insurance agent by occupation; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Barton, where he has continued to reside; has been assessor of the town for six years; was elected member of assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882 without opposition, receiving 1,577 votes.

Waukesha County.

First District.—The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Summit, Waukesha and Vernon. Population, 14,436.

WILLIAM LANGER (Rep.), of Waukesha, was born in Prussia, June 28, 1823; received a common school and academic education; is a jeweler by occupation; came to America in 1844 and removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Waukesha; was trustee of Waukesha village 1870, '71; president of village '72; member of county board in 1872, '79, '80 and '81; member of town board three years, and superintendent of poor three years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,351 votes against 1, 34 for Andrew Snyder, democrat, and 24 for C. F. Sherman, greenbacker.

Second District.—The city of Oconomowoc, and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee. Population, 14,521.

HERMAN SCHATZ (Dem.), of Brookfield, was born at Greifenberg, Germany, December 26, 1843; he received a common school education; is a blacksmith by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Watertown, later removing to Cedarburg and thence to Brookfield; he served two years in the army as a blacksmith; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 1,097 votes against 1,057 for S. T. Bowells, republican, and 94 for Robert Muir, greenbacker.

Waupaca County.

First District.—The city of Waupaca, the village of Weyauwega, and the towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Royalton, Waupaca and Weyauwega. Population, 8,985.

JOSEPHUS WAKEFIELD (Rep.), of Fremont, was born in Jefferson, New York, October 10, 1819; received an academic education at Watertown, N. Y., and studied law with Judge Hubbard, of Watertown; is, by profession, a lawyer, but is, at present, engaged in farming and insurance business; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Outagamie county, removing to Waupaca county in 1855; was first postmaster at Medina; a member of the first board

of supervisors of Outagamie county; district attorney of Waupaca county in 1871 and '72; has held nearly all the different town offices and was court commissioner for six years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 649 votes against 515 for George H. Calkins, democrat, and 169 for N. Pope, greenbacker.

Second District.— The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence and Union, and the first and second wards of New London. Population, 11,969.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS (Rep.), of Bear Creek, was born in the town of Stowe, Maine, November 6, 1838; had a common school education; is a farmer and carriage-maker by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at New London; has held various town offices and minor county positions; was elected to the assembly for 1881 and re-elected for 1882, receiving 869 votes against 719 for George Warren, democrat, and 94 for S. D. Woodworth, greenbacker.

Waushara County.

Population, 12,688.

NATHANIEL W. MILLIKEN, (Ind. Rep.), of Saxeville, was born in the town of Strong, Franklin county, Maine, May 13, 1834; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Mount Morris, Waushara county; removed to Wautoma in 1855 and to Saxeville in 1857; was town treasurer in 1862; sheriff of Waushara county in 1863 and 1864; county treasurer in 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876; chairman of the town board, 1880 and 1881; postmaster from 1857 to 1862 and from 1868 to the present time; was elected to the assembly for 1882 as an independent candidate receiving 597 votes against 548 for G. B. McMillan, republican, 584 for L. L. Soule, independent and 227 for Thomas Decker, also independent.

Winnebago County.

First District.— The 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh, and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland. Population 13,335.

ANDREW HABEN (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in Uhrexweiler, Prussia, December 23, 1831; received a common school and commercial education; is a merchant by occupation; came to America in 1837 and located at Danville, New York; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and has since resided in Oshkosh; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1876 and 1877; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1877; has held various local offices and was elected state senator for 1879 and '80 and was elected member of assembly for 1882, receiving 932 votes against 647 for William Wall, republican, and 151 for B. E. Van Kuren, prohibitionist.

Second District.— The cities of Neenah and Menasha, the village of Winneconne, and the towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha, Winchester and Winneconne. Population 12,921.

A. H. F. KRUEGER (Dem.), of Neenah, was born July 21, 1833, in Crivitz, Mechlenberg Schwerin, Germany; had a common school education; is a miller; came to the United States in 1848, and to Wisconsin in 1851; has held various local offices; was mayor of Neenah in 1876 and '78; was elected assemblyman for 1880; was an unsuccessful candidate for the same position in 1881, and was elected member for 1882, receiving 997 votes against 622 for

C. P. Northrop, republican, 159 for Geo. W. Bradley, greenbacker, and 39 for Albert Smith, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and 3d and 6th wards of Oshkosh. Population, 9,240.

GEORGE H. BUCKSTAFF (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the parish of Dumbarton, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, March 8, 1837; had a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Oshkosh; enlisted in 1861 in Co. A., First regiment Wisconsin infantry, and served three years; was wounded at Chickamauga September 19, 1863, and was discharged October 14, 1864; was a member of the county board in 1878 and '79; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and was re-elected for 1882, receiving 621 votes against 451 for Henry Schneider, democrat, 78 for Martin Sperbeck, greenbacker, and 137 for R. J. Judd, prohibitionist.

Fourth District.—The towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River. Population, 7,235.

THOMAS J. BOWLES (Rep.), of Elo, was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, May 2, 1822; had little or no opportunity for attending school, and is self-educated; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Utica, where he continues to reside; enlisted as a private in 1862 in Co. D, 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Tapalo and Nashville, after which he was detached for service in the ambulance corps; has held various local offices; member of county board several years; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882, receiving 414 votes, against 354 for Peter Clark, democrat.

RECAPITULATION.

Republican members	64
Democratic members	34
Independent members	2

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDWIN D. COE, chief clerk of the assembly, of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in the town of Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wis., June 11, 1840; is editor and publisher of the Whitewater *Register;* entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam in 1856, spent three years there and part of one year at the State University at Madison, but enlisted before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Rock county in 1865; joined Co. A., 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., under the first call for three months volunteers; re-enlisted in 1861 in August, in the 1st Wis. Cavalry and served two years, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in the service; he was member of assembly in 1878 and in 1879; he is a republican.

DAVID E. WELCH, sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, of Baraboo, Sauk county, was born in Milton, Ohio, December 4, 1835; received a common school education, and is a farmer; he was appointed postmaster of Westfield, Ohio, in 1861, but resigned to enter the army as a private in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, but was elected first lieutenant on the organization of the company, and subsequently was promoted through all the grades to lieutenant colonel. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled in Sauk county; he has been a member of the county board a number of terms, and was a member of the assembly in 1874 and 1875, and was state senator in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879; he is a republican.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1882.

NAME.	Dist.	Pol.	No. miles	Address.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came state.	Years leg.
Ackley, Henry M.....	10	D.	140	Oconomowoc...	Waukesha..	Merchant.....	New York.....	55	1857	....
Adams, John.....	26	D.	42	Black Earth....	Dane	Live stock dealer.....	Kentucky	63	1840	3
Bennett, Van S	4	R.	190	Rockton.....	Vernon	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	46	1846	2
Burrows, George B.....	25	R.	.....	Madison	Dane	Real estate dealer	Vermont	49	1858	5
Chase, Enoch.....	6	D.	300	Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Manufacturer	Vermont	73	1835	5
Colman, Edward.	18	R.	230	Fond du Lac...	Fond du Lac	Farmer	New York.....	53	1852	..
Crosby, Charles F.....	21	R.	400	Wausau	Marathon .	Lawyer	Wisconsin	34	1847	2
Delaney, Arthur K.....	13	D.	302	Mayville.....	Dodge	Lawyer	New York.. ...	41	1845	2
Ellis, William A.....	1	R.	500	Peshtigo	Marinette ..	Lumberman.....	Maine	54	1857	1
Erwin, Charles K.....	32	R.	200	Tomah	Monroe.....	Merchant.	Pennsylvania ..	44	1868	....
Finkelnburg, Aug....	29	R.	370	Fountain City ..	Buffalo	Lawyer and surveyor.....	Prussia.....	52	1855	2
Flint, Rockwell J.	30	R.	420	Menomonie ...	Dunn.	Editor.....	Vermont	40	1855	3
Hamilton, Joseph B...	19	R.	400	Neenah.....	Winnebago.	Lawyer.....	New York ...	65	1849	3
Hill, James	24	R.	482	Warren.....	St Croix...	Farmer.....	New Hampshire	57	1863	3
Hudd, Thomas R.....	2	D.	420	Green Bay	Brown.....	Lawyer	New York.....	46	1853	6
Hunt, George F... ..	33	D.	264	West Bend	Washington	Physician	New York.....	51	1856	1
Kingston, John T....	14	R.	186	Necedah	Juneau. ..	Lumberman.....	Illinois	63	1834	7
Kusel, Frederick.....	23	D.	90	Watertown	Jefferson ...	Merchant.....	Germany.....	42	1849	1
McKeeby, Gilbert E...	27	R.	40	Lodi	Columbia...	Physician	Ohio.....	37	1846	1
Meffert, William C...	28	R.	60	Arena	Iowa	Harness maker.....	Germany	39	1845	...
Palmetier, Charles	8	R.	200	Geneva.....	Walworth ..	Lumber dealer	New York.....	47	1847	....
Phillips, Albert L....	3	R.	250	Racine	Racine	Merchant.....	Massachusetts .	58	850	3
Pingel, John L..... ...	22	D.	250	Appleton	Outagamie .	Farmer.....	Germany	48	1860	..
Randall, Archibald N.	12	R,	124	Brodhead.....	Green . ..	Lawyer	New York.....	51	1847	....
Rankin, Joseph.....	15	D.	360	Manitowoc	Manitowoc .	General business	New Jersey ...	48	1854	10
Richardson, H.....	17	R.	80	Janesville	Rock	General business.....	New York.....	62	1842	6
Ryland, George W.....	16	R.	172	Lancaster	Grant	Banker	Maryland.....	51	1853	2
Scott, Thomas B.....	11	R.	272	Grand Rapids ..	Wood...	Lumberman..... ..	Scotland	53	1848	9
Simpson, Edward B...	7	R.	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Commission merchant...	Canada	46	1840	3
Smith, Patrick H.....	20	D.	310	Plymouth	Sheboygan .	Retired merchant	Vermont	55	1847	2
Van Schaick, I. W.....	5	R.	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Miller	New York.....	64	1861	7
Wiley, James F	9	R.	164	Hancock	Waushara ..	Merchant.....	New York.. ...	50	1855	1
Wing, Merrick P... ..	31	R	286	La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Lawyer	Massachusetts .	48	1855	3

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN SENATE, 1882.

(AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 111*a*, R. S. 1878.)

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years state.	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
Charles E. Bross	43	Chief clerk	Telegraph manager	23	Pennsylvania.	Madison	Dane.
Chauncey H. Cook.	35	Assistant clerk	Farmer	25	Ohio	Gilmantown	Buffalo.
O. G. Munson.	25	Book-keeper	Printer and editor	6	Iowa	Richland Center	Richland.
J. W. Bintliff.	24	Enrolling clerk	Book keeper	24	Wisconsin	Darlington	La Fayette.
H. R. Rawson	31	Engrossing clerk	Insurance agent	31	Wisconsin	Princeton	Green Lake.
Fred J. Turner	20	Transcribing clerk	Student	20	Wisconsin	Portage	Columbia.
Chas. B. Miller	25	Clerk judiciary com	Attorney at law	25	Wisconsin	La Crosse	La Crosse.
J. J. Crawford	26	Clerk com. enrolled bills.	Stock dealer	26	Wisconsin	Hazel Green	Grant.
Frank A. Flower	28	Proof reader	Journalist	7	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
A. T. Glaze	49	Sergeant-at-arms	Printer and editor	31	New Jersey	Waupaca	Waupaca.
George S. Read	32	Assistant serg't-at-arms	Painter and grainer	26	New York	Geneva Lake	Walworth.
Curt. M. Treat	24	Postmaster	Editor and publisher	24	Wisconsin	Racine	Racine.
Ole Olsen	42	Assistant postmaster	Steamboat captain	39	Norway	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
G. W. Churchill	40	Doorkeeper	Farmer	25	Ohio	Hurlburt's Cor's	Crawford.
John C. Friswold	40	Doorkeeper	Carpenter	15	Norway	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Joseph A. Walker	38	Doorkeeper	Clerk	25	Ohio	Glendale	Monroe.
H. C. Graffam	39	Doorkeeper	Farmer	26	New York	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Claus Johnson	32	Gallery attendant	Farmer	16	Sweden	Centralia	Wood.
F. S. Hutson	30	Document clerk	Cooper	30	Wisconsin	Janesville	Rock.
Ole Stephenson	64	Janitor	Carpenter	26	Norway	Madison	Dane.
O. L. Wright	40	Porter	Farmer	26	New York	Oasis	Waushara.
Geo. F. Witter, Jr.	18	Night watchman.	Student	18	Wisconsin	Grand Rapids	Wood.
Ben. S. Smith	18	President's messenger	Student	5	Minnesota	Ashland	Ashland.
William P. Hyland.	18	Chief clerk's messenger	Telephone operator	16	Missouri	Madison	Dane.
John Bohn	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Two Rivers	Manitowoc.
Adolph Roeder	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Samuel A. Wilder	14	Messenger	Student	9	Illinois	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Charles G. Moll	13	Messenger	Student	11	Connecticut	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Will. A. Blessing	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Darlington	La Fayette.
Forest McKay	12	Messenger	Student	8	Pennsylvania.	Wausau	Marathon.
Emile Fargeot	13	Messenger	Student	9	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — 1882.

NAME.	Politics.	No. seat.	No. miles.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to state in.	Years in Legis'ture.
Abert, George A....	D.	69	210	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Manufacturer	Wisconsin	41	1840	2
Apple, Adam	D.	72	250	North Cape ..	Racine	Farmer	Germany... ...	54	1836	..
Babcock, Ezekiel...	R.	24	370	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Farmer	New York	53	1851	.
Barber, William A..	R.	29	236	Warren Mills...	Monroe.....	Lumberman..	New York	39	1856	..
Bartlett, William B.	R.	28	400	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa ..	Farmer	Vermont	51	1861	...
Bate Arthur	R.	84	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Contractor and builder..	England	64	1852	....
Beckwith, Abijah...	R.	45	102	Lone Rock.....	Richland ...	Farmer and cheese m'nf'r	New York	38	1867	...
Bishop, Benj. P.....	D.	2	330	Brownsville ...	Dodge	Farmer	Ohio	47	1852	....
Bishop, G W	D.	67	174	Wonewoc	Juneau....	Druggist	New York	30	1854	. .
Bolender, John.....	R.	85	160	Monroe	Green	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania	45	1858	....
Borchardt, Francis J	D.	70	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Lawyer	Po'and	2	1853	....
Bowles, Thomas J ..	R.	33	300	Elo.....	Winnebago.	Farmer	Ohio	60	1849	1
Brownson, John W	R.	41	132	Sharon	Walworth ..	Merchant.	New York	39	1852	....
Buckstaff, George H.	R.	93	360	Oshkosh	Winnebago.	Lumberman.....	New Brunswick	45	1870	1
Cabanis, James H..	R.	14	250	Georgetown....	Grant ..	Merchant.....	Illinois	43	1845	1
Carmichael, Thomas	D.	62	364	Eau Claire....	Eau Claire.	Lumberman.....	Ireland	51	1857	2
Chamberlain, A. O..	R.	52	250	Darlington ...	La Fayette.	Farmer...	New York	53	1859	1
Clarke, John C.	D.	10	400	Wausau	Marathon .	Lumberman.....	Wales	51	1845	....
Conley, John	R.	98	128	Clinton.....	Rock	Farmer.	Canada	53	1852	....
Davis, Charles A ...	R.	31	504	Bear Creek....	Waupaca ...	Carriage-maker & farmer	Maine	53	1855	1
DeLano, George W	R.	30	490	Pensaukee .	Oconto	Farmer, real estate dealer	New York.....	49	1854	...
Derthick, Walter G.	R.	42	174	Spring Prairie.	Walworth ..	Farmer	Ohio	43	1854	....
Eidemiller, Louis...	D.	18	320	New Cassel ...	Fond du Lac	Physician	New York.. ..	31	1856	...
Elver, Fritz.	D.	4	48	Middleton.....	Dane ...	Farmer	Germany... ...	47	1852	..
Estabrook, Chas. E.	R.	86	360	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc .	Lawyer.	Wisconsin	34	1847	1
Everts, Edward L...	R	46	444	Fall City ...	Dunn.. .	Merchant.....	Canada	36	1872	....
Fingado, Charles....	R.	95	200	Wauwatosa ...	Milwaukee .	Dealer in meats..	Germany..	40	1854	....
Gabriel, Hiram	R.	39	200	Stewart	Green	Farmer	Ohio	57	1814	...
Gillen, Simon... ...	D.	57	310	Cascade	Sheboygan .	Farmer	Wisconsin	27	1855	....
Gilson, Franklin L..	R.	..	540	Ellsworth	Pierce...	Lawyer.....	Ohio	35	1870	1
Goedjen, Henry....	D.	5	360	Two Rivers ...	Manitowoc .	Farmer	Germany.....	37	1856	...

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—continued.

NAME.	Politics.	No. seat.	No. miles.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to state in.	Years in Legis're.
Gray, A. L.	D.	58	460	Fort Howard	Brown	Merchant	Canada	36	1849	1
Grubb, William S.	R.	56	74	Baraboo	Sauk	Dealer in hops	Delaware	49	1851	
Haben, Andrew	D.	88	360	Oshkosh	Winnebago.	Merchant	Prussia	47	1855	2
Harrington, Geo. P.	D.	91	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Lawyer	Wisconsin	32	1850	
Hogan, John M.	R	21	470	Green Bay	Brown	Farmer	New York	35	1848	
Holehouse, Jos. W.	D	55	272	Barton	Washington	Farmer	England	45	1850	1
Horn, Frederick W	D.	65	3 0	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Lawyer and farmer	Prussia	66	1840	12
Howell, Richard P	R.	74	250	Racine	Racine	Retired merchant	Wales	50	1854	
Huchting, Arnold	D.	89	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Merchant	Germany	53	1851	
Huntly, John	R.	19	138	Brodhead	Green	Farmer	New York	35	1849	
Jeche, William	D	3	294	Hustisford	Dodge	Farmer	Prussia	47	1848	
Jones, T. J.	D.	1	2.0	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Farmer	Wales	52	1855	
Juve, Torger O.	R.	78	310	Rising Sun	Crawford	Clergyman	Norway	41	1852	1
Keogh, Edward	D.	99	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Printer	Ireland	46	1842	8
Keyes, Elisha W	R	76		Madison	Dane	Lawyer	Vermont	54	1838	
Kidd, Edward I	R	17	200	Millville	Grant	Miller	Wisconsin	37	1845	1
Kreuger, A. H. F.	D.	90	388	Neenah	Winnebago.	Miller	Germany	58	1857	1
Lane, Charles A.	R.	15	220	Plover	Portage	Manufacturer	New York.	56	1856	
Langer, William	R.	20	150	Waukesha	Waukesha.	Jeweler	Prussia	58	1855	
Leonardson, Jacob C	R.	40	60	Watertown	Jefferson	Farmer	New York.	63	1842	
Lindsay, William	R.	83	20	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Merchant	Scotland	41	1843	
Loomis, Charles D	D.	61	200	Necedah	Juneau	Miller	New York.	34	1869	
MacBride, Robert J.	D.	11	304	Neillsville	Clark	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	34	1866	
Marshall, John	R.	3	330	Adell	Sheboygan	Farmer	England	37	1855	
Maxon, Densmore W	D.	18	300	Cedar Creek	Washington	Farmer	New York	61	1843	12
McConnell, Chas. D.	R.	16	378	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Farmer	New York.	51	1852	
McDill, George D	R.	13	564	Osceola Mills	Polk	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	43	1841	1
McDonnell, M. W.	I.	63	480	Alma	Buffalo	Lumberman	Ireland	35	1854	
McDowell, Sam C.	R.	84	348	Fox Lake	Dodge	Farmer	Ireland	49	1854	
Meiklejohn, John	R.	87	340	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer	New York	59	1846	
Milliken, N. W.	I.R	82	393	Saxeville	Waushara	Merchant	Maine	48	1851	

Moeller, Adolph....	R.	32	310	New Holstein .	Calumet....	Merchant..	Germany	54	1851	....
Moran, Patrick H....	D.	9	430	Morrison	Brown	Farmer...	England	37	1848	....
Murray, Nathaniel O.	R.	94	450	Pepin	Pepin	Steamboat captain.....	New York	44	1848	....
O'Neill, John ...	D.	7	260	Shullsburg	La Fayette..	Farmer and miner.....	New Brunswick	51	1846	....
Ostrander, James W.	R	49	103	Jefferson	Jefferson ...	Manufacturer.....	New York	56	1842	3
Pape, A. H	D.	71	500	New London	Waupaca...	Insurance agent	Germany	36	1867	....
Parry, William T....	R.	73	78	Portage ...	Columbia...	Merchant.	Wales	45	1849	1
Peterson, Atley.....	R.	25	240	Soldier's Grove.	Crawford ...	Farmer and lumberman..	Norway	35	1852	3
Phillips, Peter.	R.	27	369	Meeme	Manitowoc .	Farmer and blacksmith.	Prussia	46	1846	....
Pierce, Humphrey...	D.	8	400	Appleton.....	Outagamie..	Lawyer.	Maine	45	1857	...
Pierce, Solon W.....	R.	48	188	Friendship	Adams	Lawyer and editor.....	New York	51	1854	5
Pooler, Frank	R.	44	394	Onalaska	La Crosse ..	Lumber manufacturer....	Maine	34	1865	....
Price, William T .	R.	97	254	Black River F'ls	Jackson .. .	Lumberman.....	Pennsylvania ..	57	1845	8
Proctor, William H..	R.	75	124	Fall River.....	Columbia ..	Farmer	Vermont	54	1844	....
Rewey, Jefferson W	R.	92	150	Rewey.....	Iowa.	Farmer.....	New York.....	47	1844	2
Rogers, William.. ..	D.	6	430	Carlton.	Kewaunee ..	Farmer	New Brunswick	33	1850	....
Root, Wilbur M.....	D.	100	310	Sheboygan	Sheboygan .	Marble dealer	Ohio...	39	1849	2
Ryan, James	D.	59	82	Ridgeway. ...	Iowa	Farmer	New York.....	45	1844	....
Saugestad, Oluf A...	R.	26	462	Baldwin	St. Croix ...	Druggist.....	Norway	42	1842	....
Schatz, Herman.	D.	66	150	Brookfield.....	Waukesha..	Blacksmith.	Germany	38	1850	....
Shear, Thomas J.	R	79	160	Hillsborough ..	Vernon	Merchant.....	New York.....	45	1858	....
Shepard, Charles E..	R.	77	320	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac	Lawyer	New York.....	34	1872	....
Smith, George H .	R.	35	310	Galesville	Trempeal'u.	Farmer.....	New York ..	62	1845	....
Stanley, Wm. S., Jr.	R.	54	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee .	Jeweler.....	Rhode Island ..	44	1867	....
Stevens, Daniel B...	R.	51	240	Cassville	Grant... ..	Lumber manufacturer ...	Maine	45	1856	....
Stewart, Donald....	R.	80	142	Delavan	Walworth.	Farmer.....	New York	57	1859	....
Stone, Jesse..... ..	R.	50	80	Watertown	Jefferson ...	Manufacturer	England	45	1869	1
Tanner, Samuel.....	D.	60	128	Westfield.....	Marquette ..	Farmer	Pennsylvania...	40	1854	....
Tate, George H.....	R.	38	170	Viola	Richland ...	Merchant	Massachusetts .	58	1865	....
Thayer, Mason A	R.	43	224	Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Banker.....	Ohio..... ...	42	1856	....
Thorp, Adelbert P..	R.	12	560	Sturgeon Bay...	Door	Farmer.....	New York.. ..	38	1816	....
Vosburgh, John B...	R.	23	184	Richmond.....	McHenry, Ill	Farmer.....	New York.....	43	1856	....
Wakefield, Josephus	R.	81	450	Fremont..	Waupaca ...	Lawyer and farmer	New York.....	62	1849	...
Warner, Francis L...	R.	47	40	Deansville.....	Dane....	Farmer	New York... .	54	1847	....
Washburn, James...	R.	37	136	Buck Creek	Richland ...	Farmer	New York.....	60	1868	....
Williams, W. M. Jr..	R.	96	220	Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee .	Merchant	Wisconsin	35	1816	....
Winans, John.....	D.	53	80	Janesville	Rock.... ..	Lawyer.	New Jersey ...	50	1857	1
Zabel, C. A. M.....	I.	64	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee..	Retired merchant	Germany.....	45	1856	....

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

(AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 111*a*, R. S. 1878.)

NAME.	Age	Office.	Occupation	Yrs State	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
E. D. Coe	41	Chief clerk	Editor and publisher.	41	Wisconsin	Whitewater	Walworth.
J. W. DeGroff	38	First assistant clerk	Editor and publisher.	34	New York	Alma	Buffalo.
T. W. Golden	25	Second assistant clerk	General business	25	Wisconsin	Brodhead	Green.
J. T. Huntington	38	Book-keeper	Manufacturer of syrup	32	New York	Delton	Sauk.
L. J. Burlingame	47	Enrolling clerk	Farmer	27	New York	West Point	Columbia.
M. Sellers	61	Engrossing clerk	Merchant	36	Nova Scotia	Fort Howard	Brown.
A. C. Morse	39	Transcribing clerk	Insurance agent	25	Ohio	Fennimore	Grant.
C. E. Parish	31	Proof reader	Editor and publisher.	30	New York	Stoughton	Dane.
D. E. Welch	46	Sergeant-at-arms.	Agric. Impl. dealer	17	Ohio	Baraboo	Sauk.
G. L. Miller	33	Assistant sergeant-at-arm	Lawyer	32	Indiana	De Soto	Vernon.
F. A. Ames	39	Postmaster	Manuf Cigars and To	10	Vermont	Clinton	Rock.
W. A Meiklejohn	31	Assistant postmaster	Farmer	31	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
M. Thronson	31	Porter	Farmer	11	Norway	West Salem	La Crosse.
Christopher Jerde	24	Night watchman	Law student	12	Norway	Utica	Dane.
J. Granvogl	23	Door-keeper	Wood carver	23	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Patrick Mead	24	Door-keeper	Ice dealer	24	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
C. H. Russell	39	Door-keeper	Farmer	30	New York	Berlin	Green Lake.
Henry Fitzgerald	40	Door-keeper	Hotel keeper.	17	Ireland	Sharon	Walworth.
B. H. Burnson	28	Gallery attendant	Farmer	25	Norway	Sun Prairie	Dane.
A. J. Barsantee	55	Wash room attendant	Farmer	23	N. Hampshire	Madison	Dane.
James Scott	47	Gallery attendant	Mechanic	30	Pennsylvania.	Darlington	La Fayette.
L. M. Steiner	18	Messenger, speaker	Book-keeper	18	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Thos. McGovern	13	Messenger, chief clerk	Student	13	Wisconsin	Oak Creek	Milwaukee.
Thos. Wilkinson	10	Messenger	Student	9	New York	Madison	Dane.
Carl Lawrence	12	Messenger	Student	12	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
R. C. Odell	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Fisk Corners	Winnebago.
Geo. Ransom	14	Messenger	Student	14	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
J. S. Sturtevant	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Delavan	Walworth.
Werner Presentin	13	Messenger	Student	13	Wisconsin	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Chas. Smith	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
D. C. Owen	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Fred Buckley	13	Messenger	Student	13	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President – S. S. FIFIELD.
President pro tem.— GEO. B. BURROWS.

On Judiciary.

Senators Merrick P. Wing, La Crosse.
J. B. Hamilton, Winnebago.
C. F. Crosby, Marathon.
A. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.
A. N. Randall, Green.
Thomas R. Hudd, Brown.
Arthur K. Delaney, Dodge.

On State Affairs.

Senators E. B. Simpson, Milwaukee.
Rockwell J. Flint, Dunn.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.

On Railroads.

Senators I. W. Van Schaick, Milw'kee.
Thomas B. Scott, Wood.
Jas. F. Wiley, Waushara.
Chas. K. Erwin, Monroe.
E. Colman, Fond du Lac.
Geo. W. Ryland, Grant.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.
Geo. F. Hunt, Washington.

On Education.

Senators G. E. McKeeby, Columbia.
Hamilton Richardson, Rock.
Arthur K. Delaney, Dodge.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators Van S. Bennett, Vernon.
I. W. Van Schaick, Milw'kee.
Frederick Kusel, Jefferson.

On Incorporations.

Senators Wm. A. Eilis, Marinette.
John T. Kingston, Juneau.
Geo. F. Hunt, Washington.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators John T. Kingston, Juneau.
Wm. C. Meffert, Iowa.
John Adams, Dane.

On Public Lands.

Senators Chas. F. Crosby, Marathon.
Chas. Palmetier, Walworth.
John Adams, Dane.

On Military Affairs.

Senators E. Colman, Fond du Lac.
Wm. A. Eilis, Marinette.
Frederick Kusel, Jefferson.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators A. N. Randall, Green.
Albert L. Phillips, Racine.
Enoch Chase, Milwaukee.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senators A. Finkelnburg, Buffalo.
E. B. Simpson, Milwaukee.
H. M. Ackley, Waukesha.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Senators J. B. Hamilton, Winnebago.
John T. Kingston, Juneau.
P. H. Smith, Sheboygan.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators Jas. F. Wiley, Waushara.
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
H. M. Ackley, Waukesha.

On Federal Relations.

Senators Chas. K. Erwin, Monroe.
Geo. B. Burrows, Dane.
Thomas R. Hudd, Brown.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators Albert L. Phillips, Racine.
Van S. Bennett, Vernon.
J. L. Pingel, Outagamie.

On Agriculture.

Senators James Hill, St. Croix.
G. E. McKeeby, Columbia.
J. L. Pingel, Outagamie.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators C. Palmetier, Walworth.
A. N. Randall, Green.
J. L. Pingel, Outagamie.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators Wm. C. Meffert, Iowa.
Chas. K. Erwin, Monroe.
John Adams, Dane.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRANKLIN L. GILSON.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. S. W. Pierce, Adams.
Geo. D. McDill, Polk.
C. E. Estabrook, Manitowoc.
E. W. Keyes, Dane.
C. E. Shepard, Fond du Lac.
John Winans, Rock.
R. J. MacBride, Clark.
G.P. Harrington, Milwaukee.
F. J. Borchardt, Milwaukee.

On Bills on the Third Reading.

Messrs. E. W. Keyes, Dane.
W. T. Price, Jackson.
Thos. J. Shear, Vernon.
F. W. Horn, Ozaukee.
John Winans, Rock.

On Ways and Means.

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INDEX OF NAMES

OF

SIGNERS OF CONSTITUTION, MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE LEGISLATURES, TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS, UNITED STATES SENATORS, DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, BOARD OF SUPERVISION, REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

NOTE.— The figures opposite the names refer to the pages on which they appear.

A.

Abbey, Henry G., 177.
Abbott, Chauncey, 181.
Abbott, Samuel G., 189.
Abbott, Simeon W., 184.
Abell, Alfred H., 241.
Abert, George, 202, 204, 207, 218, 220, 223, 228.
Abert, George A., 239, 241, 552.
Abrams, Delos, 235.
Abrams, William J., 208, 210, 213, 215, 217, 219.
Ackley, Henry M., 531.
Adams, Benjamin F., 186, 204, 227.
Adams, Ebenezer, 190.
Adams, George H., 208.
Adams, Henry, 178, 212, 214, 217, 219.
Adams, Isaac, 215, 234.
Adams, James M., 223.
Adams, John, 220, 222, 227, 536.
Adams, John Q., 185, 187, 189, 191, 206.
Adams, Michael, 227.
Adamson, William A., 248.
Adland, Knud, 246.
Agry, David, 164, 169, 175, 177.
Ahlhauser, Anthony, 209.
Aken, Robert, 192.
Akin, Orra U., 231, 234.
Alban, James S., 183, 185.
Alcott, Denison, 207.
Alden, Albert, 180, 196, 200.
Alden, Alvin B., 195.
Alden, Levi, 192.
Aldrich, Alma M., 243.
Aldrich, William, 198.
Allan, James, Jr., 246.
Allen, Ahaz F., 224.
Allen, Anson C., 245.
Allen, Benjamin, 185, 187.
Allen, Fayette, 208, 215, 220.
Allen, George, 190.
Allen, George R., 249.
Allen, Gideon W., 227.
Allen, Henry, 178.
Allen, James H., 230.
Allen, Joseph, 215.
Allen, Lucius, 209.
Allen, Thomas S., 194, 258.
Allen, William C., 214, 216.
Allen, William P., 182.
Alling, Alexander M., 196.
Allison, William, 249.
Altenhofen, Mathias, 200.
Anderson, Andrew J., 240.
Anderson, Canute, 242.
Anderson, John, 235.
Anderson, Matthew, 224, 241, 244, 247, 250.
Anderson, Nels, 249.
Anderson, Ole, 236.
Anderson, Thomas W., 233.
Anderson, William S., 168.
Andrews, Abram D., 241, 244, 428.
Anunson, John, 192, 194.
Apple, Adam, 557.
Argard, Martin J., 260.
Armstrong, Charles, 185.
Armstrong, James, 191.
Armstrong, John, 214.
Armstrong, William H., 230.
Arndt, Charles C. P., 165, 166, 167.
Arndt, John P., 161, 162, 163.
Arnold, Alexander A., 235, 239, 241, 247, 249.
Arnold, Aloysius, 240.
Arnold, Douglas, 221.
Arnold, Fayette P., 205.
Arnold, Jonathan E., 166, 167.

Arnold, Josiah, 242.
Arnot, William L., 240.
Ashley, Oliver, 205, 213.
Ashley, Yates, 205, 208.
Aspinwall, Delatus M., 194.
Atherton, G. F. A., 178.
Atherton, George R., 194.
Attwood, Elihu L., 175.
Atwater, Allen H., 187, 224, 227.
Atwood, David, 189, 201, 262.
Ausman, Henry, 244.
Austin, William J., 251.
Averbeck, Maximilian, 184.
Ayres, Almon P., 195.
Ayres, D. Cooper, 217, 224, 227.
Ayres, Maurice L., 180.

B.

Babcock, Alexander O., 181.
Babcock, Barnes, 176.
Babcock, Daniel C., 173, 174.
Babcock, Ezekiel, 546.
Babcock, John M., 175.
Babcock, Oscar, 212, 214.
Bachhuber, Max, 199, 208, 234.
Bacon, Orrin, 225, 226, 229.
Bacon, Winchel D., 186.
Bætz, Henry, 259.
Bailey, Alexander, 222.
Bailey, Dana R., 241, 244.
Bailey, Elias P., 227.
Bailey, Elihu, 202, 225, 240, 246.
Bainbridge, Thomas, 227, 251.
Baird, Henry S., 161, 162, 175, 257.
Baker, Charles M., 168, 169, 170, 171, 176.
Baker, James, 190.
Baker, James S., 259.
Baker, John A., 225.
Baker, Joseph, 191.
Baker, Robert H., 229, 234, 236.
Baker, Samuel H., 187.
Baker, Thomas, 235.
Baker, W. W., 224, 250.
Baker, William Y., 243.
Balch, Albert V., 223.
Baldwin, Asa L., 241.
Baldwin, George, 213, 221, 224.
Baldwin, Lewis L., 200.
Baldwin, Phineas, 227, 239.
Baldwin, Russell, 164, 165, 166.
Ball, Hiram J., 225, 242.
Ballach, William, 198.
Ballantine, George, 200.
Bancroft, Darius L., 181, 232.
Bannester, John, 183, 205.
Barber, Hiram, 175, 179.
Barber, J. Allen, 175, 184, 186, 191, 193, 206, 209, 262, 263.
Barber, Lucius I., 164, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Barber, Silas, 219, 236.
Barber, William A., 555.
Barden, Levi W., 211, 234, 236, 239, 241.
Barden, Marcus, 199, 234.
Bardwell, Sherman, 231.
Barlass, Andrew, 233, 235, 238.
Barlow, Frederick G., 242.
Barlow, Stephen S., 184, 216, 217, 219, 259-263.
Barnard, Henry C., 232, 225.
Barnes, Dwight B., 249, 252.
Barnes, Harry, 185, 187.
Barnes, Henry W., 194, 222, 225.
Barnes, Horace W., 203, 218.
Barnes, S. K., 197.
Barnes, S. W., 191, 193.
Barnes, William P., 186.
Barnett, Morris S., 182, 193.
Barney, Benjamin F., 187, 191.
Barney, John A., 234, 236.
Barnum, George S., 209, 210, 212.
Barns, Caleb P., 181, 190.
Barrett, James M., 243.
Barron, Henry D., 206, 208, 213, 215, 217, 219, 227, 229, 231, 234, 236, 263.
Barron, Quartus H., 193, 204.
Barron, Warren C. S., 218.
Barrows, Augustus R., 242.
Barry, A. Constantine, 209, 259.
Barry, James, 245.
Barry, Thomas, 205.
Barstow, Samuel H., 171.
Barstow, William A., 258.
Barter, Samuel, 245.
Barth, John, 222.
Bartholomew, G. M., 193.
Bartlett, Frederick K., 194.
Bartlett, James O., 214.
Bartlett, M. D., 203, 205.
Bartlett, Oscar F., 186, 188, 199, 201.
Bartlett, William A., 168, 169.
Bartlett, William B., 542.
Bartlett, William P., 199, 230.
Bartran, William H., 229, 232.
Basford Luther, 198, 205, 222.
Bashford, Coles, 185, 187, 189, 253.
Bassett, Reuben L., 204.
Bassinger, Samuel H., 196.
Batchelder, George, 166, 167.
Bate, Arthur, 552.
Bate, James A., 224.
Bates, Allen C., 205, 207, 214.
Bates, Richard B., 228.
Baxter, John B. G., 220.
Beach, Carmi W., 222.
Beach, Horace, 208.
Beach, Wood R., 209.
Beach, Zenas, 234.
Beall, Samuel W., 46, 175, 176, 180, 182, 254, 260.
Bean, David R., 235, 249
Bean, Samuel C., 193, 195, 201, 203.
Bear, John, 202.
Beard, John F., 232.
Beardsley, James W., 203, 204.
Beardsley, Othni, 164, 165, 166.
Beath, John, 199.
Beattie, Thomas, 247.
Beatty, George, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167.

Becher, John A., 230.
Beck, Jacob, 198.
Beck, William, 184.
Becker, Moritz N., 228, 230.
Beckman, Charles, 232.
Beckwith, Abijah, 559.
Beckwith, George W., 198.
Beckwith, Nelson F., 223.
Beebe, Craig B., 201.
Beecraft, Henry, 188.
Beger, Charles, 192.
Belden, Philo, 186, 209, 214, 224, 226.
Belding, Henry K., 195.
Belitz, Henry F., 263.
Bell, Charles J., 183.
Bell, John, 186.
Bell, William, 176.
Bemis, Kiron W., 193.
Bennett, Alden I., 195, 197, 199, 201.
Bennett, Alvery A., 213, 215.
Bennett, George, 198, 199, 201.
Bennett, Isaac M., 223.
Bennett, James, 190.
Bennett, Jesse, 197, 220.
Bennett, Joseph, 237.
Bennett, Joseph B., 244, 247.
Bennett, Stephen O., 175, 181, 182, 183.
Bennett, Van S., 221, 223, 530.
Benson, Lewis M., 217.
Benson, Schuyler W., 202.
Bentley, John, 207, 242, 245, 248.
Bentley, John A., 210, 212.
Beonaer, Edward 187.
Berg, Frederick R., 196.
Bernhard, Theodore, 188.
Berry, James, 212.
Berry, William, 176.
Bertram, Henry, 222.
Bettis, Benjamin H., 199, 201, 220, 251.
Bevans, Lorenzo, 175.
Bevins, John, 172.
Biddlecome, William R., 182.
Biggs, James, 46, 176.
Billinghurst, Charles, 177, 261, 263.
Billings, Henry M., 164, 165, 166, 171, 177, 196.
Bingham, James M., 206, 209, 220, 222, 232, 241, 244, 247, 250, 258, 420.
Bintliff, James, 437.
Birchard Ezra, 169.
Birchard, Ma thew, 218.
Bird, Augustus A., 182, 191
Bird, Ira W., 179.
Bird, Joseph N. P., 221.
Bishop, B. P., 544.
Bishop, Charles, 46, 176.
Bishop, G. W., 549.
Bishop, John C., 197.
Bissell, O. C., 229.
Bjornson, Gabriel, 182.
Black, John, 228 231, 234.
Black, Samuel, 240.
Blandman, William W., 197, 199, 208.
Blackstock, Thomas, 221.
Blackstone, John W. (Iowa county), 164, 165, 166.
Blackstone, John W. (La Fayette county), 245, 247, 250.
Blake, Edward R., 233.
Blake, Lucius S., 225, 263.
Blake, William, 186.
Blakeslee, Albert P., 178.
Blakeslee, Chauncey, 240.
Blakeslee, Ephraim, 249, 252.
Blair, Andrew M., 185, 187.
Blair, Thomas, 161. 162 163.
Blair, William, 208, 210, 226, 229, 236, 239.
Blanchard, Caleb S., 249.
Blanshan, Jacob, 223.
Blazer, Henry, 190.
Bleekman, Adelbert E., 230, 231, 234.
Bliss, Albert, 209, 216.
Bliss, Charles F., 233, 235.
Bliss, George W., 232.
Block, Hyman E., 186.
Blodgett, Dudley C., 184.
Blood, Henry L., 263.
Blood, Ira, 198.
Blout, Jere A., 238.
Bly, George W., 201.
Bock, Joseph, 237, 240.
Bodden, Jacob, 201, 213, 232.
Bodenstab, Julius, 231, 233.
Bogan, W H P., 214, 216.
Bohan, John R., 193, 205, 203, 228.
Bohne, Johan H., 218, 220.
Bolender, John, 547.
Bond, Hiram R., 230.
Bond, Joseph, 166, 167, 172, 178, 190.
Bones, Thomas A., 239, 241.
Bonham, David, 171.
Bonney. James H., 201.
Bonniwell, W. T., Jr., 209, 211.
Boomer, Edward J., 232
Boorse, Washington, 248.
Booth, Charles E., 237.
Borchardt, Francis J., 553.
Bostedo, Louis, 192.
Boswick, Perry, 209.
Bosustow, John, 249.
Botkin, Alexander, 173, 174, 179, 180, 184.
Bottum, Henry C., 218, 220, 245.
Bouck, Gabriel, 200, 232, 233, 259, 362.
Boutin, Nelson, 209.
Bovay, Alvin E., 197, 199.
Bovee, Marvin H., 185.
Bovee, Matthias J., 176.
Bow, Orrin W., 200, 242.
Bowen, Davis, 175.
Bowen, Ezra B., 187, 189.
Bowen, Hiram, 197.
Bowen, Jehdeiah, 225.
Bowen, Thomas S., 183, 185.
Bowker, Joseph. 176.
Bowles, Thomas J., 252, 564.
Bowman, Jonathan, 201, 205, 208, 210, 212, 232, 263.
Bowron, Joseph, 178, 179.
Box, John, 161, 162, 163.
Boyce, Abram, A., 182, 211.
Boyce, Hilton W., 205.

Boyd, John, 189, 199, 204, 222, 224.
Boyd, John W., 176, 177, 179, 195, 197.
Boyd, Thomas, 211.
Boyden, Phillip Q., 235, 238.
Boyles, William, 161, 162, 163.
Brace, Henry C., 227, 229.
Brace, Peter A. R., 175.
Brecken, Charles, 164, 165, 166, 196.
Brackett, J. W., 234.
Brackett, Joseph W., 178.
Bradford, Ira B., 248, 250, 251.
Bradford, Simeon S., 202.
Bradley, John, 235, 237, 245, 248, 251.
Bradley, William T., 182.
Bragg, Edward S., 217, 219, 262, 522.
Brandon, William, 201, 211.
Brannan, Samuel S., 229.
Brawley, Abraham, 170, 171.
Brayton, Lorentus J., 211, 241.
Brazelton, Jacob, 166, 167.
Brazelton, Reed C., 192.
Bredemeyer, John, 202.
Breese, Llywelyn, 258.
Bremner, George, 225.
Brennan, Maurice, 251.
Brick, Nathan, 225.
Briggs, Andrew, 184, 191.
Briggs, Darius W., 224.
Briggs, John R., 181.
Briggs, John R., Jr., 185, 187.
Briggs, Melancthon J., 251.
Briggs, Perry R., 225.
Briggs, Robert M., 179, 182.
Briggs, Suel, 242.
Brigham, Ebenezer, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 177.
Brigham, J. R., 260.
Brindley, John, 245, 248.
Brinkerhoff, John H., 211.
Brisbane, William Henry, 193.
Brisbois, Joseph, 165, 171.
Bristol, Charles S., 170.
Brock, George J., 220.
Brockway, Eustice L., 227.
Broderick, George, 198.
Bronson, Charles A., 172.
Bronson, Selden M., 252.
Brooks, Wolcott T., 199, 240.
Bross, Charles E., 241, 244, 247, 250, 539.
Brost, Lambert, 237, 240.
Brown, Armstead C., 171, 172, 177.
Brown, Beriah, 263.
Brown, Charles, 228.
Brown, Charles C., 168.
Brown, Charles E., 170, 175.
Brown, Daniel, 214.
Brown, George, 237.
Brown, George W., 205.
Brown, Henry, 259.
Brown, Hiram, 175.
Brown, Isaac, 191.
Brown, James S., 259, 262.
Brown, James T., 191.
Brown, Jedediah, 178, 180.
Brown, Joseph R., 166, 167.
Brown, Orlando, 203, 226, 229.
Brown, Samuel, 181.
Brown, William G., 196.
Brown, William W., 172, 178.
Browne, Edward L., 201, 203, 214, 217, 263.
Brownell, George W., 176.
Brownson, John W., 561.
Bruce, William H., 166.
Brunet, Jean, 162, 163.
Brunquest, William, 192.
Brunson, Alfred, 166, 167.
Brunson, Ira B., 162, 163, 164, 165, 166.
Bryant, Edwin E., 242.
Bryant, George E., 234, 536.
Bryant, Gustavus H., 215.
Bryant, Oliver B., 181.
Buck, Erastus J., 202.
Buckbee, Francis A., 216, 232.
Buckstaff, George H., 252, 564.
Budlong, S. W., 210, 212.
Bugh, Jacob S., 200.
Bugh, Samuel G., 182, 183, 187, 189.
Bugh, William A., 213.
Bull, Benjamin, 212, 214.
Bull, Hiram C., 192.
Bullard, C. E., 239.
Bullen, William, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167.
Bullen, Winslow, 223.
Bullock, John D., 242, 245, 248, 251.
Bump, Menzus R., 237.
Bunker, Nathaniel M., 236.
Bunn, Romanzo, 199, 263.
Burbank, Jerome, 209.
Burchard, Charles, 176, 191.
Burchard, George W., 437.
Burchard, Samuel D., 221, 224, 229, 231, 262.
Burdge, Richard J., 246, 249.
Burdick, Burrows, 214.
Burdick, Joseph C., 222.
Burdick, Perez C., 185.
Burdick, Zebulon P., 196, 197, 199, 228, 235.
Burgess, James M., 172.
Burgess, John, 210.
Burgess, Lathrop, 184, 194.
Burgit, William, 223, 233.
Burnett, Ellsworth, 240.
Burnett, Thomas P., 161, 170, 171, 175.
Burnham, Charles T., 243.
Burnham, Jonathan L., 184.
Burnham, Miles, 215.
Burns, David M., 242.
Burns, Timothy, 172, 173, 174, 179, 183, 185, 254.
Burnside, Andrew, 175.
Burr, Benjamin, 218.
Burroughs, Nelson, 207.
Burrows, George B., 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 536.
Burt, Daniel R., 166, 167, 173, 174, 175.
Burt, James W., 200.
Burtch, Albert, 206.
Burtch, Henry S., 222.
Burton, Samuel S., 209.
Bushnell, Allen R., 237.
Bushnell, Milo C., 216, 219.

Butler, Ammi R. R., 213.
Butler, Thomas, 204.
Butt, Cyrus M., 219, 221.
Butterfield, Henry L., 191.
Button, Seth W., 231.
Buxton, Luther, 219, 221.

C.

Cabanis, George E., 227.
Cabanis, James H., 251, 546.
Cadby, John N., 212.
Cady, Charles A., 229, 232, 244.
Cahill, James, 204, 206.
Cain, Charles, 184.
Cairncross, George, 191.
Caldwell, Columbus, 231, 223.
Caldwell, William, 178.
Calkins, George H., 236.
Callahan, Jonathan G., 235.
Callis, John B., 232.
Calwell, Sylvester, 221.
Cameron, Angus, 205, 208, 213, 215, 224, 236, 261, 521.
Cameron, Dugald D., 191, 194.
Cameron, Duncan E., 196.
Cameron, John E., 181.
Camp, Hosea T., 161, 162.
Campbell, Alexander, 204.
Campbell, Archibald, 241, 244.
Campbell, Erasmus D., 195, 197, 258.
Campbell, Francis, 229, 231, 234, 236, 263.
Campbell, James, 202.
Campbell, James M., 178.
Campbell, Robert, 248.
Cannon, Lucius, 195.
Capron, John M., 168, 169.
Carbys, William, 238.
Carel, John, 245.
Carey, John, 245, 248.
Carey, Robert T., 178.
Carlisle, Richard, 186.
Carmichael, Thomas, 232, 240, 545.
Carney, Joseph, 196.
Carpenter, Elisha L., 198.
Carpenter, Joel R., 210.
Carpenter, Matthew H., 261
Carpenter, Newton F., 214.
Carr, Egbert E., 233.
Carr, Solomon C., 212, 213.
Carr, Warner C., 198.
Carroll, John P., 214.
Carter, Almerlin M., 46, 176, 218.
Carter, Benjamin F., 232, 239, 247, 250.
Carter, Jarvis W., 219.
Carter, William E., 240, 242, 245, 420.
Carthew, John, 215, 222.
Cartter, James B., 175.
Carver, Ralph, 164.
Cary, Alfred L., 232.
Cary, Benjamin F., 202.
Cary, John W., 185, 187, 238.
Cary, Luther H., 190, 201, 203, 215.
Case, Jerome L., 210, 212.
Case, John H., 249, 252.
Case, Squire S., 46, 176.
Cash, William H. H., 240.
Caskey, La Fayette, 2 5.
Cass, Dudley, 173, 174.
Cassoday, John B., 212, 239, 241, 260.
Castleman, Alfred L., 46, 176.
Caswell, B. U., 203.
Caswell, Lucien B., 206, 217, 232, 262, 522.
Caswell, Napoleon B., 209.
Caswell, Oliver A., 237.
Cate, George W., 184, 186, 262.
Cate, N. S., 203.
Cathcart, Hugh, 215.
Catlin, Horace, 191.
Catlin, John, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 257.
Catton, James, 184, 194, 204.
Cavanaugh, Daniel, 222, 236, 239.
Caverno, Charles, 202.
Caverny, Patrick, 183.
Chamberlain, Albert O., 251, 550.
Chamberlain, James, 175.
Chamberlain, Charles E., 186, 230.
Chamberlin, George H., 251.
Chambers, George H., 225.
Chance, David R., 161, 162, 163.
Chandler, John A., 210, 212.
Chandler, Willard H., 201, 204, 205, 208, 210, 212, 222, 428.
Chapin, Wm. D., 192.
Chapman, Horace N., 181.
Chapman, James F., 206.
Chapman, Samuel E., 178, 302.
Chapman, William W., 257.
Chappell, William, 192, 194, 195, 197.
Charlton, William, 213, 237.
Chase, C. S., 193, 195.
Chase, Enoch, 180, 181, 183, 186, 223, 530.
Chase, Henry, 218.
Chase, Henry A., 226, 228.
Chase, Horace, 175, 178.
Chase, Leroy S., 236, 238.
Chase, Reuben, 190.
Chase, Seth A., 218.
Chase, Warren, 46, 175, 218, 177, 179.
Cheever, Dustin G., 228, 231.
Cheves, Patrick G., 192, 243.
Cheney, David D., 225.
Cheney, Rufus, Jr., 181.
Child, James, 200.
Child, John, 192.
Childs, Ebenezer, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167.
Chilton, Thomas, 172.
Chipman, William E., 244, 247.
Chipman, William F., 192.
Church, Francis R., 211.
Church, George W., 250.
Churchill, Ezekiel, 164.
Clapp, J. D., 205, 208.
Clapp, Harvey S., 233.
Clapp, Mark R., 171.
Clark, Geore F., 213.
Clark, Henry, 172, 173, 174.
Clark, Isaac, 223.

Clark, John G., 202.
Clark, Kendall P., 194.
Clark, Lyman, 209.
Clark, Samuel R., 243.
Clark, Satterlee, 179. 203, 205, 208, 210, 212, 214, 217, 219. 221, 224, 226, 230,263.
Clark, Temple, 193, 195.
Clark, William H., 175.
Clarke, John C., 551.
Clasen, Henry. 233.
Clason, George W., 216.
Clement, Charles, 189, 191.
Clements, David R., 230, 233.
Clemmons, Noah, 184.
Clise, Samuel F., 200.
Clise, William H., 230.
Clothier, Samuel T., 175, 182.
Coates, Benjamin M., 220, 235.
Coates, Kearton, 235, 237.
Cobb, Amasa, 189, 191, 200, 201, 202, 262.
Cobb, Nathan, 212.
Cochran, Robert, 209.
Coe, Edwin D., 243, 246, 564.
Colburn, Albert T., 238.
Colby, Charles L., 248.
Coldwell, Samuel J., 250.
Cole, Albert G., 46, 176.
Cole, Luther A., 198.
Cole, Orsamus, 46, 176, 260, 261.
Cole, Samuel, 182, 200, 201, 203, 209, 210, 212, 218.
Cole, William, 189
Coleman, Charles B., 186.
Coleman, David M., 234.
Coleman, James, 213, 215.
Coleman, Orrin D., 185.
Coles, Milo, 200, 204.
Colladay, William M., 191, 211, 224, 226.
Colley, Joseph, 46, 176.
Colley, Samuel G., 180, 188, 190.
Collins, Alexander L., 172, 173, 174.
Collins, Edward, 207.
Collins, James, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 170.
Collins, Samuel, 196.
Colman, Edward, 534.
Colman, Elihu, 227.
Colomy, George W., 217.
Colwell, Otis, 180.
Combs, Chester D., 202, 205.
Comstock, Cicero, 197, 199.
Comstock, John, 201.
Comstock, Noah D., 228, 233, 235, 238.
Condit, Frederick T., 245.
Condit, James D., 196, 243, 245.
Cone, Sterling M., 202.
Cone, William A., 183.
Conger, David B., 184, 218.
Conkey, Theodore, 182, 183, 194.
Conklin, Edgar, 193, 195.
Conklin, Sylvester J., 198, 220.
Conley, John, 559.
Conner, Henry, 186.
Connor, Laurence, 191, 217.
Conroe, Jacob W., 161, 165, 166.
Converse, Henry, 193.
Cook, E. Fox, 193, 195.
Cooke, Bernard F., 247.
Coon, S. Park, 259.
Coons, Henry B., 225.
Cooper, Joel H., 184.
Cooper, John, 175.
Copp, William J., 214, 217, 219.
Corbett, Thomas M., 251.
Cordier, Henry, 259.
Cornick, Edward P., 198.
Corning, William W., 227.
Cornwall, Madison W., 161, 162, 163.
Cornwell, Almond D., 196.
Cornwell, Hiram H., 229.
Corson, Dighton, 196.
Cory, Jerome B., 227.
Cory, Jonathan, 207.
Cosgrove, Patrick, 183.
Costigan, William, 210.
Cothren, Montgomery M., 173, 174,179, 180, 263.
Cotton, Emulous P., 176.
Cotton, Zelotus A., 180.
Cottrell, Daniel, 202.
Cotzhausen, Alexander, 196.
Cotzhausen, Frederick W., 229, 231
Coughlin, Cornelius, 243.
Coumbe, Edward, 175.
Cousins, Henry, 225.
Cowie, George, 227.
Cox, Charles B., 199, 201, 207.
Cox, George G., 245, 248.
Cox, James P., 161, 162, 163.
Coxe, Hopewell, 175, 194.
Craig, Alexander J., 198, 259.
Craig, Jonathan, 165, 166.
Craig, Samuel A., 251.
Cram, Eliphalet, 192.
Cramer, William E., 263.
Cramond, James, 184, 191.
Crandall, Daniel B., 195.
Crandall, Paul, 46, 176, 180.
Crane, H. O., 201.
Crane, Louis H. D., 195, 197, 199, 201.
Crary, Leonard P., 178, 181.
Cravath, Prosper, 178.
Crawford, Henry, 192.
Crawford, John, 171, 175, 188.
Crawford, John C., 179.
Crawford, Samuel, 260.
Crocker, Hans, 168, 169.
Crocker, John R., 222.
Crockett, Samuel, 240.
Crosby, Charles F., 250, 535.
Crosby, George H., 235.
Crosby, John B., 264.
Cross, James B., 180, 181, 190.
Cross, William S., 198.
Crosse, Charles G., 247.
Crossman, Lyman, 168, 169.
Croswell, Caleb, 171, 181.
Cruson, Thomas, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 175.
Cunning, Hugh, 201, 203.
Cunningham, Thomas, 104.
Curtis, David W., 237.

Curtis, Henry W., 197, 199.
Curtis, Joseph S., 219, 224, 229.
Curtis, Truman H., 213.

D.

Daane, Peter, Jr., 231.
Daggart, Charles B., 211.
Dailey, Guy W., 241.
Daily, John G., 203.
Dakin, William H., 235.
Dale, Peter J., 241.
Daley, Edward, 213.
Dallam, James B., 161, 162.
Dana, Stillman E., 224.
Darbellay, Joseph E., 248, 251.
Darling, Lorenzo E., 233.
Darling, Mason C., 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 261.
Daugherty, Jonathan, 177, 179.
Davenport, Stephen A., 46, 176.
Davies, David C., 217.
Davis, Charles A., 252, 563.
Davis, Chauncey, 170.
Davis, De Witt, 211.
Davis, Emery F., 207.
Davis, Horatio N., 229, 231, 235.
Davis, John J., 225.
Davis, John W., 185, 187, 230.
Davis, Moses M., 191, 193, 195, 197, 199.
Davis, Orsamus S., 230.
Davis, Richard H., 189.
Davis, Romanzo E., 221, 224, 226, 229, 231, 234, 236, 239.
Davis, Thomas, 212, 214.
Davison, James, 244.
Davison, Robert W., 193.
Day, John, 191.
Dean, Charles K., 196.
Dean, Eliab B., Jr., 182, 183.
Dean, John S., 203, 206, 208, 210, 238.
Dean, Nathaniel W., 193.
Decker, Edward, 199, 201.
De Groff, John W., 244.
Deissner, Charles T., 193.
De Land, Ambrose D., 241.
Delaney, Arthur K., 220, 250, 532.
Delaney, Mitchell L., 190, 212, 214.
De Lano, George W., 555.
Delany, John, 189.
De Long, Cornelius, 181.
Deming, Reuben H., 166.
Deniston, Charles R., 232, 235.
Dennett, Frederick A., 234.
Dennis, William M., 171, 175, 177, 179, 185, 259.
Dent, James S., 248.
Dering, Charles L., 244, 247.
Derthick, Walter G., 561.
Desmoyer, Francis, 187.
Detmering, Charles W., 196.
Devany, Dominick, 196.
Devy, Patrick, 230.
Deuster, John H., 213.
Deuster, Joseph, 232.
Deuster, Peter V., 207, 221, 224, 262, 522.
Dewane, Dennis, 229, 237.
Dewey, Nelson, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 187, 189, 258.
Dewey, William Pitt, 220, 223.
Dewhurst, Richard, 197, 211, 234.
Dewing, Ely B., 246.
De Wolf, Edwin, 190.
De Wolf, John, 200.
Dexter, George E., 191, 193.
Dexter, Walter L., 242.
Dick, Alonzo D., 179.
Dick, John C., 243.
Dick, William H., 182, 224.
Dickinson, Joseph, 162.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, 175.
Dickson, John P., 198, 200.
Dieringer, Andrew, 213, 220.
Dieves, William, 202.
Dimond, Neil, 228.
Dittmar, Nicholas, 213, 215.
Divin, Edward, 181.
Dixon, Hannibal S., 241.
Dixon, Luther S., 260.
Dixon, William, 198, 228.
Dobbs, Jerry, Jr., 242.
Dockry, Michael, 242.
Dockry, Patrick, 200.
Dockstader, Benjamin, 205, 207.
Dodge, Henry, 257, 261.
Dodge, Jeremiah E., 181, 186, 218.
Doe, William H., 214.
Doerflinger, Carl, 428.
Dole, Augustus O., 237.
Donaldson, Nicholas M., 184, 185, 187.
Donovan, Richard, 218, 221.
Doolittle, James R., 261.
Doran, John L., 6, 176, 183.
Dorwin, Vivus W., 240, 243.
Doty, Charles, 177.
Doty, James D., 168, 176, 257, 261.
Doud, Reuben, 212.
Douglas, Alanson C., 214.
Douglas, Byron, 207.
Douglas, Mark, 232, 236, 239.
Douglass, Carlos L., 231.
Dousman, Hercules F., 241.
Dow, John T., 216.
Dowe, Carl, 242.
Downer, Jason, 260.
Downs, Daniel L., 190, 236, 239, 263.
Doxtader, Harry, 240.
Doyle, Peter, 229, 258.
Drake, Henry C., 192.
Drake, Jeremiah, 175.
Drake, Levi P., 173, 174.
Draper, Lyman C., 259.
Dresser, Samuel B., 222.
Drew, Patrick, 218, 240, 237.
Duchman, William, 196.
Duffy, Thomas T., 222.
Dufur, Andrew J., 196.
Dunlap, Charles, 236.
Dunn, Charles, 46, 176, 185, 187, 189, 191, 257.
Dunn, Francis J., 166, 167, 257.

Dunn, James B , 196, 198.
Dunn, John, Jr., 232.
Dunn, Tarleton, 209.
Dunn, Thaddeus K., 251.
Dunning, Abel, 175.
Dunning, Philo, 232.
Dunwiddie, David, 211, 215.
Dunwiddie, William, 263.
Durgin, Ezra, 178.
Durkee, Charles, 161, 162, 163, 261.
Durley, James, 165.
Dutcher, William, 204.
Dwight, Edward W., 201.
Dwinnell, John B., 234.
Dyer, Charles E., 216, 213.
Dyer, Edward G., 196.

E.

Earl, Thomas, 209.
Earl, Warren, 171.
Earle, Jonathan W , 195.
Earnest, James H., 184, 188, 190, 194, 196, 205, 208, 214, 217, 240.
Eastman, Benjamin C., 169, 170, 171, 261.
Eastman, Edward, 183.
Eastman, Enos, 225, 234, 236.
Eastman, H. Eugene, 179.
Eastman, J A., 180, 182.
Eastman, Jonathan, 167.
Eastman, La Fayette, 246.
Easton, Elijah, 183, 196.
Eaton, Addison, 217.
Eaton, Henry L., 212, 214, 226, 229.
Eatough, William, 213.
Ebbetts, William H., 189.
Eble, Andrew, 200.
Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr., 246, 249.
Edgerton, Elisha W., 176, 207.
Edgerton, Stephen R., 223.
Egan, Michael J., 199, 201.
Ehinger, Frederick H., 191.
Eidemiller, Louis, 546.
Eighme, Richard P., 198.
Ekern, Peder, 252.
Eldred, John E., 244, 247, 250.
Eldredge, Charles A., 187, 189, 262.
Elkins, John, 230.
Ellefson, Christen, 243.
Ellinwood, Alexander P., 243, 246.
Elliott, George W., 204.
Ellis, Albert G., 161, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Ellis, Frederick S., 201, 203, 206, 208, 210.
Ellis, Pitts, 170, 176, 181.
Ellis, William A., 250, 529.
Ellsworth, Lemuel, 235, 237.
Ellsworth, Orlando, 196.
Elmore, Andrew E., 168, 169, 176, 198, 200.
Elver, Fritz, 543.
Elwell, Joseph S., 209.
Elwood, G. DeWitt, 210, 212.
Emerey, Albert W., 194, 196.
Emery, Harvey W., 201.
Emmons, Newton H., 211.
Emmons, Wales, 178.
Emmonson, Albert, 229.
End, George, 263.
Engle, Peter H., 161, 162, 163.
Eno, Edgar, 233.
Enos, Elihu, Jr., 104, 263.
Erskine, George Q., 214.
Erwin, Charles K., 538.
Estabrook, Charles E., 251, 551.
Estabrook, Edward, 187.
Estabrook, Experience, 46, 176, 183, 259.
Eugene, John B., 217.
Eustis, William, 188.
Evans, John M., 192, 230.
Evans, Jonathan H., 428.
Evans, Lewelyn J., 194.
Evans, Rees, 220.
Evans, William H., 232.
Everley, Francis. Jr., 143.
Everts, Almeron B., 202.
Everts, Edward L., 545.
Eviston, John W , 207, 209.
Eviston, Thomas H., 198.

F.

Fagan, James, 46, 176, 189, 194.
Fagg, Peter, 235, 237.
Fairchild, Cassius, 199.
Fairchild, Jairus C., 259.
Fairchild, Lucius, 253.
Fallows, Samuel, 259.
Falvey, Thomas, 190, 192.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel C., 235.
Farr, Asa W., 192.
Farr, Asahel, 230, 236, 239.
Farwell, Leonard J., 199, 238.
Fay, Benjamin F., 220.
Fay, Reuel K., 210, 225.
Fay, Truman M., 230.
Featherstonhaugh, George W., 46, 173, 174, 176.
Fellenz, John, 218, 220, 223, 238.
Fellows, Timothy H., 184, 186.
Felt, Eugene K., 228, 231.
Fenton, Daniel G., 46, 176, 177.
Fenton, Thomas, 186.
Ferguson, Benjamin, 199, 201.
Ferrin, Samuel A., 217.
Field, A. P., 257.
Field, James, 209.
Field, Norton J., 238, 240, 245, 252.
Field, Robert C., 194, 231, 234.
Field, Stephen, 170.
Field, William, Jr., 197.
Field, William W., 189, 204, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 225, 263.
Field, Storer W., 185, 195.
Fifield, Sam S., 224, 227, 232, 234, 237, 239, 247, 250, 258, 525.
Filer, Alanson, 190, 193.
Finch, Haynes, 175.
Fingado, Charles, 554.
Finger, Adam, 204.

Fink, Henry, 237, 240.
Finkelnburg, August, 232, 250, 537.
Finley, William S., 201.
Fisher, Francis, 199.
Fisher, Henry P., 245.
Fisher, Ira W., 219, 221.
Fisher, James, 170, 171, 179, 180, 189, 206, 217.
Fisher, Lucius G., 194.
Fisher, Seth, 221.
Fisk, Harmon J., 239
Fisk, William J., 234, 237, 239.
Fitzgerald, Frank, 241.
Fitzgerald, Garret M., 46, 175, 176, 181.
Fitzgerald, James, 242.
Fitzgerald, John, 191.
Fitzgerald, Michael, 222, 225.
Fitzgerald, William H., 243, 245, 249.
Flanders, James G., 240.
Fleischer, Frederick, 263.
Fletcher, Daniel, 191.
Fleming, William, 244, 248.
Flinn, Hezekiah, 240, 242, 245.
Flint, Alvin L., 203.
Flint, Edwin, 203.
Flint, John M., 213, 215.
Flint, Rockwell J., 234, 236, 239, 537.
Flint, Waldo S., 224, 226, 236.
Flood, Martin, 191.
Floyd, George R. C., 257.
Flynn, John, Jr., 180.
Fobes, Jabez L., 202, 220.
Foley, John, 161, 162, 163.
Folts, Jonas, 46, 176, 218.
Fontaine, Benjamin, 247, 250.
Foot, Ezra A., 46, 176, 194, 201, 203, 216.
Foote, Appollos D., 230.
Ford, David, 211, 234.
Ford, Ira H., 215, 217.
Ford, Milan, 243, 246.
Forsyth, William P., 211.
Foster, Carlton, 231, 233.
Foster, Edward N., 185, 193.
Foster, Egbert, 206.
Foster, George H., 207.
Foster, Henry L., 185.
Foster, James H., 221, 223, 224, 226, 262.
Fowle, Jacob. 207.
Fowler, Albert, 46, 176.
Fowler, E. Adams, 222.
Fowler, Henry, 211, 216, 223.
Fowler, William, 170
Fox, George, 187.
Fox, William H., 46, 176.
Frankenberg, Ernst, 212.
Frank, John G., 246.
Frank, Michael, 169, 170, 171, 202.
Frary, John S., 211.
Fratt, Nicholas D., 197, 199.
Frazell, James B., 206.
Frazer, William C., 257.
Frazier, William, 233.
Freeman, Charles F., 225, 248.
French, Asa W., 182.
Frey, Anton, 209.
Frisby, Leander F., 202, 259, 263, 536.
Frost, George L., 205, 208, 245.
Frost, Joseph, 215.
Fryer, Nelson, 225.
Fuessenich, Peter P., 209.
Fuller, Benjamin, 175.
Fuller, Hosea, Jr., 183.
Fuller, M. D. L., 252.
Fuller, Wilfred C., 230.
Fullerton, Thomas M., 181.
Fulton, David C., 231.
Fulton, Marcus A., 211, 212, 214, 218.
Funke, Ernst, 243, 251.
Furber, Joseph W., 172.
Fyffe, Jonathan W., 184.

G.

Gabriel, Hiram, 547.
Gage, Charles D., 185, 215.
Gage, Leroy D., 204.
Galagan, Patrick, 225.
Gale, George, 46, 176, 180, 182.
Gallagher, John E., 181.
Gallett, Charles R., 214.
Galloway, Edwin H., 206, 209.
Gardner, E. T., 173, 174, 177, 179, 236.
Gardiner, Palmer, 172.
Gardiner, William, 246.
Garrison, Orestes, 202.
Gary, George, 188, 190, 214.
Gates, Joseph, 199.
Gault, Frank, 19, 25, 217.
Gee, James E., 251.
Gee, John, 202.
Geise, William, 244.
Geisse, Charles, 209, 220, 223.
Geraghty, Patrick, 235.
Germain, Columbus, 237.
Gernon, Edward, 191, 193.
Gibb, John, 190, 196.
Gibbs, Benjamin F., 195.
Gibbs, Charles R., 241.
Gibson, Moses S., 173, 174, 175, 197.
Gibson, Thomas K., 177.
Gibson, William J., 187, 189, 191.
Giddings, David, 166, 167, 175.
Giddings, James, 172, 180, 182.
Gifford, Peter D., 46, 176, 183, 205, 214.
Gilbert, Alvarus E., 243, 246.
Gilbert, Julius L., 178.
Gilbert, Myron, 202, 212.
Giles, Hiram H., 184, 189, 191, 193, 195.
Gill, Bolivar G., 189, 191.
Gill, Charles R., 199, 201, 259.
Gillen, Simon, 560.
Gillespie, John, 218, 221.
Gillespie, Thomas, 249, 252.
Gillilan, Davis, 179.
Gilman, Franklin, 247.
Gilmore, Hiram L., 207, 218, 220.
Gilmore, James, 175, 177.
Gilson, Franklin L., 252, 557.
Gilson, Luther F., 248, 251.
Ginty, George C., 206.
Glaze, A. T., 539.
Gleason, Charles R., 212.

Gleason, George, 238.
Gleason, William H., 187, 189.
Gleeson, Thomas, 251.
Glenn, Robert, 200, 211, 232.
Gnewush, Ferdinand, 211, 230.
Goedjen, Henry, 551.
Goetze, Gustav, 235, 238, 240.
Golden, George, 200.
Goodall, I. E., 190.
Goodell, B. Frank, 237.
Goodell, Lemuel, 175, 177, 179, 180.
Goodhue, Thomas H., 209, 223.
Goodrich, Charles P., 218.
Goodrich, Henry C., 175.
Goodrich, Joseph, 190.
Goodsell, Elihu B., 175, 211, 213.
Goodwin, Charles E., 217.
Goodwin, George B., 200.
Gordon, Abraham, 184.
Gorman, Michael, 228.
Goss, Benjamin F., 190.
Gowdey, David C., 232.
Graham, Alexander, 202, 223, 228.
Graham, Hiram P., 231, 234.
Graham, Robert, 259, 420, 527.
Graham, Thomas J., 242.
Graham, Wallace W., 175, 184.
Granger, Benjamin, 175.
Granger, Jedediah W., 223.
Grant, Harvey, 190.
Grant, Job N., 235.
Grant, Levi, 169, 187.
Grant, Willard, 190.
Graves, Gaylord, 171, 178.
Graves, George S., 216, 218, 221.
Graves, Le Roy, 201.
Graves, Sereno W., 201.
Gray, Albert L., 244, 541.
Gray, Alexander T., 181, 182, 184, 258.
Gray, Almon D., 192.
Gray, Amos S., 210.
Gray, Ansley, 237.
Gray, Hamilton H., 192, 196, 219, 221.
Gray, James B., 195.
Gray, John, 240, 242.
Gray, Neely, 166, 167, 175.
Green, Asaph, 199.
Green, George W., 172.
Green, John, 215.
Green, William C., 175, 181.
Green, William H., 184, 208.
Greene, Nathan S., 206.
Greene, Walter S., 204, 229, 231.
Greening, Phillip, 245.
Greening, William, 241.
Greenman, John W., 216.
Gregory, George K., 204.
Greulich, Augustus, 178, 192, 193, 195.
Griffin, Cornelius S., 181.
Griffin, Harvey C., 199, 204.
Griffin, John D., 189.
Griffin, John G., 237.
Griffin, Michael, 237, 247, 250.
Griffin, Patrick, 237.
Grimmer, George, 239, 241, 244, 247.
Grimmer, Thomas D., 228.
Griswold, William M., 195, 197, 199, 219, 221, 224, 226.
Groesbeck, Benjamin F., 212.
Groot, Aaron V., 183.
Grover, Eleazer, Jr., 199.
Grover, Woodbury S., 239.
Grubb, William S., 559.
Grube, Harman, 234.
Guenther, Richard, 259, 262, 523.
Guernsey, Francis M., 243.
Guernsey, George H., 235.
Guernsey, Orrin, 205.
Gulick, Joachim, 194.
Gunderson, Lars L., 247.
Gunn, Smith R., 190.
Gurnee, John D., 227.

H.

Haben, Andrew, 244, 247, 563.
Habich, Carl, 217, 219.
Hackett, John, 166, 167, 175, 184.
Hadley, J. A., 201.
Hadley, Jackson, 188, 189, 191, 211, 213, 214.
Hærtel, Herman, 186, 194.
Hagerty, Timothy, 188.
Hann, George, 192.
Haight, J. Hayward, 242.
Haight, John T., 172.
Halbert, Thomas L., 234.
Hale, Obed P., 182.
Hale, Samuel, 181, 188.
Hall, Daniel, 222, 225, 227.
Hall, Erasmus D., 178.
Hall, George B., 175.
Hall, George H., 203.
Hall, Henry, 223.
Hall, James H., 175.
Hall, John C., 221, 224.
Hall, John W., 201.
Hall, Jonathan C., 195.
Hall, Thomas W., 194.
Hallock, James L., 222.
Hamilton, Charles H., 243.
Hamilton, Henry C., 196, 204.
Hamilton, Irenus K., 220.
Hamilton, J. B., 205, 208, 250, 534.
Hamilton, Joseph, 232, 240.
Hamilton, W. H., 207, 219.
Hamilton, William S., 168.
Hammarquist, Christopher G., 200.
Hammel, David, 238, 240.
Hammett, George W., 184.
Hammon, Alanson P., 213.
Hammond, Charles F., 201, 204.
Hammond, John, 223, 225.
Hammond, L. M., 213.
Hammond, Sanford P., 175.
Hanchett, Luther, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201
Hand, Jesse F., 211.
Haney, Robert, 202.
Hanrahan, James, 173, 174, 180.
Hanrahan, John, 202, 207.
Hanrahan, Michael, 196.
Hanson, Sylvester, 205.

Hanson, William E., 205, 207.
Hardy, William H., 233, 238.
Harker, James, 211.
Harkin, Daniel, 175.
Harms, John, 206.
Harnden, Henry, 213.
Harrington, Benjamin R., 189.
Harrington, George E., 213.
Harrington, George P., 553.
Harrington, James, 46, 176.
Harrington, Perry G., 188.
Harris, Charles L., 217, 222.
Harris, George W., 163.
Harris, Joseph (Door), 208, 210.
Harris, Joseph (Grant), 202, 220, 225.
Harrison, Jesse M., 161.
Harrison, Stephen A., 223, 235.
Harsh, John, 234.
Hart, Alexander H., 187.
Hart, Judson G., 245.
Hartmann, Theo. O., 251.
Hartung, Theodore, 200.
Harvey, Louis P., 46, 176, 187, 189, 191, 193, 258.
Hasey, John, 181.
Hasey, Samuel, 232.
Haseltine, Ira S., 216.
Haskell, Job, 220.
Hass, Robert, 239.
Hasse, Edward, 184, 193.
Hastings, Samuel D., 180, 193, 259.
Hatch, Benjamin T., 203.
Hatcher, William W., 204.
Hathaway, Oscar C., 236, 239, 241, 244.
Haugen, Nils P., 245, 249, 260, 527.
Hawes, M. T., 176.
Hawkins, William A., 186, 192.
Hawks, Eli, 242.
Hawley, Charles S., 192, 194, 196.
Hawley, George, 194.
Hawn, Charles A., 243.
Hay, Samuel M., 196, 203, 428.
Hayden, Edward G., 200.
Hayden, John, 196.
Hayes, Henry, 207.
Hayes, Titus, 186.
Hayes, Thomas, 192.
Hays, James B., 215.
Hays, James P., 175.
Hays, Samuel, 202.
Hayward, Paul D., 194.
Hazard, Enos I., 180.
Hazelton, George C., 217, 219, 221, 224, 262, 522.
Hazelton, Gerry W., 201, 203, 258, 262.
Hazen, Lorenzo, 175.
Hazen, Nathan, 201.
Head, Charles R., 187, 191, 206.
Head, Orson S., 182.
Heath, Chauncey G., 172, 178.
Heath, Consider, 168.
Heg, Hans C., 259.
Heimdal, Knudt O., 224.
Heimerl, Joseph, Jr., 248.
Hellberg, Louis, 216.
Hemenway, H. C., 183.
Hemmi, Ulrich, 246.
Hemschemeyer, William H., 245, 248.
Henderson, Asahel, 233.
Henning, John O., 183.
Henry, Andrew, 220.
Henry, Robert, 219.
Henry, William, 161.
Herrick, Charles, 231.
Herrick, Merton, 252.
Herron, Wilson R., 233, 241.
Herzer, Henry, 251.
Hesk, William R., 176, 200.
Hicks, Edward, 203, 205, 232.
Hicks, Franklin Z., 168, 169, 170, 175, 202.
Higgins, James, 237.
Higgins, Patrick, 181.
Hildebrandt, Henry, 207, 210.
Hiles, George, 215.
Hilgen, Frederick, 199, 263.
Hill, James, 243, 246, 249, 535.
Hill, La Fayette, 175.
Hill, Thomas W., 186, 207.
Hill, William, 179.
Hilliard, John U., 184.
Hills, Leander B., 214, 217, 219, 221.
Hillyer, Edwin, 185.
Hiner, William H., 226, 229, 231, 234, 236, 239, 263.
Hinkley, Leonard D., 226.
Hitt, Henry D., 195.
Hixon, Gideon C., 225, 227, 230, 231.
Hoard, Robert C., 170, 171.
Hoard, W. D., 226.
Hobart, Adin P., 223.
Hobart, Harrison C., 172, 177, 179, 180, 197, 216.
Hobbins, Patrick, 232, 234.
Hodges, Alexander P., 259.
Hodgson, Manville S., 236.
Hœflinger, Carl, 204, 223.
Hogan, John, 540.
Hogan, Michael, 205, 207.
Holcombe, William, 175.
Holehouse, Joseph W., 252, 562.
Hollenbeck, Stephen P., 46, 176, 190.
Holliday, James, 173, 174.
Holloway, John C., 225, 226, 229, 231, 234.
Holly, Alanson, 217.
Holmes, Harvey, 186.
Holmes, John E., 172, 173, 174, 177, 179, 186, 253.
Holmes, Miles, 196.
Holt, Eleazer, 218.
Holton, Edward D., 200, 263.
Holzhauer, Charles, 243.
Hood, Thomas, 183, 208, 210.
Hooker, Jesse, 188.
Hooper, Daniel, 190, 198, 221.
Hopkins, Benjamin F., 203, 205, 213, 262.
Hopkins, John, 168, 169.
Hoppock, David D., 200.
Horn, Frederick W., 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 187, 188, 194, 198, 200, 216, 218, 228, 234, 235, 556.
Horner, John S., 257.

Horst, Henry, 237.
Horton, Norman, 200.
Horton, Townsend N., 211.
Hoskins, Leander, 181.
Hoskins, William L., 225, 227.
Hoskinson, George E., 263.
Hotchkiss, Robert H., 194, 197, 199, 217.
Houghton, Horace E., 230, 244, 247.
Houston, Robert S., 232.
Howard, Nathan B., 190, 235.
Howe, Henry B., 250.
Howe, James H., 259.
Howe, Oliver C., 191, 193.
Howe, Timothy O., 260, 261.
Howell, Daniel, 187, 189.
Howell, Henry S., 218.
Howell, Richard P., 557.
Howland, Meredith, 200.
Hoye, James, 22, 225.
Hoyt, Charles M., 225.
Hoyt, Edwin L., 220.
Hoyt, Franklin E., 198.
Hoyt, Henry H., 238.
Hoyt, John W., 260.
Hoyt, Joseph W., 226.
Hoyt, Otis, 184.
Hoyt, Tristam C., 164, 165, 166.
Hubbard, Samuel D., 205, 233, 241.
Hubbell, Levi, 185, 209, 260.
Hubbell, Richard W., 228, 230.
Huchting, Arnold, 554.
Hudd, Thomas R., 203, 205, 218, 234, 236, 239, 241, 244, 529.
Huebschmann, Francis, 175, 182, 182, 203, 224, 226, 263.
Hugunin, E. R., 172, 173, 181.
Hugunin, Peter D., 168.
Hurlburt, David B., 236, 241, 243.
Hurlburt, Julius, 182.
Hulett, Oliver P., 196.
Hull, David P., 240.
Hull, William, 182, 187, 189, 191.
Humann, Mathias, 240.
Humphrey, Cadwallader W., 202.
Humphrey, George M., 178.
Humphrey, Herman L., 203, 205, 262, 523.
Humphrey, Humphrey E., 251.
Humphrey, Jasper, 197.
Humphrey, Lemuel O., 224.
Hunkins, Benjamin, 168, 169, 176, 200.
Hunt, Charles A., 218, 223.
Hunt, George F., 250, 538.
Hunt, Jeremiah, 210.
Hunt, Samuel W., 217.
Hunter, Ed. M., 185, 187.
Hunter, George, 235.
Hunter, Jabez R., 242.
Huntington, Augustus A., 191, 203.
Huntley, Frederick, 220, 223.
Huntly, John, 558
Hurlbut, Edwin, 221.
Hurlbut, Oscar, 181.
Hutchins, Charles A., 428
Hutchinson, Buel E., 193, 199, 201, 244.
Hutchinson, Christopher, 230.
Hyde, Edwin, 216, 240, 243, 244, 247.
Hyer, George, 175, 182, 206.
Hyer, Nathaniel F., 175.

I.

Ingersoll, John V., 168.
Ingersoll, Chalmers, 244, 247.
Ingraham, Arthur B., 161, 162, 163.
Ingram, Julius G., 242, 245.
Inman, Israel, Jr., 175.
Innis, William T., 240.
Irish, George, 196.
Irish, Joseph E., 236, 239.
Irvin, David, 257.
Irxin, Alexander J., 161, 162, 163, 164.
Isham, Willard, 190.
Ives, Edward H, 220, 221, 224.
Ives, Stephen N., 163, 164.

J.

Jackson, Andrew B., 46, 171, 176.
Jackson, Henry, 173, 174.
Jackson, Jeremiah L., 200.
Jackson, Mortimer M., 257, 260.
Jackson, Thomas A., 220, 222.
Jackson, William W., 207, 235.
Jacobs, John B., 188.
Jacobs, William H., 234, 236.
James, John, 192.
James, Norman L., 230, 235.
James, Thomas, 175.
Janes, Lorenzo, 165, 166, 167.
Janssen, Edward H., 175, 259.
Jarvis, Birney M., 252.
Jeche, William, 544.
Jeffers, John, 209, 226.
Jeffery, James, 235.
Jeffery, William, 187.
Jenkins, Charles E., 181, 183.
Jenkins, George A., 193, 203.
Jenkins, James D., 172.
Jenkins, John J., 227.
Jenkins, Thomas, 164, 165, 166, 167, 175, 178, 232.
Jenkins, Warren L., 161, 162, 163.
Jenne, Daniel C., 200.
Jennings, Charles B., 204.
Jerman, Peter, 241.
Jess, George, 251.
Jewell, Henry C., 216.
Jewell, James H., 242.
Johnson, Calvin R., 201, 208.
Johnson, Daniel, 212.
Johnson, Daniel H., 201, 220, 223.
Johnson, Daniel N., 177.
Johnson, Henry, 182, 192.
Johnson, James B., 182.
Johnson, Jeremiah, 200.
Johnson, John, 232.
Johnson, John A., 193, 229, 231.
Johnson, John E., 220.
Johnson, Lars E., 242.
Johnson, Michael, 232, 234, 237, 239.

Johnson, Ole, 203.
Johnson, Ole C., 222, 260.
Johnson, Peter, 191.
Johnson, Phineas M., 184.
Johnson, Solon, 180, 181.
Johnson, Stephen B., 216.
Johnson, William H., 179.
Johnson, William W., 245.
Johnston, Francis, 222.
Johnston, Peter, 240.
Joiner, Lemuel W., 188, 193, 195, 201, 203, 219, 221.
Jonas, Charles, 243.
Jones, David W., 258.
Jones, Evan G., 213, 215, 229, 231.
Jones, George W., 261.
Jones, Ira, 171.
Jones, James V., 243.
Jones, John H., 224, 236.
Jones, John N., 182.
Jones, John O., 197.
Jones, Milo, 46, 176.
Jones, Oscar F., 206, 208, 211.
Jones, Owen R., 234.
Jones, Stephen, 177.
Jones, T. J., 545.
Jones, William D., 237.
Jordan, Timothy S., 238.
Joslin, William H., 249.
Judd, Russell J., 226, 228.
Judd, Stoddard, 46, 175, 176, 199, 211, 212, 214.
Judd, Truman H., 216.
Judson, Philander, 168, 190.
Julius, Charles L., 182.
Juneau, Narcisse M., 189, 195.
Juneau, Paul, 179, 195.
Jussen, Edmund, 204.
Juve, T. O., 252, 560.

K.

Kast, John D., 240.
Kastler, John, 221.
Keenan, John, 197.
Keenan, Mathew, 225.
Keene, Henry S., 251.
Kehl, John B., 232.
Keifer, George, 200.
Kellam, Alphonso G., 221.
Kelley, Patrick, 185.
Kellogg, Austin, 181, 232, 235.
Kellogg, Chauncey, 175.
Kellogg, Clarence, 260.
Kellogg, John, 231, 263.
Kellogg, John A., 244, 247.
Kellogg, La Fayette, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 257, 260.
Kelly, David M., 239, 212, 242, 247, 259.
Kelly, Rollin C., 218, 219.
Kelsey, Charles S., 201, 203, 205, 208, 215, 230, 248.
Kelsey, Edwin B., 186, 189, 191.
Kelsey, Milo, 178, 180.
Kempter, Richard R., 250.
Kendall, Nathaniel W., 218.
Kenealy, James, 196, 214.
Kennedy, Duncan A., 215.
Kennedy, James E., 223.
Kennedy, Richard, 248.
Kennedy, William H., 46, 176.
Kenyon, George P., 248.
Keogh, Edward, 200, 202, 203, 225, 237, 240, 243, 245, 247, 251, 552.
Kerl, Otto, 229.
Kern, Charles J., 175, 198.
Kerr, Joseph, 177, 179.
Kershaw, William J., 215, 217, 219, 221, 235.
Ketcham, William, 208, 210, 217, 219,
Ketchum, Asa C., 187.
Keyes, Elisha W., 421, 543.
Kickbusch, F. W., 242.
Kidd, Edward I., 251, 547.
Kilbourn, Byron, 46, 170, 176.
Kilbourn, Charles, 215.
Kilgore, Moses, 217.
Kimball, Alanson M., 205, 208, 262.
Kimball, Fenner, 243.
Kimball, Jacob H., 170, 171.
Kimball, Jedediah, 179.
Kimball, Mar. L., 193, 195.
King, Edward P., 212, 214.
King, George G., 179.
King, George W., 224.
King, Owen, 235, 242.
King, Rufus, 46, 176.
King, William P., 198.
Kingsbury, Charles M., 182.
Kingsbury, James T., 200.
Kingston, John T., 194, 195, 201, 203, 232, 248, 251, 263, 533.
Kinne, Augustus C., 46, 176.
Kinney, Asa, 173, 174, 175, 177, 179, 197, 199, 214.
Kinney, Azel, 184.
Kinney, Joseph, Jr., 175, 183.
Kinzie, Robert H., 240.
Kirchhoff, Henry, 204.
Kirkpatrick, Amos D., 189.
Kirkpatrick, James, 202.
Kite, Charles E., 237.
Klaus, Anton, 242.
Kleffler, George H., 219.
Klindt, John A., 248.
Klotz, Ignatius, 248.
Klotz, Nicholas, 218.
Knab, David, 209, 211.
Knapp, Gilbert, 161, 162, 163, 165, 202.
Knapp, John H., 263.
Knapp, Levi E., 241, 243.
Knapp, William A., 212.
Kneeland, Cyrus S., 197.
Kneeland, James, 170, 171.
Knight, Miletus, 244.
Knœll, Valentin, 184, 216, 225.
Knowlton, Ephraim, 192, 194.
Knowlton, James H., 188, 192, 196, 263.
Knowlton, John J., 238, 240.
Knowlton, Wiram, 170 171, 260.
Knox, Seymour M., 232.
Koeppen, George, 420.

Konz, Frederick, 251.
Kraatz, Charles, 237.
Kreiss, George, 209, 226, 229.
Kribbs, Frederick H., 195, 201, 263.
Krouskop, George, 221, 224, 231, 234.
Krueger, A. H. F., 249, 563.
Kuehn, Charles, 179, 181, 259.
Kuehn, Ferdinand, 259.
Kuntz, Carl C., 221, 223, 225, 233.
Kusel, Frederick, 250, 535.
Kussow, B. O. Zastrow, 196.
Kyle, David W., 198.
Kyle, James L., 188.

L.

La Chapelle, Theophilus, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Ladd, Azel P., 259.
La Due, Albert D., 183, 185.
La Due, Nelson, 215.
Lafferty, James, 232
Lain, Isaac, 202.
Lake, Phipps W., 188.
Lakin, George W., 43, 176, 177, 179.
Lamb, Dana C., 260.
Lamoreux, Oliver H., 238.
Lamoreux, Silas W., 227.
Lander, H. W., 217, 219.
Lane, Charles A., 557.
Lang, T. D., 263.
Langenfeld, Peter, 242.
Langer, William, 562.
Langland, Knud, 200, 263.
Langworthy, Joseph, 193.
Langworthy, Lucius H., 163.
Lapham, Otis B., 201, 206, 219, 222.
Large, Jonathan, 211.
Larkin, Charles H., 46, 170, 176, 212, 214, 217, 219, 228, 232, 235.
Larkin, Martin, Jr., 207.
Larrabee, Charles H., 46, 176, 260, 261.
Latham, Hollis, 46, 176, 205.
Lauderdale, James, 186, 192.
Laverrenz, Otto, 248, 251.
Lavies, Hubert, 233.
Lavis, Peter, 188, 190, 192.
Lawler, William, 243.
Lawrence, Franklin L., 249, 252.
Lawrence, George H., 237.
Lawrence, William A., 184, 205, 208, 210, 212.
Layne, James H., 207.
Leach, Frank, 233, 236.
Learned, Charles J., 165, 166, 167.
Leavens, Henry P., 241.
Lee, Daniel, 227.
Lee, Levi, 190.
Lees, Edward, 186, 188, 234, 237.
Lees, Robert, 229.
Leffler, Isaac, 161, 162, 163.
Lehmann, August H., 232.
Leigh, John, 235.
Leland, Cyrus, 180.
Leland, Frank, 231.
Leonard, Calvin D. W., 204, 222.
Leonardson, Jacob C., 549.
Lessey, John F., 182.
Lewis, Calvin E., 227.
Lewis, Charles G., 244.
Lewis, James M., 194.
Lewis, James T., 46, 176, 184, 185, 187, 189, 258.
Lewis, John C., 197, 199.
Lewis, Rensselaer M., 230.
Lewis, Warren, 161.
Lincoln, Wyman L., 209, 210, 212.
Lindeman, Herman, 263.
Linderman, James L., 241.
Lindsay, Freeman D., 239.
Lindsay, William, 553.
Lindsley, Myron P., 226, 229.
Lins, John A., 252.
Linsley, Marcus, 202.
Liscow, William, 251.
Little, Francis, 209, 211, 224, 226, 229, 231.
Little, James, 198.
Littlefield, Stephen D., 198.
Littlejohn, N. M., 208, 210, 212, 214, 217, 219.
Lloyd, Evan W., 250.
Lloyd, John, 234.
Lockhart, Edward P., 173, 174.
Lockwood, James H., 161, 162.
Loehr, Querin, 185.
Lonergan, Michael, 225.
Long, Chester D., 202.
Long, Hugh, 166, 167, 178.
Long, Robert M., 168, 169.
Longstreet, William R., 165, 166.
Loomis, Charles D., 549.
Loper, Alonzo A., 230, 241, 244.
Lord, Simon L., 249.
Lorigan, Bryan S., 232, 235.
Love, John, 190.
Lovejoy, Allen P., 246.
Loveland, Carpus E., 222.
Lovell, Frederick S., 46, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 194, 195, 196, 263.
Low, Jacob, 227.
Lown, George H., 180.
Lowth, John, 181, 82, 197.
Lowth, Matthew, 247.
Lowth, Michael F., 211.
Lowrey, Goodwin, 218.
Loy, Joseph F., 187, 189.
Luchsinger, John, 230, 237, 240, 242.
Ludington, Harrison, 258.
Luling, Charles, 263, 437.
Lum, Charles, 172.
Luse, Louis K., 250.
Lutkin, Peter C., 194.
Lyle, John, 242.
Lyman, Samuel W., 46, 176.
Lynch, Thomas, 229.
Lynde, William Pitt, 213, 219, 221, 257, 251, 262.
Lyon, Joseph F., 219.
Lyon, Waldo, 197.
Lyon, William P., 197, 198, 199, 200, 260.

M.

MacAlister, James, 428.
MacBride, Robert J., 542.
MacGraw, Edward M., 259.
Mackay, Thomas C. L., 200, 202.
Macy, John B., 261.
Madden, Henry, 186.
Madden, William J., 175.
Magone, James, 171, 175.
Magoon, Henry S., 224, 226, 262.
Main, Robert P., 193.
Malmros, G. C. Oscar, 183.
Maloy, Michael, 205.
Manahan, Benjamin F., 172, 173, 174.
Manahan, John H., 168, 169, 175.
Manley, Ira, Jr., 218.
Mann, Curtis, 217, 219.
Manney, Francis G., 181.
Manson, Rufus P., 225.
Mantz, Baltus, 187.
Mapes, David P., 263.
Markham, George H., 246.
Marsden, Thomas B., 213.
Marshall, Charles W., 198.
Marshall, George M., 231, 237.
Marshall, John, 560.
Marshall, William R., 178.
Marston, Warren, 215.
Martin, Andrew, 235, 238.
Martin, Constant, 213.
Martin, L., 173, 174.
Martin, Mark, 209.
Martin, Morgan L., 45, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 62, 169, 176, 189, 195, 197, 232, 261.
Martin, Stoddard H., 180.
Marvin, George G., 224.
Marx, Nicolaus, 210, 241.
Mason, Albert L., 246.
Mason, Jacob, 218.
Mason, Zebulon P., 194, 196.
Masse, Charles A., 245.
Massey, Henry L., 202.
Massing, Francis, 195.
Masters, E. D., 182, 197, 199.
Masters, Robert, 168, 169.
Mather, Samuel W., 196.
Mathes, John, 183.
Matteson, Silas C., 197.
Matthews, Eschines, P., 251.
Matts, Nicholas M., 204.
Matts, Peter W., 187.
Maxon, Densmore W., 178, 184, 195, 197, 199, 201, 216, 219, 221, 223, 226, 228, 561.
Maxon, Darwin E., 221.
Maxson, Orrin T, 186, 193.
Maxwell, James, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167.
Maxwell, Walter S., 240, 251.
May, Reuben, 223, 228.
Mayer, Christian, 235.
Mayer, Jacob G., 204.
McAllister, William P., 164, 196.
McArthur, Arthur, 191, 193, 253.
McArthur, Eric, 238.
McCarthy, James, 214.
McCartney, Alexander R., 220.
McCartney, Orris, 172, 173, 174.
McCarty, Frank D., 195.
McCarty, Thomas, 233, 241.
McCaul, Thomas, 233.
McClellan, Robert, 170.
McClellan, Samuel R., 46, 176, 195, 197.
McCollum, John F., 204, 206.
McCollum, J. L. R., 238, 240
McConnell, Charles D., 548.
McConnell, Thomas, 231.
McCord, Myron H., 229, 231, 250.
McCormick, Andrew, 192, 194.
McCormick, Francis, 187.
McCormick, Joseph, 224.
McCoy, William J., 237, 242.
McCracken, M. W., 197.
McCracken, Samuel, 188.
McCraney, Thomas, 161, 162, 163.
McCurdy, Robert, 229, 231.
McDill, Alexander S., 204, 205, 208, 262, 263.
McDill, George D., 250, 540.
McDill, Thomas H., 216, 225, 245, 249.
McDonald, David, 175.
McDonald, David A., 232.
McDonald, James, 241.
McDonald, John D., 223, 226.
McDonald, John R., 220.
McDonnell, Alexander A., 195.
McDonnell, Martin W., 541.
McDowell, Samuel C., 544.
McDowell, William, 176.
McElroy, James, 209.
McFarland, David, 266, 234, 236.
McFarlane, Hugh, 172, 181.
McFetridge, Edward C., 242, 244, 247, 251, 259, 263, 526.
McGilton, John, 248.
McGinty, Bernard, 242, 248.
McGarry, Edward, 181, 186, 187, 189, 209, 259.
McGonigal, William, 181.
McGranahan, William, 198.
McGrath, James, 211, 213, 216, 218, 223, 230, 232.
McGregor, Alexander, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166.
McGrew, Joseph B., 233, 247, 250.
McGuire, James M., 211.
McHugh, Thomas, 45, 172, 173, 174, 176, 185, 187, 254.
McIndoe, Walter D., 181, 188, 190, 261, 262, 263.
McIntosh, Charles E., 220, 223, 225.
McIntyre, Eugene, 249.
McIver, James, 232.
McKay, John J., 200.
McKee, David, 184.
McKeeby, Gilbert E., 250, 536.
McKibbin, John, 196.
McKesson, James C., 186, 198.
McKnight, Thomas (Dubuque), 161, 162, 163.
McKnight, Thomas (Iowa), 161, 162, 163.

McLane, George R., 185, 187.
McLaren, William P., 263.
McLean, Campbell, 204.
McLean, Hector, 210.
McLean, Thomas, 208.
McLees, John M., 221.
McLindon, Felix, 179.
McLaughlin, William W., 209, 211.
McMichael, William C., 199.
McMillan, Alexander, 230.
McMurdo, James H., 248, 251.
McMynn, John G., 259, 420.
McNair, Hugh A. W., 198, 215, 232.
McNaughtan, F., 184.
McNeel, J. Henry, 223.
McNitt, Edwin W., 208.
McNamara, Martin, 227.
McRae, Hector C., 244, 247.
McRaith, M. J., 211.
McSherry, Edward, 161.
McWhorter, George, 196.
McWilliams, George, 161, 162, 163.
Mead, Zerah, 184.
Meade, John F., 179.
Meade, Matt. J., 212, 214.
Meadows, William, 252.
Mears, Daniel, 195, 197.
Meehan, James, 243.
Meeker, Moses, 168, 169, 175,
Meffert, William C., 536.
Meigs, Gardner C., 198, 200.
Meiklejohn, John, 546.
Melvin, Fordyce R., 245.
Menzel, Gregor, 263.
Menzies, James, 252.
Merriam Amzy, 226.
Merriam, John G., 190.
Merrill, Almond, 189.
Merrill, Henry, 177, 179.
Merrill, Hiram, 235.
Merrill, John, 227.
Merrill, Lorenzo, 177, 197.
Merrill, Lorenzo G., 213.
Merrill, Sereno T., 238, 241.
Merrill, Willard, 225.
Merritt, Edward E., 229.
Merrity, Patrick, 248.
Messinger, R. N., 177.
Messersmith, George, 169.
Messmore, Isaac E., 202.
Metcalf, Theophilus F., 223.
Meyer, Charles G., 225, 252.
Meyer, Joseph, 186.
Mihills, Uriah D., 222, 225.
Millard, Burton, 196.
Miller, Andrew G., 257.
Miller, Clarkson, 209.
Miller, Charles H., 216.
Miller, Daniel M., 188.
Miller, Ezra, 185, 187.
Miller, Lucas M., 186.
Miller, Samuel, 205.
Miller, William H., 206, 208.
Milliken, N. W., 553.
Mills, David L., 175.
Mills, Fergus, 237.
Mills, Hugh B., 237.
Mills, Jesse C., 166. 167, 170, 191. 193.
Mills, Joseph T., 191, 194, 204, 245.
Mills, Simeon, 177, 257.
Miner, Eliphalet S., 211, 213, 224, 226.
Miner, James H., 223.
Minor, David N., 201.
Minor, Edward S., 242, 248, 251.
Mitchell, Abner, 188.
Mitchell, Alexander 262.
Mitchell, Franklin, 240, 242, 245.
Mitchell, George W., 203, 205.
Mitchell, John, 192.
Mitchell, John L., 226, 239, 236, 239.
Mitchell, Martin, 200.
Mitchell, Robert, 235.
Mitchell, William F., 202.
Moeller, Adolph, 541.
Mohr, Frederick, 203.
Mohr, Thomas, 237, 240.
Monroe, Publius V., 184.
Monroe, William, 215.
Monteith, John, 230.
Monteith, John B., 212.
Montgomery, Edwin, 201, 203, 226.
Mooers, Benjamin H., 170, 171, 173, 174, 178.
Moore, Benjamin F., 184.
Moore, G. De G., 180, 182.
Moore, Harvey, 183.
Moore, Harvey T., 201, 231, 234.
Moore, James M., 176.
Moore, Jesse, 170
Moore, John B., 200.
Moore, William V., 228.
Moorman, Thomas J., 164, 167.
Moran, Patrick H., 541.
More, George E., 226.
Moors, Charles W., 249, 252.
Morgan, Frederick A., 226.
Morgan, Lyman, 210, 212, 214, 217 219, 221, 224, 225. 244, 247.
Morgan, Thomas, 164.
Morgan, William, 162, 163.
Morrill, John, 222.
Morris, Charles E., 178.
Morris, T. D., 205, 208.
Morrison, David L., 188, 192.
Morman, Thomas J., 183.
Morrow, Elisha, 171, 172.
Morrow, Joseph M., 204.
Morse, Hiram D., 216.
Morse, William M., 194, 213, 234.
Moscowitt, Frederick, 190, 194, 198, 235, 243.
Moser, Conrad, Jr., 215, 217.
Moseley Egbert, 191.
Mosher, John, 213.
Mosher, Jonathan, 189.
Mott, Thomas R., 181.
Moulton, Powers G., 222, 225.
Mowe, Daniel, 212.
Muckerheide, Jacob H., 246.
Muehl, Adam, 219.
Mulford Ezra A., 46, 176
Mulholand, Henry, 200, 211.

Mullanphy, John, 174, 177.
Mullowney, James, 242, 245.
Mumbrue, Henry, C., 238, 239, 241.
Munk, Emanuel, 197.
Munn, Henry B., 199.
Munroe, Orlando C., 202, 207.
Murdock, James, 181.
Murphy, Dennis, 179, 180.
Murphy, James S., 198.
Murphy, James W., 245.
Murphy, John, D., 183.
Murphy, Mathew, 184, 192.
Murphy, Michael, 211, 215.
Murphy, Newton S., 198.
Murphy, William, 220, 232.
Murray, Horatio J., 192, 216.
Murray, James, 216.
Murray Nathaniel O, 555.
Murray, William D., 186.
Muzzy, John, 182.

N.

Naber, Herman, 209, 235, 248.
Nash, Jonathan W., 199.
Nash, William F., 242.
Narracong, Jonas W., 222.
Nason, Solomon L., 242.
Neavill, James H., 218.
Needham, Randolph J., 215.
Neeves, George A., 227,
Neff, Danverse, 237.
Nelson, Homer, 240.
Nelson, Joseph, 194.
Nelson, Knute, 217, 220.
Nelson, Thomas L., 235.
Nelson, William, 226, 229.
Neuhauser, Francis A., 239.
Neville, John C., 199.
Nevins, Sylvester L., 234, 236.
Newell, Franklin, 192, 213.
Newell, G. F., 173, 174.
Newell, James E., 236.
Newick, Samuel, 204.
Newland, David, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Newman, Alfred W., 206, 217, 219.
Newman, Gideon E., 241.
Newman, Zadoc, 164, 165, 166.
Newton, Selim, 201.
Nickles, Jerome S., 263.
Nichols, Abner, 178.
Nichols, Archibald, 178, 188, 204, 225, 227.
Nichols, Charles M., 46, 176.
Nichols, Henry F. C., 227, 230, 245.
Nichols, John, 216, 218.
Nichols, Samuel F., 263.
Niedermann, J. C. U., 209.
Noble, Butler G., 196, 199, 201, 253.
Noble, Morgan L., 179, 181.
Noggle, David, 175, 188, 194.
Noll, William, 238.
Noon, Jeremiah, 192.
Norcross, Pliny, 216.
Northrop, George C., 209, 263.
Northrop, Stiles S., 202.
Northrup, Samuel, 196.
Northway, Albert G., 170.
Norton, Nelson R., 188.
Norton, Otis W., 177, 179, 180.
Nowell, W. A., 239.
Nowlin, Hardin, 161, 162, 163.
Noyes, David K., 191.
Noyes, Thomas J., 165.
Nute, Benjamin, 179.

O.

Obermann, Jacob, 211.
O'Brien, John, 251.
Ockler, William, 226.
O'Connor, Bostwick, 175.
O'Connor, Eugene, 220.
O'Connor, John, 46, 176.
Œtling, Charles, 207, 225.
Officer, William H., 209, 212.
O'Flaherty, John, 244.
Ogden, Ephraim F., 166, 167.
O'Harra, Samuel, 206.
Olin, Thomas H., 168, 169.
Oliver, Solomon, 170.
Olis, John, 242.
Olmsted, Nathan, 182, 186.
O'Malley, Dominick, 201.
O'Neill, Edward, 18-, 190, 191, 193.
O'Neill, James, 179, 217.
O'Neill, John, 551.
O'Neill, Thomas, 235
Opitz, William F., 202.
Ordway, David S., 199.
Ormsby, James B., 198.
Orton, Charles H., 213.
Orton, Harlow S., 187, 197, 224, 260.
O'Rourk, Patrick H., 228, 229.
O'Rourk, John, 218.
Osborn, Albert K., 207, 210, 214.
Osborn, Joseph H., 260.
Osborn, Sylvester W., 211.
Osborne, Marvin, 233, 235.
Osborne, Tobias G., 183.
Ostrander, James H., 186.
Ostrander, James W., 230, 235, 245, 549.
Ostrander, Jared F., 194.
Owen, David, 239.
Owen, William, 211.

P.

Packard, William P., 249.
Paddock, Francis, 189.
Paddock, William, 251.
Page, Lucius H., 180.
Pahl, Louis P., 238.
Paine, Byron P., 191, 260.
Paine, Charles C., 238.
Paine, Halbert E., 262.
Palmer, Alexander S., 181.
Palmer, Andrew, 172, 173, 174, 182, 183.
Palmer, Cassius C., 220.
Palmer, Edwin, 198.

Palmer, Ephraim, 205.
Palmer, Henry L., 185, 186, 200, 204, 214, 217, 230.
Palmer, Isaac H., 168, 169.
Palmer, John T., 192.
Palmer, Rodman, 201.
Palmer, Thomas, 197.
Palmer, William, 212, 214.
Palmetier, Charles, 531.
Pape, A. H., 556.
Parker, Charles D., 221, 222, 231, 234, 236, 239, 258, 42?, 437.
Parker, Charles H., 218, 221, 243.
Parker, George W., 189, 191.
Parker, Luther, 171.
Parker, Nathan, 202.
Parker, Ruel, 187.
Parkinson, J. W., 247.
Parkison, Daniel M., 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 17?, 179.
Parkinson, Peter, Jr., 188.
Parks, Francis G., 231.
Parks, Rufus, 176, 216.
Parmelee, Thomas E., 166, 167.
Parry, William T., 250, 542.
Parsons, Chatfield H., 175.
Parsons, Jonathan, 168, 169.
Patch, Henry, 196.
Patch, Horace D., 173, 174, 175, 184.
Patchin, Melvin B., 200.
Patten, Azel W., 228.
Patterson, Henry A., 231.
Paul, George H, 241, 244, 247, 250, 260, 420.
Peak, Urial H., 184.
Pearl, Elisha, 186.
Pease, Harlow, 196.
Pease, Spencer A., 211, 213, 222, 225.
Peck, George W., 232.
Peckham, William P., 233.
Peirce, Jabez, 179.
Pemberton, John, 243.
Pegra, Marshal H., 225, 227.
Pentony, Patrick, 46, 176.
Perkins, Nathaniel, 183.
Perry, Cyrus, 220.
Perry, Eli P., 216.
Perry, William W., 238.
Persons, James H., 230, 233.
Peter, Peters, 201, 211.
Peters, William H., 242.
Petersen, C. H. M., 217, 219, 227, 250.
Petersen John C., 245, 248.
Peterson, Atley, 244, 247, 250, 543.
Peterson, Halvor H., 225.
Petrie, Jost D., 202, 215.
Petters, O. Hugo, 197.
Pettit, Milton H., 221, 224, 226, 229, 258
Pettit, Paris, 214.
Pfaff, Frederick A., 201.
Pfunder, Frederick, 248.
Phelps, A. Warren, 232.
Phelps, Chauncy M., 172, 173, 174, 180.
Phelps, Joseph A., 181.
Phelps, Noah, 170, 171, 175.
Phillips, Albert L., 220, 223, 250 529.
Phillips, Benjamin F., 194.
Phillips, Bradley, 227.
Phillips, Charles H., 222, 237, 240, 244.
Phillips, Enos M., 206.
Phillips, E. S. 199, 201.
Phillips, John, 200, 209, 428.
Phillips, Joseph, 213, 216, 220.
Phillips, Peter, 551.
Phillips, Sewall A., 249, 252.
Pickard, Josiah L., 259.
Pickett, Armine, 202.
Pier, Edward, 191, 193, 195, 197.
Pierce, Albert H, 198. 218.
Pierce, Humphrey, 555.
Pierce, Joseph S., 175.
Pierce, Solon W., 222, 239, 242, 247, 250, 510.
Pierce, William A., 1 4.
Pierron, William, 251.
Pike, Alanson, 211.
Pike, Jarvis K., 179.
Pingel, John L., 535.
Pinkney, Bertine, 181, 183, 185.
Pinney, Silas U., 234.
Piper, Jonathan, 211.
Place, Jacob C., 249.
Platt, Alonzo, 168, 169.
Platto, Jacob V. V., 204.
Plocker, William, 235.
Plumer, Bradbury G., 213.
Plumer, Daniel L., 230.
Plummer, Samuel L., 232.
Poertner, Adam, 207.
Pole, Charles, 171, 173, 174, 218, 220.
Pooler, Frank, 551.
Pope, Anson W., 180, 202, 214
Pope, Carl C., 204, 206, 208, 210, 240, 242.
Porter, James W., 186.
Porter, John L., 229.
Porter, Joseph K. P., 193.
Porth, Peter, 232.
Post, Lorenzo L., 243, 246.
Potter, Jerome B., 220, 222.
Potter, John F., 192, 261.
Potter, John, Jr., 243, 246.
Potter, Peter, 193.
Potter, Robert L. D., 229, 231, 234, 236.
Potter, William D., 213.
Pound, Albert E., 229.
Pound, Thaddeus C., 208, 213, 215, 220, 221, 224, 258, 262, 524.
Powell, Abner, 220.
Powell, Oliver S., 223, 225, 227.
Powell. Robert T., 225.
Power, Robert, 207.
Powers, David J., 186.
Powers, Joseph, 209.
Powers, Levi P., 206.
Powers, Simeon D., (Monroe) 204.
Powers, Simon D., (Washingt'n) 184.
Pratt, Delando, 178.
Pratt, George C., 203, 205.
Pratt, Martin V., 252.
Pratt, Samuel, 180, 190, 207, 221, 224, 226, 229.
Prentice, Judson, 183, 185.
Prentice, William H., 196.

Prentiss, Theodore, 46, 175, 176, 202.
Prentiss, William A., 163, 164, 165, 216, 218.
Price, David J., 251.
Price, Gleudower M., 168, 169.
Price, William T., 182, 193, 221, 224, 241, 244, 247, 250, 263, 548.
Prickett, Harlow E., 195.
Priest, Daniel B., 207, 218.
Pritchard, Richard, 248.
Proctor, John, 214, 216.
Proctor, Lewis A., 437.
Proctor, William H., 542.
Proudfit, Andrew, 195, 197.
Pulcifer, Daniel H., 216, 245, 247.
Puhlman, Otto, 229, 231.
Pullen, Lloyd T., 202, 203, 233.
Purdy, William S., 205.
Purple, Chauncey H., 188.
Putnam, Edson A., 237.
Putnam, George W., 228, 230.

Q.

Quarles, Joseph V., 245, 247, 250.
Quentin, Charles, 201, 203.
Quigley, Patrick, 161, 162, 163.
Quimby, John B., 226, 229, 231, 234.

R.

Raesser, Christopher S., 245, 248.
Ramsay, Alexander D., 46, 176.
Ramsay, George R., 184.
Ramsey, William H., 190, 202, 259.
Rand, Elijah K., 204, 206.
Randall, Alexander W., 176, 190, 258.
Randall, Archibald N., 532.
Randall, Benjamin, 177.
Rankin, Aaron, 175.
Rankin, Joseph, 200, 225, 227, 230, 232, 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 533.
Ranney, Joel W., 214, 217.
Rasmussen, James J., 250.
Ray, Adam E., 165, 166, 167, 170, 183.
Ray, George A., 219.
Raymond, Elisha, 172.
Raymond, James O., 214.
Raymond Shephard O., 214.
Raymond, William, 222.
Read, John M., 231, 234, 251.
Ream, Robert L., 179.
Reed, Curtis, 171, 186, 202.
Reed, Darius, 183, 192.
Reed, Dennis A., 211, 232.
Reed, Duncan C., 180, 182, 183, 185.
Reed, George (Manitowoc), 210, 212, 214, 217, 219, 221.
Reed, George (Waukesha), 173, 174, 176.
Reed, Harrison, 46, 176.
Reed, Henry, 220.
Reed, Horatio G. H., 223.
Reed, Myron, 224, 226.
Reed, Orson, 186, 212, 214.
Reed, William W., 204, 213, 215, 234, 236, 239, 241.
Reid, Thomas B., 239.
Reinhard, William, 188.
Remington, Cyrus C., 187.
Remington, H. W., 211.
Resch, Michel, 237.
Resley, Arthur, 186.
Reuther, Peter, 227.
Rewey, Jefferson W., 248, 251, 548.
Reymert, James D., 46, 176, 180, 187, 189, 194.
Reynolds, Benoni O., 238, 241, 244.
Reynolds, Eli, 161.
Reynolds, Joseph B., 244.
Reynolds, H. P., 209, 210.
Reynolds, James, 194, 218.
Reynolds, John, 162, 163.
Rhoda, David, 231.
Rhodes, Jonas W., 225.
Ribble, John B., 189.
Rice, Carleton E., 209.
Rice, Ira A., 223.
Rice, John A., 221, 224, 231, 234, 241, 244.
Rice, John T., 240.
Rice, William, 242.
Rich, Corydon L., 188, 231.
Rich, Joel, 203, 205.
Richards, Daniel H., 218, 223, 225, 232, 235.
Richards, John F., 228.
Richards, Richard, 230.
Richardson, E. D., 178.
Richardson, Hamilton, 209, 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 533.
Richardson, N. B., 220.
Richardson, Silas, 207.
Richardson, William, 46, 172, 176, 184.
Richmond, George N., 233, 235, 241, 244.
Richter, August, 225.
Ricker, Ezekiel, 184, 186.
Rickerson, Charles, 179.
Ries, Florian J., 240.
Ringle, Bartholomew, 209, 228, 235, 237, 240.
Ringle, John, 245, 248, 251.
Riordan, James, 202.
Riordan, Jeremiah, 233.
Ritch, William G., 217, 263.
Rittenhouse, W., 180, 182.
Rixford, Bradford, 263.
Robbins, Hanmer, 194, 196, 202, 209, 213, 215, 218.
Roberts, David, 196.
Roberts, Henry B., 178.
Robertson, Robert C., 200.
Robinson, Charles D., 161, 258.
Robinson, Eli, 186.
Robinson, Frederick, 227, 237.
Robinson, George M., 181.
Robinson, James, 185, 195, 206, 222.
Robinson, Nathaniel S., 236.
Robinson, Thomas, 215.
Robinson, William, 230, 232.
Roblier, Hiram W., 232.

Roche, Matthew, 185.
Roche, Patrick, 239.
Rockwell, D. Henry, 189.
Rockwell, John S., 166, 167.
Rockwell, Reuben, 198.
Rodolf, Charles G., 182, 196, 197, 199.
Rodolf, Theodore, 218, 222.
Roe, William H., 186.
Rœmer, John A., 230.
Rœthe, Henry, 220.
Rogan, Patrick, 175, 182, 186, 190, 213.
Rogan, Peter, 196, 204.
Rogers, Asa, 236.
Rogers, Charles, 212.
Rogers, E. D., 242.
Rogers, E. M., 221.
Rogers, James E., 252.
Rogers, Oran, 200.
Rogers, William, 550.
Rogers, William C., 193.
Rolph, Frederick B , 209.
Rolfe, James, 189.
Rood, Anson, 191, 208, 214.
Rood, Lewis, 187.
Rood, Davenport, 178.
Rood, Samuel R., 190.
Root, Eleazer, 46, 176, 184, 259.
Root, Wilbur M., 246, 249, 559.
Rose, Solomon L., 189, 191, 193.
Rosenthal, Adolph, 188.
Roskie, C. F., 251.
Ross, Freeman M., 220.
Ross, James, 211.
Rothe, Emil, 206.
Rounds, William P., 223, 226, 234, 236.
Roundy, Daniel C , 209.
Rounseville, Samuel, 204, 214.
Rountree, John H., 46, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 176, 180, 182, 206, 212, 214.
Rowe, William E., 220, 227, 230, 232.
Rowlands, John R., 234.
Royce, Henry M., 233.
Roys, Samuel H., 177, 179.
Ruan, John, 190, 200.
Rublee, Francis M., 166.
Ruch, John, 249.
Rudd, Eli O., 198, 228.
Ruger, John, 202.
Runals, Edmund L., 193, 195.
Runkel, Henry C., 218, 220, 223.
Runkel, John, 230.
Rusch, William, 224.
Rush, John D., 198.
Rusk, Allen, 243, 252.
Rusk, Jeremiah M., 203, 252, 259, 262, 525.
Russell, Francis, 218.
Russell, Richard C., 210.
Rutledge, John, 220.
Ryan, Edward G., 175, 260.
Ryan, James (Iowa), 548.
Ryan, James (Outagamie), 236, 239.
Ryan, Samuel, Jr., 211.
Ryland, George W., 247, 250, 533.

S.

Sacket, Hobart S., 228, 239, 241, 244, 247.
Safford, Truman J., 184.
Sage, Ezra C., 215.
Sage, Sidney A., 252.
Sale, Linus B., 420.
Salentine, Peter, 210.
Salisbury, Elijah C., 212.
Salomon, Edward, 203, 258.
Salter, Robert, 215.
Samuelson, Svend, 225.
Sanborn, Alden S., 204, 206, 208, 222.
Sander, Jacob, 230.
Sanders, Horace T., 46, 176, 186.
Sanderson, John, 244.
Sanderson, Robert B., 204, 213, 214, 217.
Sanderson, Thomas, 224.
Sanger, Casper M., 230, 263.
Sarnow, Christian, 240, 245.
Saugestad, Oluf A., 559.
Savage, James R., 195,
Sawyer, Hiram, 213.
Sawyer, Hiram W., 231, 233.
Sawyer, James, 211.
Sawyer, Parker, 198.
Sawyer, Philetus, 194, 202, 261, 262, 531.
Sayles, Whitman, 185.
Sayer, David F., 231.
Scagel, George, 46, 176.
Scanlon, John, 246.
Schætzel, Valentine, 202.
Schantz, Adam, 188, 207, 217, 219, 221, 224, 229, 231.
Schatz, Herman, 562.
Scheffel, John, 220.
Schermerhorn, W. S., 215.
Scheuber, Adolf, 240.
Schletz, John A., 204.
Schlichting, Bernard, 235.
Schlichting, Reinhard, 231, 234.
Schmidt, Carl H., 222, 224, 226, 229, 231.
Schmidt, John, 249.
Schmidtner, Louis A., 200.
Schmitz, Frederick, 235.
Schneider, Philip, 214, 236, 238, 239, 241.
Schœffler, Moritz, 46, 176.
Schoti, George, 227, 237.
Schottler, Martin, 207, 210.
Schrage, Joseph, 190.
Schuette, John, 234, 236.
Schulteis, H. J., 193, 195.
Schutte, Charles, 186.
Schwalbach, John F., Jr., 252.
Schwefel, Fred. F., 189.
Scofield, Charles, 234.
Scollard, William, 243.
Scott, David, 188.
Scott, Thomas B., 229, 231, 234, 236, 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 532.
Scribner, James K , 237.
Scribner, Wiley S., 213.
Seabold, John E., 252.
Seaman, Galen B., 230.
Seamonson, William, 237.
Searing, Edward, 259.

Sears, Edgar, 216, 219.
Seaton, James W., 185, 198, 200.
Seaver, John D., 183.
Seaver, Joseph W., 186.
Seaver, Lyman H., 176, 177.
Secor, Theodore, 46, 176.
Sedgwick, David E., 247.
Seely, David J., 213, 215.
Seely, M. W., 197, 199.
Segar, John A., 181.
Selden, George W., 196.
Sell, John, 192.
Sellers, Malcolm, 181.
Selsemeyer, August, 252.
Semmann, John L., 235, 233.
Semmann, L., 204.
Semple, Parlan, 230, 235.
Senn, John J., 226, 242.
Serwe, Michael, 235.
Sessions, Milan H., 210, 212, 221.
Seymour, Robert T., 192.
Seymour, Silas J., 238, 241.
Shackleford, Barlow, 164, 165, 166
Shafter, James McMillan, 184.
Shafter, William N., 198.
Shanahan, Daniel, 206.
Shanley, Thomas, 161, 162, 163.
Sharp, Elijah M., 228, 236.
Sharp, John W., 195.
Sharpstein, John R., 183, 185, 207.
Shaw, Major, 224.
Shear, Thomas J., 561.
Shears, Henry, 181.
Sheldon, John P., 168.
Sheldon, Orson, 170, 171.
Sheldon, Thomas H., 248.
Sheldon, William B., 161, 162, 163.
Shepard, Ashbel K., 251.
Shepard, Charles E., 546.
Shepard, J. L., 243
Shepard, Leander H., 239.
Shephard, William F., 166, 167.
Sherman, Adelmorn, 221, 223, 225.
Sherman, Benjamin F., 248.
Sherman, John M., 189.
Sherman, J. M., 187.
Shew, William, 164, 165, 166, 170, 172.
Shibley, Jacob B. 218.
Shinnick, Thomas, 215, 237.
Sholes, Charles C., 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 189, 190, 212, 214.
Sholes, C. Latham, 177, 179, 184, 186, 191, 193.
Shollner, F. W., 179.
Short, Dennis, 230.
Shufelt, Sidney A., 238, 241.
Shultis, Norman, 210.
Shumway, Perley J., 178, 204.
Sikes, George, 181.
Sill, Elisha S., 167.
Silverman, Lion, 197.
Silverthorn, Willis C., 218, 232, 234, 236.
Simon, Matthias, 197, 206.
Simmons, Rouse, 235.
Simmons, William, 212, 214.
Simmons, Zalmon G., 211.
Simpson, Edward B., 245, 248, 250, 531.
Simpson, Elva, 199.
Simpson, Philemon B., 183, 193, 195, 197, 199.
Singer, William. 172.
Skeels, Albert M., 213, 215.
Skinner, Henry C., 161.
Skinner, Jacob, 184.
Slade, Edwin, 212.
Slaughter, George H., 170, 213.
Slaughter, William B., 257.
Sleyster, Rœlof, 222.
Sloan, A. Scott, 193, 259, 261.
Sloan, Henry C., 251.
Sloan, Ithamar C., 262.
Slothower, Elias, 178.
Small, William, 249.
Smart, Reuben D., 235.
Smiley, Daniel, 213.
Smith, Aaron B., 209.
Smith, Abram D., 260.
Smith, Adam, 197.
Smith, A. Hyatt, 175, 257.
Smith, Archibald D., 228.
Smith, Augustus L., 212, 214.
Smith, Byron, 190.
Smith, Daniel, 209.
Smith, Ezekiel C., 181.
Smith, Francis, 202.
Smith, George B., 175, 197, 208, 220, 259.
Smith, George C., 196, 198.
Smith, George F., 161, 162, 163.
Smith, George H., 560.
Smith, Heber, 200.
Smith, Henry, 243.
Smith, Hiram, 225, 420.
Smith, Horatio N., 181, 185, 187.
Smith, Ira P., 251.
Smith, Jeremiah, Jr., 161, 162, 163.
Smith, Jesse, 188, 214, 216.
Smith, John (Racine), 188.
Smith, John (Waukesha), 210.
Smith, John A. (Sheboygan), 218.
Smith, John A. (Walworth), 219, 221.
Smith, John B., 179, 180.
Smith, John Y., 175.
Smith, Lindsey J., 252.
Smith, O. R., 224.
Smith, Patrick H., 247, 250, 534.
Smith, Perry H., 190 191, 193, 196, 198.
Smith, Phillip M, 233, 243.
Smith, Richard M., 192.
Smith, Samuel W., 206.
Smith, Sewall, 176.
Smith, Winfield, 238, 259.
Smith, William E., 182, 195, 197, 208, 210, 224, 258, 259.
Smith, William H., 206
Smith, William R., 171, 175, 179, 180, 259.
Smoke, David, 209, 213, 218.
Snover, David G., 207.
Snover, John C., 183.
Solberg, Charles B., 263.
Solon, John, 227.
Soper, Evander M., 175.

Spafard, Simeon W., 188.
Spaulding, Benjamin B., 181.
Spaulding Joseph, 188, 207.
Spence, Thomas W., 240, 245.
Spenseley, James, 213.
Spiering, Henry, 244.
Spooner, John C., 228.
Spooner, Philip L., Jr., 260, 528.
Spooner, Wyman, 181, 183, 193, 194, 202, 203, 205, 208, 210, 212, 214, 217, 219, 255.
Spoor, Gardner, 211.
Spottswood, James K., 200.
Sprague, Burr, 218, 248, 251.
Sprague, Fred A., 179, 180.
Squires, Joel C., 183, 185, 222, 259.
Staats, Adam, 184.
Stafford, Amos W., 228.
Stamm, Godfrey, 205
Stanley, William S., Jr., 251, 553
Stannard, Erastus W., 200.
Stanton, Horace, 201.
Stapleton, Richard F., 240.
Stark, Joshua, 192.
Stark, William H., 196, 216, 243.
Starks, Argalus W., 205, 207, 209, 212, 214, 259.
Starr, Elisha, 184, 237.
Starr, William, 206, 209.
Steadman, Silas, 46, 176.
Stearns, D. Manfield, 238.
Stebbins, De Wayne, 240.
Stebbins, Harrison, 186.
Steele, Elijah, 175, 180.
Steele, John, 251.
Steever, Mitchell, 196.
Steffen, Francis, 243, 245.
Stemper, John B., 230.
Steinfort, Casper H., 230.
Steiner, John, 195.
Stephens, Thomas G., 230.
Stphenson, Isaac, 213, 218.
Stephenson, Joseph, 202.
Sterling, Levi, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 182, 183, 185, 187, 196.
Sterling, Timothy B., 184.
Sterling, William T., 177, 181.
Stevens, Charles, 186.
Stevens, Chase A. 189.
Stevens, David B., 547.
Stevens, Ezra B., 193, 204.
Stevens, Henry, 209, 214, 217, 219, 221.
Stevens, Orrin R., 164, 165, 166.
Stevenson, John, 238.
Stewart, Alva, 181, 183, 185.
Stewart, Donald, 551.
Stewart, Frank M., 205, 208, 210, 212.
Stewart, John W., 172, 173, 174, 199, 201.
Stock, Frederick, 183.
Stocking, Hobart M., 237.
Stockwell, T. S., 175.
Stoddard, Thomas B., 204.
Stone, Eliphalet S., 228.
Stone, Greenville W., 194.
Stone, Jesse, 248, 549.
Story, Augustus, 164, 165, 166.
Stout, Nathaniel L., 195.
Stow, Alexander W., 260.
Stowell, John M., 204.
Stowers, Charles H., 233.
Strachan, John, 227.
Streckewald, Gustav, 198.
Street, Joseph H. D., 164, 165, 166.
Strong, Bennet U., 221, 224.
Strong, George, 193.
Strong, Luman M., 184.
Strong, Marshall M., 163, 164, 165, 169, 170, 171, 172, 175, 180.
Strong, Moses M., 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 175, 181, 194, 257.
Strong, Nathaniel, 178.
Strong, Rollin M., 214, 234, 237.
Struve, Franz G. L., 218.
Stuntz, A. C., 210.
Stuntz, George R., 203.
Sturtevant, Charles H., 207.
Sugden, Thomas, 180, 184, 194.
Sullivan, Andrew, 172, 178.
Sullivan, John, 218.
Sumner, Edward, 200.
Sutherland, Daniel S., 164, 165, 166.
Sutherland, George E., 247, 250.
Sutherland, James, 166, 167, 189, 191, 193, 195.
Sutherland, Thomas W., 257.
Sutton, John, 200.
Swain, George G., 223, 225, 223, 263
Swain, George W., 241, 244.
Swain, James A., 198.
Swan, Almon A., 242.
Sweat, John B., 193, 199, 201.
Sweet, Alanson, 161, 162, 163.
Sweet, Benjamin J., 201.
Sylvester, Daniel R., 240.

T.

Tallmadge, Isaac S., 185, 187.
Tallmadge, Nathaniel P., 257.
Tanner, Samuel, 552.
Tarbell, Samuel E., 220.
Tarr, Josiah M., 211.
Tarrant, George, 252.
Tate, George H., 558.
Tate, J. Henry, 231, 236, 229.
Taylor, Allen, 189, 191, 194, 204, 209, 211.
Taylor, Anson H., 181.
Taylor, Christopher L., 238.
Taylor, David, 186, 189, 191, 219, 221, 260.
Taylor, Horatio T., 207.
Taylor, James A., 250.
Taylor, John, 259.
Taylor, Jonathan, 194.
Taylor, William R., 189, 197, 199, 258.
Teas, George W., 161, 162, 163.
Teas, Joseph B., 161, 162, 163.
Teeple, Charles S., 238.
Temple, Marsena, 202.
Tenney, Horace A., 193.
Terhune, William F., 187.

Terry, John B., 161, 162, 163.
Thayer, Mason A., 554.
Theisen, Matthias, 244.
Thelen, Michael, 245.
Thomas, Horatio S., 192, 204, 206.
Thomas, Jesse, 198.
Thomas, John E., 205, 208.
Thomas, John H., 236.
Thomas, John L. V., 188, 195.
Thomas, Joseph M., 221, 243, 246.
Thomas, Major J., 187, 193.
Thomas, Grmsby B., 204, 211, 215, 247, 250, 263.
Thomas, Phillip W., 186.
Thomas, Salmon, 170, 192.
Thomas, William H. (Waukesha), 171, 180, 201.
Thomas, William H. (Trempealeau), 213.
Thompson, Charles F., 191.
Thompson, George P., 189, 191.
Thomps n, Jared, 168, 169.
Thompson, Jared, Jr., 211.
Thompson, Monroe, 177.
Thompson, Samuel, 205, 214.
Thompson, Thornton, 220.
Thomson, William, 219.
Thompson, Alexander M., 206, 208, 217, 218, 219, 221.
Thorn, Gerrit T., 214, 217, 225.
Thornton, Oliver W., 229.
Thornton, Thomas, 209, 240, 242.
Thorp, Adelbert D., 545.
Thorp, Frederick O., 203, 205, 208, 210, 212, 214.
Thorp, Hermon S., 180, 203, 205.
Thorp, Joseph G., 212, 214, 226, 229.
Thurber, Samuel H., 197, 199.
Tichenor, Vernon, 221.
Tilton, Hezekiah C., 212.
Tierney, John H., 247.
Timme, Ernst G., 253, 525.
Tinker, James, 183.
Tisch, Charles, 240, 242.
Tisch, William, 237.
Toay, John, 181, 188, 198.
Tobin, John, 188, 192.
Tobin, Thomas, 230.
Todd, S. J., 214, 217.
Toland, Patrick, 175, 180.
Toll, John C, 183.
Tollefson, Gunnuf, 217.
Tompkins, William F., 181, 183.
Topliff, Alfred, 187, 189.
Topping Josiah, 176.
Torbert, William M., 183.
Torgeson, Ole, 224.
Torrey, Return D., 239, 241.
Totten, Henry, 223.
Touhey, Michael J., 239.
Tousley, Wilbur H., 222.
Tower, Thomas W., 197.
Town, Hiram S., 221, 224.
Townsend, A. A., 190, 219.
Townsend, Elijah C., 200 202.
Townsend, Lucius B., 192.
Townsend, Thomas J., 180.
Train, James G., 194.
Trask, George W., 219, 221.
Treat, C. Mortimer, 207.
Treat, Joseph B., 236, 239, 241, 244.
Tregaskis, Richard, 182.
Treleven, Daniel D., 248.
Tripp, James, 167, 168, 169.
Tripp, J. Stephens, 205.
Tripp, R. H., 252.
Tripp, William H., 194.
Trow, Alvin S., 251.
Trowbridge, John T., 168, 169.
Trowbridge, J. W., 169.
Troy, Cyrus, 248, 251.
Truell, David, 240.
Truesdell, Gideon, 215.
Trumbull, John D., 216.
Trumer, Marcus, 224.
Tucker, William H., 195, 197.
Turk, Peter, 180.
Turley, John B., 181.
Turner, A. J., 206, 208, 213, 220, 236, 239, 241, 260, 527.
Turner, Eugene S., 181.
Turner, Harvey G., 46, 176, 182, 183.
Turner, Henry, 214.
Turner, Henry J., 263.
Turner, John, 197.
Turner, Joseph, 172, 173, 174, 177.
Turner, Peter H., 175, 178, 180, 182.
Tuttle, William S., 195.
Tweedy, John H., 167, 175, 186, 261.

U.

Upham, Calvin H., 204.
Upham, Don A. J., 166, 167, 175.
Upson, Salmon, 200
Utley, William L., 183, 184, 201, 203.
Utt, Henry, 211.

V

Vail, G. C. S., 169.
Vance, David, 237, 240.
Vandercook, T. E., 200.
Vanderpool, Abram, 46, 176, 181.
Vanderpool, William A., 205.
Van Norstrand, A. H., 184, 190.
Van Ostrand, De W. C., 211.
Van Schaick, Isaac W., 230, 235, 239, 241, 244, 247, 250, 530.
Van Steenwyk, Gysbert, 197, 244, 247, 259.
Van Valkenburg, R. B., 216.
Van Vliet, Peter, 168, 183.
Van Vliet, Leonard S., 198.
Van Waters, William, 240.
Van Wie, Abraham H., 196.
Van Wyck, Anthony, 208, 210, 217, 219.
Vaughan, John, 212.
Vaughan, William W., 263.
Vaughn, Alanson B., 178.
Vaughn, Samuel S., 224.
Vilas, Joseph, Jr., 205, 208.

Vilas, Levi B., 189, 217, 224, 229.
Vilas, William F., 420.
Vincent, Edward, 183, 198.
Vincent, George R., 215.
Vincent, Louis, 239.
Vincent, William J., 244.
Vineyard, James R., 161, 132, 163, 164. 165, 166, 167, 175, 179.
Vineyard, Miles M., 166.
Vinton, James E., 196.
Virgin, Noah H., 173, 174, 177, 189, 195, 197, 199, 201.
Vits, Henry, 242.
Vittum, David S., 185, 187.
Vivian, John H., 204, 206.
Vliet, Garret, 175.
Vliet, Jasper, 190.
Vogel, Frederick, 232.
Vogenitz, William, 192.
Vollmar, James, 194, 198.
Voorhees, Samuel W., 194.
Vosburgh, John B., 550.

W.

Wadsworth, H. L., 216.
Wadsworth, James, 204.
Waggoner, James H., 226, 229, 231.
Wagner, Ferdinand, 198, 206.
Wagner, Joseph, 191, 195, 213, 215, 218, 225, 226, 229, 231, 234.
Waite, David H., 194.
Wakefield, Josephus, 562.
Wakeley, Eleazer, 173, 174, 183, 185, 187, 189, 215.
Wakeley, Solmous, 176, 190, 191.
Waldo, Charles, 183.
Waldorf, Jesse, 198.
Walker, Charles H., 192, 194.
Walker, George H., 168 169, 170, 183.
Walker, Isaac P., 173, 174, 261.
Walker, Jabez K., 238, 241.
Walker, Lyman, 211, 221, 224.
Waller, Nathan P., 218, 220.
Wall, Edward C., 243, 245.
Wall, Thomas, 231, 238, 241.
Wall, William, 246, 249, 252.
Wallber, Emil, 228.
Wallihan, Orlando, F., 228.
Walter, Joseph, 198.
Walters, Aaron, 193, 227.
Walsh, Patrick, 195, 197, 218.
Waltner, George H., 237.
Walworth, George, 173, 174.
Walworth, John, 2 7, 209.
Wannemaker, Samuel L., 239.
Ward, Joseph, 46, 176.
Ward, William T., 181.
Warden, Allen, 46, 176, 263.
Ware, James F., 248, 251.
Waring, George D., 219, 221.
Warner, Clement E., 214, 217.
Warner, Francis L., 544.
Warner, Hans B., 258.
Warner, Henry M., 177.
Warner, Hermon, 196.
Warner, Jared, 202.
Warner, William S. (Fond du Lac), 220.
Warner, William S. (Outagamie), 243.
Warren, Dewey K., 178.
Warren, John H., 195, 197, 199, 201, 203.
Warren, Parker, 179.
Warren, Stephen, 190.
Washburn, Benjamin F., 235.
Washburn, Cadwallader C., 258, 261, 262, 420.
Washburn, George H., 213.
Washburn, G. W., 197, 199.
Washburn, James, 558.
Washburn, Leroy M., 237.
Washburn, William H., 216.
Wason, Robert, Jr., 180.
Waste, Eli, 233, 235, 248.
Waterbury, Chest. N., 197.
Waterbury, James I., 216, 218.
Watrous, Jerome A., 215.
Watrous, John S., 181.
Watrous, William F., 203.
Watson, Charles, 218.
Watts, James, 209, 225.
Weage, Frederick A., 200, 212.
Weatherby, George E., 263.
Weatherby, John, 215.
Weaver, James, 192.
Weaver, Richard, 213, 247, 250.
Weaver, Thomas, 212.
Webb, Charles M., 219, 221.
Webb, Henry G., 202, 210, 213, 214, 217.
Webb, William C., 193, 196, 205, 207, 210.
Webster, Daniel, 215.
Webster, Enoch, 207.
Webster, Hiram W., 246, 249.
Webster, William E., 188.
Wedig, Joseph, 212, 216, 218, 235, 238, 241.
Weeden, George W., 238.
Weeks, George, 239.
Weeks, Thompson D., 216, 231, 234, 263, 428.
Weeks, Thomas S., 232.
Wehrle, Gottlob, 232.
Weil, Baruch S., 184, 185, 191, 193, 226, 228, 231, 249.
Weil, Henry, 186.
Weil, Paul A., 196.
Weiler, John W., 211.
Weiss, Gottlob E., 230.
Welch, David E., 233, 235, 236, 239, 241, 244, 564.
Welch, Ebenezer S., 190.
Wells, Charles D., 238.
Wells, Daniel, Jr., 163, 164, 165, 261.
Wells, Horatio N., 165, 166, 172, 173, 174, 257.
Wells, John M., 180.
Wentworth, Robert B., 193.
Wescott, Ezra, 206.
Wescott, Jefferson F., 220.
Wescott, Walter S., 200, 206, 208, 210.
West, Abram, 194.
West, E. B., 183.

West, Edmund A., 198, 203, 205.
West, Francis H., 187, 189, 232.
West, Henry C., 186.
West, Samuel C., 220.
West, Thomas, 186, 188.
Westby, Thomas C., 200.
Whedon, Milo M., 188.
Wheeler, Edwin, 193,195.
Wheeler, Ezra, 186, 262.
Wheeler, Freeman M., 206.
Wheeler, George F., 208, 210, 212, 214, 259.
Wheeler, Guy, 209.
Wheeler, Loring, 161, 162, 163.
Wheeler, Nathaniel, 188.
Wheeler, Nelson, 198.
Wheeler, William A., 46, 172, 176.
Wheeler, William E., 198, 200.
Whipple, Cephas, 212.
Whirry, William T., 189.
White, Charles, 198.
White, Elias N., 233, 235, 238.
White, James, 243.
White, James S., 225.
White, Joseph, 190, 194, 206.
White, Joshua L., 175.
White, Julius, 180.
White, Lemuel, 168, 169.
White, Obadiah J., 202.
White, Philo, 173, 174, 177, 263.
White, Richard, 211,
White, Samuel A., 191, 226, 228.
Whiting, Anderson, 188, 200.
Whiting, A. Chapin, 215.
Whiting, Warren, 197.
Whitesides, Ninian E., 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.
Whitford, William C., 218, 259.
Whitman, Joel, 214, 218.
Whitney, D. M., 166.
Whiton, Edward V., 46, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 176, 260.
Whitton, Charles B., 182.
Whiton, David, 232.
Whittlesey, Asaph, 193.
Whittlesey, T. T., 185, 187.
Widule, Christian, 245.
Wilbor, John B., 193.
Wilcox, Alonzo, 207, 209, 210.
Wilcox, Chester G., 247.
Wilcox, Edgar, 209.
Wilcox, Randall, 170, 171, 185, 215, 219.
Wiley, James F., 250, 531.
Wiley, John, 199.
Wilkinson, Smith S., 203, 205, 208, 210.
Willard, Andrew, 213.
Willard, Gustavus A., 243.
Willard, Horace B., 203.
Willard, Josiah F., 180.
Willard, Victor M., 175, 179, 180.
Williams, Bille, 214, 263
Williams, Charles G., 219, 221, 224, 226, 262, 263, 521.
Williams, Charles H., 239, 241.
Williams, Cornelius, 248.
Williams, David, 194.
Williams, De Witt C., 243.
Williams, D. R. W., 201.
Williams, Edward J., 195.
Williams, George C., 212.
Williams, John K., 181, 183, 185.
Williams, John J., 193, 201.
Williams, M. B., 177, 179.
Williams, Nelson, 208, 210, 212, 217, 219, 221.
Williams, Roger, 246.
Williams, William M., 554.
Williston, George H., 173, 174, 190.
Wilmot, Gilead J., 234, 236.
Wilmot, Henry V. R., 223.
Wilson, Alexander, 259.
Wilson, De Witt C., 214, 217.
Wilson, George, 163, 164, 165.
Wilson, Joel F., 175.
Wilson, Richard, 1-5.
Wilson, Robert, 2.4.
Wilson, Robert D., 248.
Wilson, William, 193.
Wilson, William K., 183, 205, 208, 210, 212.
Wiltse, Cadwallader J., 237.
Winans, John, 233, 558.
Wing, Alonzo, 182.
Wing, Merrick P., 239, 241, 250, 538.
Winkler, Carl, 202.
Winkler, Frederick C., 228.
Winslow, Jared G., 172.
Winslow, Joseph, 220.
Winsor, Horatio S., 212.
Winter, Herman H., 200.
Winter, Michael, 209.
Wippermann, William, 192.
Wirtz, Michael, 242.
Withee, Niram H., 244, 247.
Woelz, Christian, 227.
Wolf, Louis, 209, 233, 238, 241, 244.
Wolff, Julius, 214.
Wood, Albert, 199.
Wood, Alson, 228, 231.
Wood, David E., 181.
Wood, Joseph, 192.
Wood, Lewis N., 184.
Wood, Uriah, 172, 242,
Woodard, Lester, 242.
Woodman, Cyrus, 204.
Woodman, Edwin E., 247, 250.
Woodman, William W., 186, 192, 219, 221, 224, 226.
Woods, Alexander, 214.
Woodworth, Elias, Jr., 178.
Wooster, Henry S., 212, 214.
Wooster, Julius, 171.
Worth, Arthur W., 177.
Worthington, Denison, 184, 188, 189, 191, 195, 197, 199, 201.
Wright, Charles S., 188.
Wright, George, 206, 208.
Wright, Hiram A., 182, 183, 185, 259.
Wright, Jarvis T., 240.
Wright, Lucius W., 215.
Wroe, William, H. H., 228.
Wunderly, Edward, 178
Wyatt, Henry H., 241.

Y.

Yakey, David D., 249.
York, Henry D., 181, 186, 196.
Yorty Andrew J., 227.
Youmans, Henry H., 202.
Young, Austin H., 208, 210.
Young, Ephraim W., 200, 213, 215, 217, 219, 222, 224, 227, 229.
Young, James S., 198.
Young, John, 231.
Young, Milas K., 187, 203, 205, 208, 210.
Young, Robert R., 179.
Young, Van Eps, 214.
Young, William, 217, 219.
Youngs, David, 215.

Z.

Zabel, C. A. M., 553.
Zander, Peter, 247.
Zander, William, 245.
Zautcke, Frederick A., 233, 238.
Zeiman, William, 239.
Zetteler, Frederick T., 209, 235.
Zillier, Carl, 207, 209.
Zimmermann, A., 178, 223, 230, 233.
Simmermann, Phillipp, 188, 198.
Zorn, Charles R., 230, 232, 237.

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
ABSENCE, not allowed without leave	60
provision, in case of	60
leave to be obtained, senate rule 9	132
assembly rule 3	140
committees not to be absent without leave, senate rule 45	138
assembly rule 25	143
ACADEMIES, portion of income of School Fund to be applied in support of, subdivision 2, sec. 2, art. x, State Con	34
ACCOUNTS, to be verified by affidavit, joint rule 22	156
papers relating to, join rule 23	156–157
ACCUSED, right of, sec. 7, art. 1, State Con	19–20
ACTIONS, to be continued as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. xiv., State Con	37
ACTS, records and judicial proceedings of each State entitled to faith and credit in other states, sec. 1, art. IV, U. S. Con	10
ADDRESS, how presented	61
ADHERE, question discussed	97
effect of a vote to	97
should be submitted to conferences before vote to	97
ADJOURNMENT, motion for, cannot be amended	103
rules and regulations in respect to	103
a question is removed by	89
of the session, all unfinished business falls	104
of the session, modes and manners discussed	103, 104
to be declared by the speaker	103
for more than three days by concurrent votes	103
provision for disagreement respecting	103
effect of, on business pending	104
motion for, when in order, senate rule 27	135
assembly rule 51	147
not in order for more than three days, joint rule 28	157
sec. 10, art. iv, State Con.	24
AGRICULTURAL College Fund	323
Income	324
State Society	460
ALIENS to possess and enjoy property same as citizens, sec. 15, art. i, State Con	20
AMENDMENTS, proceedings in relation to	86–88
how to be reported	75, 76
fall on recommitment	77
in the third degree not admissible	83
discussion of the nature and coherence of	85–86
speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent	86
may totally change the subject	86
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph, it cannot be amended	86
a new bill may be engrafted on another	86
mode of proceeding on, between the Houses	77
made in Committee of the Whole fall on reference	77
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted, may be put	86

	Page.
AMENDMENTS — (continued).	
may be amended prior to adoption, but not after	86
proposed by striking out, and lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended	86
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed	86
by insertion, how far liable for further amendment	86–87
may be read, senate rule 31	136
on the third reading, how made, senate rule 41	137–138
assembly rule 88	151
by substitute, how made, senate rule 52	139
"dead-head" prohibited, assembly rule 29	144
joint rule 15	155
not germain, prohibited, assembly rule 30	144
in Committee of the Whole, senate rule 34	137
assembly rule 80	150
when to be read, assembly rule 84	151
either house may amend, joint rule 15	155
to U. S. Constitution, how made, art. v, U. S. Con	11
which have been made	13–16
history of	17–18
to State Constitution, how made, sec. 1, art xii, State Con	36
which have been made	47–49
APPOINTMENTS, to be made by the President, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
APPORTIONMENT of representatives, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
table of	58
table of proposed	491
of senators and members of assembly, sec 3, art. iv, State Con	23
of senators and members of assembly, sec. 12, art. xiv, State Con	40–43
APPROPRIATION, made by resolution	72
APPROPRIATIONS by law, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
for army not to exceed two years, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
bills for, to be read at length, assembly rule 42	146
papers relating to, to be preserved, joint rule 23	156–157
bills making, referred to committee on claims, the law	
ARMIES, Congress to raise and support, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
ARMS, right of people to keep and bear	13
ARREST, definition of privilege from	52–55
privilege from, terminates with the session	52
ARTS and Sciences, to be promoted, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
ASSAULTS and affrays, in the House, how settled	68
ASSEMBLE, people may	13
ASSEMBLY, hour for meeting, assembly rule 1	140
journal to be printed, assembly rule 31	144
members of, when and how chosen, sec. 4, art. iv, State Con	23
number of members of, sec. 2, art. iv, State Con	23
roll to be called, assembly rule 2	140
rules for government of	140–152
statistical list of employes for 1882	570
standing committees of, for 1882	572–573
list of members of, for 1882	567–569
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, how to be bounded, sec. 4, art. iv, State Con	23
State divided into, sec. 12, art. xiv, State Con	40–43
ASSEMBLYMEN, list of, for 1882	567–569
ASSESSMENT of property by State Board, 1881	328
local assessors, 1881	330
ATTAINDER, bill of, prohibited to Congress sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
prohibited to the states, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con	7
of treason, shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained, sec. 3, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
no bill of, to be passed, sec. 12, art. i, State Con	20
of treason not to work corruption of blood, sec. 12, art. i, State Con	20
ATTORNEY, suitors may prosecute and defend by, or in person, sec. 21, art. vii, State Con	31
ATTORNEY GENERAL, when and how elected, and term of office, sec. 1, art. vi, State Con	27
to be one of School Land Commissioners, sec. 7, art. x, State Con	34

Page.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S department, organization of..... 509
ATTORNEYS GENERAL, list of..... 259
ATTORNEYS, DISTRICT, when and how chosen and term of office, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con..... 27-28
list of, in the state..... 472-473
AUDITOR, Secretary of State to be, sec. 2, art. vi, State Con..... 27
AYES AND NOES, how questions are determined by..... 93
no member to vote if not present..... 94
to be called, senate rule 48..... 138
assembly rule 58..... 148
absentees to be recorded, assembly rule 58..... 148
speaker to vote, assembly rule 13..... 141

B.

BAIL, excessive, shall not be required, amendments to U. S. Con., art. viii..... 14
excessive, shall not be required, sec. 6, art. i, State Con..... 19
all persons bailable before conviction, etc., sec. 8, art. i, State Con..... 20
BANKRUPTCY LAWS to be uniform, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
BANK COMPTROLLERS, list of..... 259
BANKS, in Wisconsin..... 404-408
private, in Wisconsin..... 409
BANKS AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS, how may be incorporated, sec. 5, art. xi, State Con..... 35-36
how vote on, to be submitted to people, sec. 5, art. xi, State Con. 35-36
BETTING on election to disqualify an elector, sec. 6, art. iii, State Con. 23
BILLS, for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con..... 5
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, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con..... 5
not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervenes, shall be laws, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con..... 5
engrossed, must not be looked into..... 66
to be fairly written, or Speaker may refuse them..... 72
reports on fall, if re-committed..... 76
a particular clause may be committed..... 76
amendments to, how proceeded with..... 76
amendments fall if referred to committee..... 77
proceedings on second reading..... 78-79
time for attacking or opposing..... 78-79
what constitutes possession..... 80
one bill may be engrafted on another..... 86
one House may pass, with blanks to be filled in the other..... 88
on third reading, committee on, assembly rule 25a..... 143
on third reading, forms observed..... 79-91
on third reading may be committed..... 91
on third reading, amended by riders..... 91
on third reading, blanks filled..... 91
cannot be altered after passage..... 92
new, concerning their introduction..... 72
to receive three readings, etc..... 72
how brought in on notice and leave..... 72
forms in introducing..... 72
not amended at first reading..... 72
proceedings on the second reading..... 73
how and to whom committed..... 73-76
shall be read twice before commitment..... 73
not to be referred to avowed opponents..... 73
referred, may be delivered to any of the committee..... 74
amendments between the Houses, mode of proceeding..... 96, 98
by whom to be taken from House to House..... 100
may be specially commended to notice of the other House..... 100

BILLS—(continued). Page.
rejected, course to be pursued ... 100
if one House neglects a bill, the other may remind of it ... 101
how to be enrolled, signed and presented to the President. ... 101
amendments cannot be receded from or insisted on, by the amending House, with a further amendment. ... 98
or resolutions when reported by committee, assembly rule 85 ... 151
amendment to an amendment has precedence over a motion to agree or disagree ... 98
amendments to amendments, how far admissible ... 98
proceedings upon, in Committee of the Whole, etc ... 77
titles, when made ... 95
reconsideration, when and how the question may be moved ... 95
reconsideration, effect of a vote for ... 95
rejected, relating to their being brought in during the same session ... 96
originating in one House, rejected in the other, may be renewed in the rejecting House ... 96
expedient for remedying omissions in ... 96
mode of proceeding, when founded on facts requiring an explanation ... 96
effect of a vote to insist or adhere ... 97
conference upon, at what stages and by whom asked ... 97
papers relating to, to be left with the conferees of the House acceding to the conference ... 99
enrolling ... 101
proceeding when disapproved ... 101
not returned in ten days, to be laws, unless an adjournment intervene ... 101
resolutions and memorials, how introduced, senate rule 35 ... 137
assembly rule 35 ... 145
first and second reading, assembly rule 37 ... 145
to be indorsed, senate rule 35 ... 137
assembly rule 36 ... 145
to be referred, assembly rule 39 ... 145-146
to be printed, number of, senate rule 39 ... 137
assembly rule 40 ... 146
to be considered in Committee of the Whole, senate rule 38 ... 137
assembly rule 45, ... 146
to receive three readings, senate rule 36 ... 137
assembly rule 43 ... 146
re-commitment, assembly rule 89 ... 151
to be committed at pleasure, assembly rule 61 ... 148
"dead-head" prohibited, assembly rule 29 ... 144
joint rule 15 ... 155
appropriating money, assembly rule 42 ... 146
engrossment of, senate rule 41 ... 137
senate rule 42 ... 138
assembly rule 26 ... 144
assembly rule 86 ... 151
clerical errors may be corrected, assembly rule 79 ... 150
report on enrolled, assembly rule 27 ... 144
examination of enrolled, joint rule 17 ... 155
enrolled, to be signed, joint rule 18 ... 155
to be presented to the Governor, joint rule 19 ... 155-156
resolutions to take the same course as, joint rule 20 ... 156
form of title prescribed, joint rule 14 ... 154
title to be recited in, assembly rule 24 ... 143
when rejected, notice to be given, joint rule 4 ... 153
not to be brought in again without leave, joint rule 5 ... 153
papers to accompany, joint rule 6 ... 153
reading of, assembly rule 41 ... 146
to be read by sections, assembly rule 78 ... 150
in legislature not to embrace more than one subject, sec. 18, art. iv, State Con ... 25
may originate in either House, sec. 19, art iv, State Con ... 25
action of the Governor on, sec. 10, art. v, State Con ... 27

	Page.
BILLS — continued)	
if vetoed, how to proceed, sec. 10, art v, State Con	27
when become law without Governor's signature, sec. 10, art. v, State Con	27
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, United States Senators	521
Representatives in Congress	521-524
State officers	525-528
State Senators	529-539
Officers of the Senate	539
Assemblymen	540-564
Officers of the assembly	564
BLANKS, longest time and largest sum first put	83
bills may be passed with, and filled in other House	88
may be filled in engrossed bills	91
construction of the rule in filling	87
BLIND, Institution for Education of	445-447
BOARD OF SUPERVISION	437
BONDS, official, executed under Territorial government, to remain valid, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con	38
BORROW MONEY, congress may, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
BOUNDARIES of State, sec. 1, art. ii, State Con	21-22
BREACH OF PEACE, mode of proceeding on charge of	55-56
BRIBERY (Randall and Whitney's case), breach of privilege	53
BUSINESS, order of in Senate	64-65
a settled order in its arrangement useful	64

C.

CABINET, President's	483
CALL OF THE HOUSE, when and how made, senate rule 32	136
assembly rule 66	149
assembly rule 76	150
duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms under, assembly rule 68	149
duties of clerk under, assembly rule 69	149
proceedings in case of	59-60
no business to be transacted, assembly rule 70	149
when at an end, assembly rule 71-2	149
CAPITATION TAX, apportionment of, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	6-7
CAPITOL	418-419
CENSUS, United States, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
State, sec. 3, art iv, State Con	23
of the State, 1880	340-375
CERTIFICATE of State debt, when may be issued, sec. 9, art. viii, State Con	33
CHAIRMAN of committee elected	61
of Committee of the Whole may be elected	62
CHALLENGE, breach of privilege	53
CHANGE OF VOTE, right to	94
CHARITABLE, Penal and Reformatory Institutions	437-452
CHIEF CLERK, election of, senate rule 11	132-133
assembly rule 14	141-142
his general duties, senate rule 11	132-133
assembly rule 14	141-142
no person to remain at table of, senate rule 20	134
assembly rule 65	149
papers not to be taken away from table of, senate rule 11	132-133
assembly rule 14	141-142
to appoint assistants, assembly rule 15	142
may correct certain errors, assembly rule 16	142
to sign acts, assembly rule 17	142
CHIEF JUSTICE, one of judges of supreme court to be, sec. 7, rt. vii, State Con	29-30
CIRCUIT COURTS of the United States	495
of Wisconsin	497-503
powers vested in, sec. 2, art. vii, State Con	28
powers and jurisdiction of, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
terms of, sec. 11, art. vii, State Con	30
clerks of, to be chosen in each county, sec. 12, art. viii, State Con.	30

	Page.
CIRCUIT JUDGES, to be judges of supreme court, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con	29
to be elected for each circuit, and to reside therein, sec. 7, art. vii, State Con.	29-30
one of, to be designated as chief justice, sec. 7, art. vii, State Con	29-30
to be classified, sec. 7, art. vii, State Con	29-30
vacancy, how filled, sec. 7, art. vii, State Con	30
not to be elected within thirty days of a general election, sec. 9, art. vii, State Con	30
salary of, sec. 10, art. vii, State Con	30
not to receive fees or hold any other office, sec. 10, art. vii, State Con	30
who eligible, sec. 10, art. vii, State Con	30
may hold courts for each other, sec. 11, art. vii, State Con	30
may be removed from office, and how, sec. 13, art. vii, State Con	30-31
CIRCUITS, JUDICIAL, United States	495
State	497-503
CITIES, incorporated in Wisconsin	480
towns and villages, indebtedness of	334-335
legislature to organize and restrict powers of, sec. 3, art. xi, State Con	35
CITIZENS AND ALIENS equal as to possession and enjoyment of property, sec. 15, art i, State Con	20
of each State, shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con.	10
who are, 14th amendment to U. S. Con	16
CIVIL ACTIONS, to be continued as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. xix, State Con	37
CLAIMS, accounts to be verified, joint rule 22	155
papers relating to, to be preserved, joint rule 23	156-157
no prejudice to certain, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con.	10
of the United States, or of the several states, not to be prejudiced by any construction of the constitution, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
CLERK, puts the question before election of speaker	61
to read standing	78
numbers the sections	88
may correct his errors	100
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, to be appointed by Court, sec. 12, art. vii, State Con	30
CLERKS, county	470-471
CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS	472-473
to be chosen in each county, sec. 12, art. vii, State Con	30
if vacancy, judge to appoint, sec. 12, art. vii, State Con	30
to take oath and give security, sec. 12, art vii, State Con	30
CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT	257, 260
COASTING TRADE, regulations respecting, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	6-7
CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS discussed	89
COINS, Congress to fix value of foreign, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con.	6
COLLEGES, may be connected with University, sec. 6, art. x, State Con.	34
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Governor to be, sec. 4, art. v, State Con	26
President to be, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	8-9
COMMERCE, Congress to regulate, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con.	6
regulations respecting to be equal and uniform, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION, list of	260
COMMISSIONER, Insurance	260, 528
Railroad	260, 527
COMMISSIONERS, to revise and simplify rules of practice, to be appointed, sec. 22, art. vii, State Con	31-32
of Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company	516
COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS, who to constitute board of, sec. 7, art. x, State Con	34

	Page.
COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS—(continued).	
to take security on land sold, sec. 8, art. x, State Con	35
to execute conveyances, sec. 8, art. x, State Con	35
may withhold lands from sale, sec. 8, art. x, State Con	35
shall invest School and University funds, sec. 7, art. 8, State Con.	34-35
COMMISSIONS, to be granted by the President, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con.	9
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, great matters usually referred to	62
power of, over a bill	74
has entire control over a report committed	74, 89
dissolved by a report	63, 76
how revived	63, 76
may be discharged from instructions	96
when may sit during recess	104
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole	77
may elect chairman	62
if in great disorder, Speaker may resume chair	63
manner of doing business, in Senate	76-77
proceedings in	62, 73-74
irregularly dissolved	63
cannot adjourn	63
report proceedings	75
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special committee	77
particulars which attach to	77
chairman of, senate rule 5	131-132
assembly rule 77	150
amendments in, senate rule 34	137
rules of, senate rule 33	136-137
assembly rule 81	150
reports of, assembly rule 83	151
"dead heads" in, prohibited, assembly rule 29	144
joint rule 15	155
chairman of, to preserve order, assembly rule 82	150
COMMITTEES of senate for 1882	571
of assembly for 1882	572-573
joint, for 1882	573
how appointed, senate rule 13	133
assembly rule 19	142-143
joint rule 8	153
not to be absent, senate rule 45	138
assembly rule 25	143
select, assembly rule 21	143
majority and minority report of, senate rule 10	132
to recite title in reports, assembly rule 24	143
of conference, joint rule 10	154
on enrolled bills, may report at any time, senate rule 46	138
assembly rule 28	144
joint, senate rule 13	133
assembly rule 20	143
joint rule 8	153
chairman of joint, joint rule 24	157
cannot inquire concerning their members	61
must not sit when the House is in session	61-62
may elect chairman	61
manner of proceeding in	61-62
members of the House may be present at their sittings	74
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes	75
how shall report amendments	75
cannot sit in recess after congress has expired	104
a member-elect, though not returned, may be appointed on	55
standing	61
forms and proceedings in	61-73
joint, how they act	62
who shall compose	73
how appointed in senate	73
time and place for meeting of	74
majority of, to constitute a quorum	74

	Page.
COMMON FAME, a ground for proceeding	63
COMMON LAW, recognized and established, 7th amendment to U. S. Constitution	14
to continue part of the law of the State, sec. 13, art. xiv, State Con	43-14
COMMON SCHOOLS (see "Schools"). sec. 3, art. x, State Con	34
COMMUNICATIONS, confidential to be kept secret	105
COMPENSATION of members of legislature	47
extra, never to be granted by legislature, sec. 26, art. iv, State Con	25
of public officers, not to be increased or diminished, sec. 23, art. iv, State Con	25
of Governor	48
of Lieutenant Governor	48
CONCILIATION, Courts of, their powers, sec. 16, art. vii, State Con	31
CONFERENCES, common to have two before vote to adhere	97
cannot alter anything upon which the Houses have agreed	98
discussion of the nature and occasion of	98-99
report of, cannot be amended or altered	99
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to	99
when, by which House, and at what stages to be asked	99
CONGRESS, Senators and Representatives in, from Wisconsin since 1848	261-269
delegates to, from Wisconsin Territory	261
XLVIIIth	
vested with power, sec. 1, art. i, U. S. Con	3
may alter the regulations of State legisla ures concerning elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to place of choosing Senators, sec. 4, art. i, U. S. Con	4
shall assemble once every year, sec. 4, art. i, U. S. Con	4
officers of government cannot be members of, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
may provide for cases of removal, death, etc., of President and Vice President, sec. 1, art. ii, U S. Con	8
may determine the time of choosing electors of President and Vice President, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con	8
may invest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or the heads of departments, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
may establish courts inferior to the supreme court, sec. 1, art. iii, U. S. Con	9
may declare the punishment of treason, sec. 3, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
may prescribe the manner of proving the acts and records of each State, sec. 1, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
to assent to the formation of new States, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
may propose amendments to the Constitution, or call a convention, art. v, U. S Con	11
to lay and collect duties, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	5
to borrow money, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to regulate commerce, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to coin money, to regulate the value of coin, and fix a standard of weights and measures, sec 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to punish counterfeiting, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to define and punish piracies, felonies on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to establish post offices and post roads, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con.	6
to authorize patents to authors and inventors, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and make rules concerning captures, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6

CONGRESS — (continued). Page.
to raise and support armies, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
to provide and maintain a navy, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
to make rules for the government of the army and navy, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
to call out the militia in certain cases, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con. 6
to organize, arm and discipline militia, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con. 6
to exercise exclusive legislation over seat of government, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, sec 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
to dispose of and make rules concerning the territory or other property of the United States, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con..... 10
President may convene and adjourn, in certain cases, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S Con..... 9
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, sec. 10, art. xiv, State Con..... 39
CONGRESSIONAL, vote in Wisconsin, 1878 and 1880 compared..... 314-317
CONSCIENCE, rights of, sec. 18, art, i, State Con..... 20-21
CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES..... 1-16
amendments to..... 13-16
how amended..... 11
laws and treaties supreme law, art vi..... 11
operative by the ratification of nine states, art. vii..... 11
signers of..... 11-12
CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN..... 19-48
amendments to..... 47-48
how amended, sec. 1, art. xii..... 36
oath to support, by whom to be taken, sec. 28, art. iv..... 25
signers of..... 45-46
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, 1846..... 175-176
1847-8..... 176
length of, and number of members. 253-254
CONTESTANTS OF SEATS, entitled to certain privileges, assembly rule 4..... 140
CONTRACTS, no law impairing, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
state not to pass law impairing obligation of, sec. 12, art. i, State Con..... 20
no member of the legislature or state officer to be interested in certain, sec. 25, art. iv, State Con..... 25
CONVENTION, joint, proceedings in, joint rule 25..... 157
CONVENTIONS for proposing amendments to the Constitution, sec. 1, art. v, U. S. Con..... 11
CONVICTION not to work corruption of blood, sec. 12, art. i, State Con..... 20
CORONERS, when and how chosen, term of office, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con..... 27-28
list of, in Wisconsin..... 474-475
CORPORATIONS not to be created by special act except in certain cases, sec. 1, art. xi, State Con..... 35
banking, how may be incorporated, sec. 5, art xi, State Con.... 35-36
laws relating to, may be altered or repealed, sec. 1, art. xi, State Con..... 35
legislature to provide for incorporating villages and to restrict their powers, sec. 3, art. xi, State Con..... 35
COUNSEL may be heard on private bills and law points..... 64
COUNT of the House may be called..... 92-95
(See Division of the House.)
COUNTERFEITING, Congress to provide for the punishment of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con..... 6
COUNTIES, alphabetical list of..... 470-471
to be but one system of government for, sec. 23, art. iv, State Con..... 25
when not to be divided except by vote of the people, sec. 7, art. xiii, State Con..... 37
indebtedness of..... 327
COUNTY clerks..... 470-471
coroners..... 474-475

	Page.
COUNTY — (continued).	
courts, judicial power vested in, sec 2, art. vii, State Con	8
judges	472-473
how elected and term of office, sec. 14, art. vii, State Con.	31
officers, list of, for 1882	470-475
how and when to be elected, sec. 9, art. xiii, State Con.	37
registers of deeds	470-471
seats	470-471
how to be removed, sec. 8, art. xiii, State Con	37
sheriffs	472-473
superintendents	474-475
supervisors, legislature may confer certain legislative powers upon boards, sec. 22, art. iv, State Con	25
surveyors	472-475
treasurers	470-471
COURT, Supreme of United States	495
its original and appellate jurisdiction, sec. 2, art. iii, U. S. Con	9-10
of Wisconsin	496
COURTS, sec. 2, art. vii, State Con	28
Circuit of Wisconsin	497-503
United States Circuit	495
District for Wisconsin	496
inferior to the Supreme Court, may be ordained by Congress, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
inferior to the Supreme Court, may be ordained by Congress, sec. 1, art. iii, U. S. Con	9
of Conciliation, sec. 16, art. vii, State Con	31
COVERED, when members are to be	69
CRIMES, persons accused of, fleeing from justice, may be demanded, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
how to be tried, sec. 2, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
no person to answer for, except on presentment or indictment, except in certain cases, sec. 8, art. i, State Con	20
committed under territory may be prosecuted under State, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con	38
CRIMINAL OFFENSE, no person held to answer without process of law, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, State Con	47
not to be twice put in jeopardy for same, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, State Con	47
not to be compelled to be a witness against self in, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, State Con	47
all persons bailable before conviction, amendment to sec. 8, art. 1, State Con	47
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, how carried on, sec. 17, art. vii, State Con.	31
commenced under Territorial government to be continued, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con	38
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, proceedings in cases of, sec. 2, art. iii, U. S. Con	22
CUSTOMS, precedents and forms	113-130

D.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION	462
DEAF AND DUMB, Institution for Education of	447-449
DEBATE, no one to speak impertinently, superfluously or tediously.	67
forms and proprieties to be observed	66-69
the speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order	67
proceedings of the House not to be censured	67
personalities to be prohibited	67
motives not to be arraigned	67
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker	67
disorderly words in, not noticed until the member has finished	68
disorderly words, when taken down	68
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in	68

	Page.
DEBATE--(continued).	
members concerned or implicated by the subject ought to withdraw	69
when question is under, order of motions, assembly rule 51	147
how to address the presiding officer in, senate rule 16	134
assembly rule 46	14
speaking out of place prohibited, assembly rule 49	147
when two members rise, senate rule 18	134
assembly rule 47	146
call to order while speaking, senate rule 17	134
assembly rule 48	147
not to speak more than twice, senate rule 19	134
assembly rule 49	147
DEBTS, against the confederation to be valid, sec. 1, art. vi, U. S. Con.	11
no imprisonment for, sec. 16, art. i, State Con	20
public, when, how and for what purpose contracted, sec. 6, art. viii, State Con	32
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, art. i, State Con	19-21
DECORUM, points, (see Debate)	66-69
DEEDS, registers of, how chosen and term of offices, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con	27-28
DEFAMATORY publications, breach of privilege	53
DEFAULTERS ineligible to office, sec. 3, art. viii, State Con	36
DEFECT OF HEIRS, lands shall escheat to State, sec. 3, art. ix, State Con	33
DELEGATES to Congress from Wisconsin Territory	261
DELINQUENT TAX FUND	326
DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT, organization of	507-517
executive	507
state	508
treasury	509
law	509
educational	510
railroad	510
insurance	511
public lands	511
public property	512
miscellaneous	515-517
DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, United States	489-490
DISBURSEMENTS and receipts, aggregate	322
general fund	322
DISORDER, members creating, proceedings	68-69
DISORDER IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, Speaker to resume the chair if great	63
DISORDERLY WORDS, how and when taken down	68
DISTANCE by railroad from Madison	383-394
DISTRIBUTION of income of school fund, sec. 5, art. x, State Con	34
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, how chosen and term of office, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con	27-28
list of	472-473
DISTRICT COURTS, United States, for Wisconsin	496
DISTRICTS, Assembly, how to be bounded, sec. 4, art. iv, State Con	23
Congressional, apportionment of, sec. 10, art. xiv, State Con	39
School, to be established by law, sec. 3, art. x, State Con	34
Senate and Assembly, apportionment of, sec. 12, art. xiv, State Con	40-43
DIVISION, when called for, senate rule 30	136
assembly rule 60	148
of the House, practice in ascertaining	92-95
of questions discussed	88-89
DIVORCES, Legislature not to grant, sec. 24, art. iv, State Con	25
DOORS, rules respecting their being closed	70
ought not to be shut, to be kept by person appointed	70
DRAINAGE FUND	325
DUEL, challenge to, breach of privilege	53
DUELING, persons engaged in, disqualified to vote, sec. 2, art. xiii, State Con	36

DUTIES, to be laid by Congress and to be uniform, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con ... Page. 5
further provisions respecting, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con ... 6-7
cannot be laid by the states, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con ... 7
on exports prohibited, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con ... 6-7
on imports and exports imposed by the states shall inure to the treasury of the United States, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con ... 7

E.

EDUCATION, how provided for, art. x, State Con ... 33-35
EDUCATIONAL statistics of Wisconsin ... 465-468
ELECTION STATISTICS ... 267-317
popular vote for President from 1856 to 1880 ... 267-269
electoral vote from 1860 ... 270
Presidential vote in Wisconsin from 1848 to 1880 ... 271
popular vote at Presidential elections from 1824 ... 272
summary of popular and electoral votes ... 273-275
vote given for State officers in 1881 ... 308-313
gubernatorial vote of 1881 ... 277-304
Presidential vote of 1880 ... 277-304
summary of gubernatorial vote—1848 to 1879 ... 305
per cent. of total vote cast for President—1804 to 1880 ... 276
Presidential (1880) and gubernatorial (1879-1881) vote compared 306-307
congressional vote of 1878 compared with that of 1880 ... 315-317
ELECTIONS, Governor may issue writs of, sec. 14, art. iv, State Con ... 24
how made by Legislature, sec. 30, art. iv, State Con ... 25
general, when to be held, sec. 1, art. xiii, State Con ... 36
first, when and how to be conducted, secs. 9-12, art. xiv, State Con ... 39-40
of Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by States, sec. 4, art. i, U. S. Con ... 4
qualifications and returns of members of congress to be determined by each house, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con ... 4-5
time, place and manner of holding ... 56
of members to be judged by each House ... 56
ELECTORAL vote from 1860 ... 270
and popular vote, 1789 to 1880 ... 273-275
ELECTORS, qualifications of, art. iii, State Con ... 22-23
who disqualified from being, secs. 2-6, art. iii, State Con ... 22-23
residing on Indian lands, where to vote, sec. 5, art. xiii, State Con ... 37
of President and Vice President, how chosen, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con ... 7
duties of, of President and Vice President, 12th amendment to U. S. Con ... 15
of President and Vice President to vote the same day throughout the United States, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con ... 8
no Senator or Representative, or public officer shall serve as Presidential, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con ... 7
Presidential in Wisconsin ... 263
EMPLOYEES and officers, senate, 1882 ... 566
assembly, 1882 ... 570
ENACTING CLAUSE, provisions concerning, sec. 17, art. iv, State Con. 24
ENGROSSED BILLS not to be looked into ... 66
ENUMERATION every ten years, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con ... 3
of inhabitants provided for, sec. 3, art. iv, State Con ... 23
EQUITY, how testimony taken in, sec. 19, art. vii, State Con ... 31
EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS discussed ... 89-90
ERROR, writs of, not to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. i, State Con ... 21
ERRORS cannot be corrected in Committee of the Whole ... 66
various modes of correcting ... 66
clerk may correct his own ... 100
ESCHEATS to State from defect of heirs, sec. 3, art. ix, State Con ... 33
EXCESSIVE BAIL not to be required, sec. 6, art. i, State Con ... 19

Page.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, organization of State 507
United States 483
EXECUTIVE POWER, vested in the President, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con. 7
Governor, sec. 1, art. v, State Con. 25-26
EXEMPTION of property from forced sale, sec. 17, art i, State Con 20
EXPORTS, not to be taxed, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con 7
and imports, states prohibited from laying duties on, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con 7
EX POST FACTO LAW, none shall be passed, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con. 7
prohibited to states, sec. 10, art. 1, U. S. Con 7
not to be passed, sec. 12, art. 1, State Con 20
EXPRESS OFFICES IN WISCONSIN 383-394

F.

FEDERAL PATRONAGE in Wisconsin 469
FELONIES, persons convicted of, disfranchised, sec. 2, art. iii, State Con 22-23
FELONY, mode of proceeding on charge of 55-56
FINANCES, STATE 321-335
FINES, excessive, prohibited, 8th amendment to U. S. Con 14
and forfeitures, excessive, not to be imposed, sec 6, art. i, State Con 19
excessive, reserved in grants of land, void, sec. 14, art. i, State Con 20
to become part of school fund, sec. 2, art. x, State Con. 33-34
accruing to territory to inure to state, sec. 3, art. xiv, State Con 38
FORFEITURES OF ESTATES, conviction not to work, sec. 12, art. i, State Con 20
FORMS AND CUSTOMS, manual of 113-130
FREEDOM OF SPEECH, guaranteed to all persons, sec. 3, art. i, State Con 19
to members of legislature, sec. 16, art. iv, State Con 24
FUGITIVES from justice to be delivered up, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con. 10
from service may be reclaimed, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con 10
FUNDS, Trust 325

G.

GALLERY, clearing of 70
Committee of the Whole cannot punish for disorder in 77
GENERAL ELECTIONS, when to be held, sec. 1, art. xii, State Con 36
GENERAL FILE, what constitutes, assembly rule 44 146
GENERAL FUND 322
GOVERNOR, executive power vested in, and terms of office of, sec. 1, art. v, State Con 25-26
who eligible to office, sec. 2, art. v, State Con 26
when and how elected, sec. 3, art. v, State Con 26
his powers and duties, sec. 4, art. v, State Con 26
his compensation 48
may grant reprieves, etc., sec. 6, art. v, State Con 26
when powers and duties devolve on Lieutenant Governor, sec. 7, art. v, State Con 26-27
his powers in approving bills, sec. 10, art. v, State Con 27
may remove certain officers, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con 27-28
his official acts, how authenticated, sec. 4, art. viii, State Con. 37
first elected, how long to hold office, sec. 14, art. xiv, State Con. 44
GOVERNORS, Wisconsin Territorial and State, list of, ... 257-258
Lieutenant, list of 258
GRANT of lands, reserving rent, duration limited, sec. 14, art. i, State Con ..... Page. 20
of lands, not to be prejudiced, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con 22

	Page.
GREAT SEAL, Legislature to provide and who to keep, sec. 4, art. viii, State Con:	37
GUBERNATORIAL VOTE of 1881 by towns, wards, etc	277-304
compared with Presidential of 1880	306
summary of, 1848 to 1881	305

H.

HABEAS CORPUS, writ of, can only be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
privilege not suspended, sec. 8, art. 1, U. S. Con	20
writ of, not to be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion, amendment to sec. 8, art. i, State Con	47
HATS, to be taken off	69
HEADS OF BUREAUS in U. S. Governmental Department	484
HIGHWAYS, certain rivers to be common, sec. 1, art. ix, State Con	32
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN	413-416
Society of Wisconsin	459
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	461
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Wisconsin State	441-443
Northern	444-447
HOUSE, division of, how ascertained	92-95
of Representatives (see "Representatives")	58

I.

IMPEACHMENT, sketch of the law respecting	107-110
to be brought by House of Representatives, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
tried by the Senate, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
judgment on, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
all civil officers liable to, sec. 4, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
House of Representatives to have power, sec. 1, art. vii, State Con	23
IMPORTATION OF SLAVES not prohibited till 1808, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	6-7
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT on contract not to be, sec. 16, art. i, State Con	20
INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE	321
of counties	327
of towns, cities and villages	334-335
INDIAN TRIBES in Wisconsin	343
INDIANS, when qualified electors, sec. 1, art. iii, State Con	22
INDICTMENT, how to conclude, sec. 17, art. vii, State Con	31
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS	450-452
for Girls	453-454
INFAMOUS CRIMES to preclude right of suffrage, sec. 6, art. iii, State Con	23
to preclude right to hold office, sec. 3, art. xiii, State Con	36
INQUIRY or accusation, common fame a ground for	63
INSANE, State Hospital for	441-443
Northern Hospital for	444-447
persons disqualified from voting, sec. 2, art. iii, State Con.	22-23
INSIST, questions discussed	90
effect of vote to	90
INSTITUTE for Education of Blind	445-447
Deaf and Dumb	447-449
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER	260-528
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, organization of	511
INTERNAL improvements, not to contract debt for, sec. 10, art. viii, State Con	33
State to sell land granted in aid of	44-45
INVESTMENT of Trust Funds	321

J.

	Page.
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL	49-110
senate rule 53	139
assembly rule 95	152
joint rule 27	157
JOINT COMMITTEES, Senate and Assembly, 1882	573
JOINT CONVENTION, proceedings in, joint rule 25	157
who to preside over, joint rule 25	157
who to act as clerk, joint rule 25	157
JOURNAL shall be kept by each House	102
of each house to be published	102
shall show every vote	102
to contain a brief statement of every petition, paper, etc., presented	102
titles of bills and parts affected by amendments to be inserted on	102
what question to be entered on	103
a record in law	103
subject to examination	103
directions as to making up	102
either House may notice and inspect, of the other	103
how it may be amended	103
JOURNAL OF LEGISLATURE, to be published, sec. 10, art. iv. State Con.	24
JUDGES, election, term of office, etc., sec. 7, art. vii, State Con.	29-30
may be removed, sec. 13, art. vii, State Con	30-31
shall hold their office during good behavior, sec. 1, art. iii, U. S. Con	9
compensation of, sec. 1, art. iii, U. S. Con	9
United States Supreme	495
Circuit	495
District for Wisconsin	496
Supreme, of Wisconsin	496
Circuit, of Wisconsin	497-503
County, of Wisconsin	472-473
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS, division of, sec. 5, art. vii, State Con	29
limits may be altered, sec. 6, art. vii, State Con	29
judge to be chosen from each, sec. 7, art. vii, State Con	29-30
when judge may hold court in other, sec. 11, art. vii, State Con.	30
United States	495
Wisconsin	497-503
JUDICIAL OFFICERS, in relation to impeachment of, sec. 1, art. vii, State Con	28
JUDICIAL POWER, where vested, sec. 2, art. vii, State Con	28
Legislature may vest in certain persons, sec. 23, art. vii, State Con	32
vested in Supreme court and courts inferior, sec. 1, art. iii, U. S. Con	9
of the judiciary, sec. 2, art. iii, U. S. Con	9-10
restrictions as to suits against a state, 11th amendment to U. S. Con	15
JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, of each State are entitled to faith and credit in every State, sec. 1, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
JUDICIARY, United States Supreme Court	495
Circuit Courts	495
District Courts in Wisconsin	496
Wisconsin Supreme Court	496
Circuit Courts	497-503
JUDICIARY TRIBUNALS, inferior to Supreme Court, may be created, sec. 8, art i, U. S. Con	5-6
JURY, right of trial by, and how waived, sec. 5, art. 1, State Con	19
when may determine law and facts, sec. 3, art. i, State Con	19
JURY TRIAL secured and shall be held in the State where the crime shall have been committed, sec. 2, art. iii, U. S. Con	9-10

JURY TRIAL—(continued). Page.
further regulated, 6th amendment U. S. Con ... 14
secured in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, 7th amendment to U. S. Con.... 14
JUSTICE, how it should be obtained, sec. 9, art. i, State Con 20
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, judicial powers vested in, term of office, sec. 15, art. i, State Con..... 20
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT 257,260

K.

KING, not to be spoken of irreverently..... 69

L.

LAND, tenure of, etc., sec. 14, art. i, State Con..... 20
title in Territory to vest in State, sec. 2, art. ix, State Con..... 33
no change of title, sec. 1, art. xiv, State Con 37
granted to State, how disposed of..... 44-45
LANDS, School and University, how proceeds used, sec. 2, art. x, State Con 33-34
LARCENY, persons guilty of, disfranchised, sec. 6, art. iii, State Con. 23
LARGEST SUM, question first put..... 83
LAW, what is declared the supreme, sec. 1, art. vi, U. S. Con. 11
common recognized and established, 7th amendment to U. S. Con..... 14
common, now in force, to continue, sec. 13, art. xiv, State Con. 43-44
Department of state government, organization of.. 509
LAWS, President to see them faithfully executed, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con..... 9
how passed, art. iv, State Con..... 23-25
ex post facto, not to be passed, sec. 12, art. i, State Con..... 20
style of, sec. 17, art. iv, State Con..... 24
not to be enacted except by bill, sec. 17, art. iv, State Con..... 24
local, not to embrace but one subject, sec. 18, art. iv, State Con. 25
not in force till published, sec. 21, art. vii, State Con 31
what to be passed by yeas and nays, sec. 8, art. viii, State Con. 32-33
of Territory, when to expire, sec. 2, art. xiv, State Con 37-38
LEASES, of agricultural lands, time limited, sec. 14, art. i, State Con. 20
LEGISLATIVE officers (see "Legislature")..... 161-252
powers, where vested, sec. 1, art. iv, State Con..... 23
powers vested in Congress (see "Congress").
sessions, length of, and number of members..... 253
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES, from 1836 to 1881..... 161-252
LEGISLATURE, the number of members, sec. 2, art. iv, State Con ... 23
powers and duties of, art. iv, State Con 23-25
who eligible to, sec. 6, art. iv, State Con..... 24
each House of, to be judge, sec. 7, art. iv, State Con..... 24
to determine rules, sec. 8, art. iv, State Con..... 24
to choose officers, sec. 9, art. iv, State Con 24
to publish journal, sec. 10, art. iv, State Con..... 24
where and how often to meet, amendment to sec. 5, art. iv, State Con 47
members of, not to be appointed to civil offices, sec. 12, art. iv, State Con 24
who ineligible to, sec. 13, art. iv, State Con 25
how members of, to vote in elections, sec. 30, art. iv, State Con 25
when may borrow money, sec. 7, art. viii, State Con..... 32
to elect Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, sec. 6, art. xiii, State Con 37
when may declare offices vacated, sec. 10, art. xiii, State Con.. 37
LIBEL, truth may be given in evidence, sec. 3, art. i, State Con..... 19
jury may determine law and fact, sec. 3, art. i, State Con..... 19

Page.
LIBERTY OF SPEECH and the press, relating to, sec. 3, art. i, State Con 19
LIBRARY, State 458
LIE ON THE TABLE, call up at any time matters that 81
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, how and when elected and term of office, sec. 3, art. v, State Con 26
when to act as Governor, sec. 7, art. v, State Con 26-27
to be President of the Senate, sec. 8, art. v, State Con 27
to have only casting vote, sec. 8, art. v, State Con 27
compensation 48
first elected, how long to hold, sec. 14, art. xiv, State Con 44
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, list of 258
LIST, STATISTICAL, of Senators for 1882 565
of Senate officers and employes for 1882 566
of Assemblymen for 1882 567-569
of Assembly officers and employes for 1882 570
LOANS, authority to make, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con 6
LOBBY, disturbance in, senate rule 6 132
assembly rule 6 140
LOCAL and special legislation, prohibited in certain cases, amendment to sec. 31, art. iv, State Con 47
LONGEST TIME, question first put 83
LOTTERIES, Legislature shall not authorize, sec. 24, art. iv, State Con. 25

M.

MAJORITY decides on general questions 95
of each House of the Legislature to constitute a quorum, sec. 7, art. iv, State Con 24
to propose amendments to constitution and call convention to revise same, sec. 1, art. xii, State Con 36
MARINERS in service of United States not to be deemed residents of State, sec. 5, art. iii, State Con 23
MASTER IN CHANCERY, office of, abolished, sec. 19, art. vii, State Con 31
MARQUE AND REPRISAL, letters of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con 6
MEMBERS and officers of one House not amenable to the other 69
must vote when the question is put 94
not to vote unless present when question is put 94
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, who ineligible, sec. 13, art. iv, State Con 24
MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE, term of, sec. 14, art. xiv, State Con 44
oath of, sec. 15, art. xiv, State Con 44
number of, sec. 2, art. iv, State Con 23
how and when chosen, sec. 4, art. iv, State Con 23
who eligible as, sec. 6, art. iv, State Con 24
not to be elected or appointed to certain civil offices, sec. 12, art. iv, State Con 24
who ineligible as, sec. 13, art. iv, State Con 24
when seat to be vacated, sec. 13, art. iv, State Con 24
not liable for words spoken in debate, sec. 16, art. iv, State Con 24
compensation of, amendment to sec. 21, art. iv, State Con 47
mileage of, amendment to sec. 21, art. iv, State Con 47
when to vote *viva voce*, sec. 30, art. iv, State Con 25
MEMORIAL (See "Petition").
MESSAGES, how and by whom announced, joint rule 1 153
how and by whom communicated to the Chair, joint rule 1 153
ceremony when sent to the Senate, joint rule 2 153
to be sent to Chief Clerk, or assistant in each House, joint rule 3 153
cannot be received in Committee 100
nature of 101
Executive to be made known to both houses at the same time 101
to be received 100
forms in receiving 100
errors in delivery may be corrected 100
bills not acted on, the subject of 100

	Page.
MILEAGE of Members of Legislature, amendment to sec. 21, art. iv, State Con	47
MILITARY, roster of	513
companies	514
MILITIA, Legislature to determine what persons shall constitute, sec. 29, art. iv, State Con	25
Legislature may provide for organizing and disciplining the same, sec. 29, art. iv, State Con	25
to be called out, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to be officered by the States, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
to be commanded by the President, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	8-9
their right to keep and bear arms secured, 2d amendment to U. S. Con	13
MINORITY, protected by adherence to rules	51
MISSISSIPPI RIVER and the navigable waters leading into the same to be common highways and free, sec. 1, art. ix, State Con	33
MISTAKES (See "Errors").	
MONEY shall be drawn from the treasury only by appropriation laws, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
Congress to coin and regulate value of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con.	6
State cannot make, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con	7
MONEY ORDERS, Post Office, rates of commission charged for	382
MORNING HOUR, assembly rule 33	145
MOTION, not to be put or debated until seconded	71
to be put in writing if desired	71
to be read for information	71
to adjourn, not in order when a member has the floor	71
privileged, what shall be	80
removed from before the House by adjournment, etc. (See "Question.")	89
MOTIONS, how stated, senate rule 23	135
assembly rule 56	148
to be reduced to writing, senate rule 24	135
when and how withdrawn, senate rule 25	135
precedence of, senate rule 26	135
assembly rule 51	147
to adjourn, always in order senate rule 27	135
to strike out enacting clause, assembly rule 52	147
to be decided without debate, assembly rule 54	147
not to be renewed, assembly rule 55	147
MUNICIPAL and inferior courts may be established, sec. 2, art. viii, State Con.	28
jurisdiction to be limited, sec. 2, art. vii, State Con	28
judges to be elected, etc., sec. 2, art. vii, State Con	28
MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS beyond five per centum prohibited, amendment to sec. 3, art. xi, State Con	48

N.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME	456-457
NATURALIZATION, uniform rules of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
NAVIGABLE WATERS, certain, to become highways, sec. 1, art. ix, State Con	33
NAVY, Congress to provide and govern, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS, defamatory breach of privilege	53-54
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS published in Wisconsin	395-403
NOBILITY, titles of, shall not be granted by the United States, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
nor by the states, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con	7
NON COMPOS persons disqualified from voting, sec. 2, art. iii, State Con	23
NORMAL SCHOOL FUND	324
income	325
regents	428

Page.
NORMAL SCHOOLS 428–431
Platteville 431–432
Whitewater 433
Oshkosh 434–435
River Falls 436
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE 444–445

O.

OATH, of the President, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con 8
of public officers, sec. 1, art. vi, U. S. Con 11
OATHS, of members of legislature and executive and judicial officers, sec. 28, art. iv, State Con 25
by whom may be administered, sec. 15, art. xiv, State Con 44
OFFICERS, of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the House, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con 3
or the senate, shall be chosen by the senate, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con 4
civil, may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
elective, of legislature, sec. 6, art. xiii, State Con 37
how to be elected or appointed in counties, towns, etc., sec. 9, art. xiii, State Con 37
holding office under the United States or Territory, to continue, sec 5, art. xiv, State Con. 38
county and town, under Territory, how long to hold, sec. 7, art. xiv., State Con 38
state, first elected, how long to hold office, sec. 14, art. xiv, State Con 44
of either House, forms of nomination or election 60
of one House not amenable to the other 69
and employes of senate, 1882 566
and employes of assembly, 1882 570
OFFICES, who disqualified from holding, sec. 3, art. xiii, State Con 36
when legislature may declare vacant, and manner of filling, sec. 10, art. xiii, State Con. 37
OFFICIAL vote for Congress by counties 314–317
ONSLOW, Mr. his opinion of importance of rules 51
ORDER of one House requiring the concurrence of the other, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con 5
of business, senate rule 15 134
assembly rule 32 144–145
call to, effect of, senate rule 17 134
assembly rule 48 147
rule to be observed while presiding officer is speaking, senate rule 20 134
rule to be observed while presiding officer is speaking, assembly rule 50 147
rule to be observed while member is speaking, senate rule 16 134
assembly rule 50 147
when two members rise to speak, senate rule 18 134
assembly rule, 47 146
not to vote unless within the chamber, senate rule 21 135
filling blanks, assembly rule 62 148
the vote, assembly rule 63 148
reading papers and smoking prohibited, assembly rule 7 140
violated by Speaker by not putting question 55
"instances make" 66
respecting papers (See "Papers") 66
in debate (See "Debate") 66
questions of, may be adjourned 70
decisions of Speaker, on points of, may be controlled 70
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting 70
Committee of the Whole cannot punish breach of 77

	Page.
ORDER—(continued).	
if points arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide peremptorily	94-95
of business, propriety of	64
for the Senate	64
of the day, how and when to be called up	70
of the day, may be discharged at any time	70
cannot be moved while member is speaking	71
to take Precedence of all questions	70
of the House determined with the session	70
question of, to supercede a question depending	84
and resolution, distinction between	72
special, rules upon the subject of	70, 80
ORDERS AND RULES, Senate	121-139
Assembly	140-152
Joint	153-157
OPPOSITION TO BILLS, proper time to make	78, 85
OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL	434-435

P.

PAPERS AND JOURNALS, not to be removed from the Clerk's table	63
rules respecting their preservation	66
reading of, how far they may be called for	79
referred, usually read by title	79
to be left with conferees of the House, according to conference	99
PARDONS, President may grant, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
Governor may grant, sec. 6, art. v, State Con	26
PARLIAMENT, each House may adjourn independently of the other	103
PATENTS to be granted to inventors, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
PERCENTAGE of total vote cast for President	276
PERSONS, all entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, sec. 9, art. i, State Con	20
held to service of labor, their importation or migration into the United States may be prohibited after 1808, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	6-7
escaping from one state to another, shall be delivered up to those entitled to service, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
PETITION, right of, first amendment to U. S. Con	13
and remonstrance, distinction	71
to be presented by a member, its form, etc	71
to be prescribed or written by petitioner	71
must go to committee through the House	71
question as to receiving	71
PETITIONS, to be indorsed, assembly rule 34	145
contents of, to be stated, senate rule 31	136
assembly rule 34	145
PIRACY, Congress to prescribe punishment for, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con.	6
PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL	431-432
POPULAR VOTE for President by States	267-269
at Presidential elections, total	272
POPULATION, United States	339
Wisconsin	340-343
Wisconsin by cities, villages and towns	344-375
POSTAGE, rates of	381-382
POSTAL CARDS	381
POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, rates of	382
POST OFFICES and Post Roads, establishment of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
in Wisconsin	383-394
first, second and third class in Wisconsin	379
POSTPONE, indefinitely, effect of a question to	80
beyond session, effect of	80

Page.
POWERS, military, to be subordinate to civil, sec. 20, art. i, State Con. 21
not delegated to congress nor prohibited to the states are reserved, 20th amendment to the U. S. Con. 14
legislative (See "Congress").
executive (See "President").
judicial (See "Judicial").
PREAMBLE, last considered. 75
PRECEDENCE and propriority of motion, discussion of. 79-84
PRE-EMPTION, to settlers on canal lands to be granted 44-45
PPESENTS from foreign powers to public officers prohibited, sec. 9, art. i. U. S. Con 7
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, Lieutenant Governor to be, sec. 8, art. v, State Con. 27
duties of senate rule 2 131
to administer oath, senate rule 49 139
to appoint committees, senate rule 3 131
to sign warrants and subpœnas, senate rule 3 131
to name President pro tem., senate rule 4 131
provided by the constitution 60
may appoint chairman 62
pro tem., to be chosen in the absence of the Vice President. 60
pro tem., at what time his office shall determine 60
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES vested with the executive power, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con 7
shall be chosen for four years, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con 7
how elected, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con 7
how elected, 12th amendment to U. S. Con 15
qualifications for, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con. 8
who shall act in case of vacancy, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con. 8
compensation of 3
shall take an oath of office, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con. 8
may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. ii, U. S. Con. 9
commander of army, navy and militia, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con. 8-9
may require the written opinion of the heads of departments, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con 8-9
may reprieve and pardon, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con 8-9
may make treaties with consent of Senate, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
may appoint to office with consent of the senate, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
shall fill up vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con. 9
shall give information to Congress and recommend measures, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con. 9
may convene both houses or either house, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
may adjourn them in case of disagreement, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
shall receive ambassadors and public ministers, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, sec. 3, art, ii. U. S, Con 9
shall commission all officers, sec. 3, art. ii, U. S. Con 9
forms in presenting bills to 101
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, list of, in Wisconsin 263
PRESIDENTIAL VOTES, popular, from 1856 to 1880. 267-269
electoral since 1860 270
in Wisconsin, 1848 to 1880 271
popular, from 1824 272
summary of popular and electoral, 1789 to 1880. 273-275
of 1880, in Wisconsin, by towns, wards, etc 277-304
of 1880, compared with gubernatorial of 1879-81. 306-307
in Wisconsin in 1880, by counties 306
PRESS, freedom of, 1st amendment to U. S. Con. 13
freedom of, sec. 3. art. i, State Con. 19

	Page.
PREVIOUS QUESTION, its intention and effect	84
can an amendment be moved during pendency of	85
cannot be put in committee	63
effect of, discussed	79-84
when to be admitted, senate rule 23	135-136
assembly rule 73	149
form of, senate rule 28	135-136
assembly rule 74	149-150
effect of, senate rule 28	135-136
assembly rule 74	149-151
effect of when main question is not ordered, senate rule 28	135-136
assembly rule 75.	150
to be decided without debate, senate rule 28	135-136
assembly rule 75	150
one call of the house in order, senate rule 28	135-136
assembly rule 76	150
PRINTING, reports, joint rule 9	154
number of bids, senate rule 41	137-134
assembly rule 40	146
for use of State and legislatnre to be let to lowest bidder, sec. 25, art. iv, State Con	25
PRISON	449-450
PRIVILEGE of Parliament has gradually increased	52
of members of Parliament	52-56
of Senators and Representatives	52-56
of Senators, constructive extent	53
of the two Houses, cases of alleged breach of	35
of members commence by virtue of election	55
of members must be ascertained at the peril of the party violating	55
of members, the privilege of the House	55
a member cannot waive breach of	55
is violated by Speaker not putting a question which was in order	55
of one House in relation to the other, or in relation to a co-ordinate branch of government	56
breach of, party summoned or sent for	55
breach of, by members punishable by House only	55
breach of, by King or Executive	56
members of one house cannot be summoned by the other	64
neither house can exercise authority over members or officers of the other	69
of a member where he is charged or interested, etc	69
questions of, take precedence of all	70, 84
PRIVILEGED, contestants for seats, assembly rule 4	140
reporters, senate rule 14	134
assembly rule 5	140
State officers, ex-members, etc., senate rule 14	134
assembly rule 5	140
motions, assembly rules 92 and 93	152
questions (see "Questions").	
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, of Members of Congress, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
of citizens (see "Citizens," also "Rights").	
of the debtor, to enjoy the necessary comforts of life to be recognized, sec. 17, art. i, State Con	20
of members and officers of the Legislature, sec. 15, art. iv, State Con	24
banking, not to be granted by Legislature, except, etc., sec. 1, art. xi, State Con	35
PROCESS, style of and how issued, sec. 17, art. vi, State Con	31
issued under authority of the Territory to remain valid, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con	38
PROPERTY, Congress to provide for care of public, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con	10

PROPERTY — (continued.) Page.
shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 5th amendment to U. S. Con. 14
private, not to be taken for public use without compensation, sec. 13, art. i, State Con. 20
a reasonable amount to be exempt from sale on debt, sec. 17, art. i, State Con. 20
of Territory to vest in State, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con 38
not to be taken by municipal corporations without consent, etc., sec. 2, art. xi, State Con. 35
PROSECUTIONS, criminal, how carried on, sec. 17, art. vii, State Con. 31
PUBLIC DEBT, not to be questioned, 14th amendment to U. S. Con. sec. 4. 16
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (See "Superintendent of Public Instruction," "University," "Schools,") sec. 1, art. x, State Con. 33
PUBLIC LANDS, which accrue to Territory to vest in State (See "School and University Lands"), sec. 2, art. ix, State Con. 33
organization of Department of 511
PUBLIC PROPERTY, organization of Department of 512
PUBLIC PROPERTY OF TERRITORY to vest in State, sec. 2, art. ix, State Con. 33
PUBLICATION OF LAWS and judicial decisions, sec 21, art. vii, State Con 31
PUNISHMENT, cruel and unusual, prohibited, 8th amendment to U. S. Con 14
cruel and unusual not to be inflicted, sec. 6, art. i, State Con. 20

Q.

QUALIFICATIONS of voters at elections, sec. 1, art iii, State Con. 22
of members of Legislature, sec. 6, art. iv, State Con. 24
of Governor, sec. 2, art. v, State Con 26
of Senators 57
QUARREL, in committee, must be settled in House 68
members must declare they will not prosecute 63,68
question of privilege, arising from, has precedence 63
QUARTERED, no soldier to be, on a citizen, 3d amendment to the U. S. Con. 13
QUESTIONS, how stated and decided, senate rule 7 132
division of, assembly rule 60 148
on passage of bills, assembly rule 90 151-152
general rule for putting 81
the propriety of certain, considered 80
removed from before the House for adjournment 89
may be debated between the count of the affirmative and negative 90
manner of putting 91
must not speak or move about while putting 94
must decide peremptorily, if any difficulty arise 94
one House cannot question the other 100
privileged, what shall be 79
in filing blanks 83
in reference to committees 83
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree 97
motions to amend, have precedence over motions to strike out 86
of order (incidental) how far it shall supersede any other 83
decision of, how made 87
what are divisible 88
when divided, each point open to debate and amendment 89
(co-existing) what suspends and what removes from the House an existing question 89
equivalent, what is considered 90
to be resumed in *statu quo* when suspended by a want of a quorum 95
previous (see "Previous question.")

	Page.
QUORUM for business, what shall be, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	4
of States in choosing President by the House of Representatives, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con	7-8
what shall constitute, in each House, sec. 7, art. iv, State Con.	24
what shall constitute, in each House, sec. 8, art. viii, State Con	32-33
what shall constitute, in Supreme Court, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con	29
only shall do business	59
what number shall be	59
how attendance of may be compelled	59
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining, not present, suspends the question	59
QUORUMS, what shall constitute, senate rule 8	132
assembly rule 2	140
in absence of, course to be pursued, senate rule 8	132
assembly rule 2	140

R.

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT, organization of	510
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, list of	260
RANDALL AND WHITNEY, reference to the case, breach of privilege	53
READING of papers, right to require	79
question on, first put	84
a speech, is not a right	79
a report of one House, not of right in the other House	79
RECEDE, questions discussed	97
effect of a vote to	97
RECEIPTS and disbursements, State, 1881, aggregate	321
general fund	321-322
expenditures, accounts to be published, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
RECOGNIZANCE executed under Territorial government to remain valid, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con	38
RECOMMITMENT, effect of	81-82
RECONSIDERATION OF BILLS, orders, instructions, etc	95
questions, by whom moved	95
rule in relation, senate rule 29	136
assembly rule 64	148
RECORDS, how to be authenticated, sec. 1, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
REGENTS, of Normal Schools	428
of University of Wisconsin	420
REGISTERS OF DEEDS, list of	470-471
when and how chosen, term of office, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con.	27-28
RELIGION, no law to be made, free exercise of, 1st amendment to U. S. Con	13
Constitutional provisions relative to, sec. 18, art. i, State Con.	20-21
RELIGIOUS TEST not required, art. vi, U. S. Con	11
not to be required as a qualification for office, sec. 19, art. i, State Con	21
belief of witness not to render him incompetent, sec. 19, art. i, State Con	21
societies, no money to be drawn from treasury for support of, sec. 18, art. i, State Con	20-21
REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION, distinction	71
REMOVAL from office in case of impeachment, sec. 1, art. vii, State Con	28
of what officers may be made by the Governor, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con	27-28
REPEAL of acts of incorporation, sec. 1, art. xi, State Con	35
REPORT OF COMMITTEE, how to proceed in House	75
of one House not to be read in the other	79

	Page.
REPORTS, majority and minority, assembly rule 23	143
papers to lay on the table until printed, assembly rule 23	143
ordered printed by the House first presented to, joint rule 9	154
REPORTERS privileged to floor, senate rule 14	134
assembly rule 5	140
REPRESENTATION, ratio of, in House of Representatives	276
of a State, vacancies in, supplied until a new election by executive authority, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
REPRESENTATIVES, HOUSE OF, apportionment of since 1787	58
of whom composed	57
shall choose their Speaker and other officers	60
powers of, in relation to the rules and conduct of its members	66
composed of members chosen every second year, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
qualification of member of sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
vacancies in, how supplied, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
shall choose its officers, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
shall have power of impeachment, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, sec. 5, art i, U. S. Con	4
quorum in, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	4
any number may adjourn and compel the attendance of absentees, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	4
may determine the rules of proceeding, sec. 5, art i, U. S. Con	4
may punish or expel a member, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	4
shall keep a journal and publish the same, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the Senate, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	5
one-fifth of, may require the yeas and nays, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall originate bills for raising revenue, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con.	5
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, qualifications of	57
qualifications of voters for, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
apportionment of, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
compensation of, to be ascertained by law, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
privileged from arrest, except in certain cases, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall not be questioned for speech or debate in the House, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall not be appointed to office, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall not serve as electors of President, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con.	7
and direct taxes apportioned according to numbers, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
how apportioned, 14th amendment to U. S. Constitution, sec. 2.	16
and Senators elected to Congress from Wisconsin	261-262
XLVIIth	485-487
REPRIEVES, granted by the President, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	8-9
granted by the governor, sec. 6, art. 5, State Con	26
RESOLUTION or bill reported by committee, how acted upon, assembly rule 85	151
RESOLUTION AND ORDER, distinction	72
to pay money, in order	72
when to be presented for approval	102
order or vote requiring the concurrence of both Houses to undergo the formalities of bills, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con	5
RESOLUTIONS appended to constitution of Wisconsin	44-45
introduction of, assembly rule 35	145
to be committed, assembly rule 38	145
to take same course as bills, joint rule 20	156
REVENUE bills to originate in the House of Representatives, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con	5
bills, constitutional provision concerning, sec. 6, art. viii, State Con	32

	Page.
RIDERS, amend engrossed bills by	91
RIGHTS of citizens of the several States, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con...	10
liberty of conscience in matters of religion, 1st amendment to U. S. Con.	13
freedom of speech and of the press, 1st amendment to U. S. Con.	13
of citizens to assemble and petition, 1st amendment U. S. Con.	13
to keep and bear arms, 2d amendment U. S. Con..	13
to be exempt from the quartering of soldiers, 3d amendment U. S. Con.	13
to be secure from unreasonable searches or seizures, 4th amendment U. S. Con.	13-14
to be free from answering for a crime unless on presentment or indictment of jury, 5th amendment U. S. Con	14
not to be twice jeopardized for the same offense, 5th amendment U. S. Con	14
not to be compelled to be a witness against himself, 5th amendment U. S. Con	14
not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, 5th amendment U. S. Con...	14
private property not to be taken for public use without just compensation, 5th amendment U. S. Con.	14
in criminal prosecutions, shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by jury with all the means necessary for his defense, 6th amendment U. S. Con.	14
in civil cases, trial to be by jury, and shall only be re-examined according to common law, 6th amendment U. S. Con	14
excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted, 8th amendment U. S. Con.	14
enumeration of certain rights shall not operate retained rights, 9th amendment to U. S. Con.	14
of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, etc., sec. 11, art. i, State Con...	20
of the accused, sec. 7, art. 1, State Con.	19-20
equality of, and how secured, sec. 1, art. i, State Con..	19
of the people to assemble, consult and petition, sec. 4, art. i, State Con	19
of worship not to be infringed, sec. 18, art. i, State Con...	20-21
to continue as if no change in government, sec. 1, art. xiv, State Con	3
RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL	436
RIVERS, navigable to be common highways, sec. 1, art. ix, State Con.	33
RULES and orders of each House, to what cases they shall apply.....	70
each House shall determine its own, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con...	4
not to be rescinded without notice, senate rule 54.	139
assembly rule 94 .	152
joint rule 26.	157
suspension of, senate rule 54.	139
assembly rule 94 ...	152
joint rule 26	157

S.

SAINT CROIX & Lake Superior Railroad Trespass Fund.....	326
SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUTION, art. xiv.....	37-45
SCHOOL FUND	322
income	322-323
what to consist of, sec. 2, art x, State Con.....	33-34
to remain separate and perpetual, sec. 2, art. x, State Con.....	33-34
how interest of, to be applied, sec. 2, art. x, State Con.....	33-34
how interest of, to be distributed, sec. 2, art. x, State Con.....	33-34
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS, of what to consist, sec. 2, art. x, State Con.	33-34
who to sell, sec. 7, art. x, State Con	34-35
purchase money of, how secured, sec. 8, art. x, State Con.... .	35

Page.
SCHOOL, DISTRICT, Legislature to establish, sec. 3, art. x, State Con. 34
to be uniform and to be free, sec. 3, art. x, State Con 34
no sectarian instruction allowed therein, sec. 3, art. x, State Con. 34
annual tax to be raised for the support of, sec. 4, art. x, State Con 34
SCRIP, State, not to be issued except in certain cases, sec. 9, art. viii, State Con 33
SEAL OF STATE, who to keep, sec. 4, art. viii, State Con 37
what acts of governor to be authenticated thereby, sec. 4, art. viii, State Con. 37
SEAMEN not to be deemed residents, sec. 5, art. iii, State Con 23
SEARCH WARRANTS, when and how issued, sec. 11, art. i, State Con. 20
SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, Constitutional provision relating thereto, sec. 11, art. i, State Con. 20
security against, 4th amendment, U. S. Con 13-14
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, where to be, sec. 6, art. xiv, State Con 38
exclusive legislation, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con 6
SECRETARY OF STATE, when to act as governor, sec. 8, art. v, State Con 27
when and how chosen, and his term of office, sec. 1, art. vi, State Con 27
his duties, and to be *ex-officio* Auditor, sec. 2, art. vi, State Con. 27
to be one of commissioners for sale of School lands, etc., sec. 7, art. v, State Con 34-35
to be keeper of the Great Seal, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 37
SECRETARIES of State, list of 258
of Territory of Wisconsin 257
SECTIONS numbered by the Clerk 88
SENATE, call to order, senate rule 1 131
President of, senate rule 2 131
President of, *pro tem.*, senate rule 4 131
general duties of President of, senate rules 2 and 3 131
hour of meeting of, senate rule 50 139
statistical list for 1882 465
statistical list of employes for 1882 466
standing committees of state, for 1882 471
SENATE, UNITED STATES, composed of two Senators from each State, sec. 3 art. i U. S. Con 4
Vice President to be President of the, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con. 4
shall choose its officers, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con 4
shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con 4
what number shall be a quorum in, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con. 4
any number of the, may adjourn, and compel the attendance of absentees, sec. 5, art i, U. S. Con 4
may determine its rules, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con. 4
may punish or expel a member, sec. 5, art. i, U S. Con. 4
shall keep a journal and publish the same, except parts requiring secrecy, sec. 5, art i, U. S. Con. 5
shall not adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place without the consent of the other House, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con 5
one-fifth of, may require the yeas and nays, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con. 5
may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con. 5

	Page.
SENATE, UNITED STATES—(continued).	
shall try impeachments, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
effect of judgment of, on impeachment, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
power of, in relation to rules and the conduct of members	67-69
equal division of, to be determined by the Vice President	95
adjournment of	103
session of, what constitutes	104
SENATE DISTRICTS, how formed and numbered, sec. 5, art. iv, State Con	23
State divided into, sec. 12, art. xiv, State Con	40-43
SENATE, WISCONSIN STATE, sec. 5, art. iv, State Con	23
SENATORS, how chosen, classed, and terms of service, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
qualifications of, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
compensation of, to be determined by law, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
privileged from arrest, sec. 6 art. i, U. S. Con	5
not questioned for any speech or debate, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con.	5
shall not be appointed to office, sec. 6, art. i, U. S. Con	5
shall not be Presidential electors, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con	7
and Representatives, elections of, how prescribed, sec. 4, art. i, U. S. Con.	4
and Representatives in XLVIIth Congress	485
from Wisconsin since organization of state	261-262
State, for 1882, list of	565
SENTENCE, governor may suspend execution of, in case of treason, sec. 6, art. v, State Con	26
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, senate rule 12	133
assembly rule 18	142
his general duties, senate rule 12	133
assembly rule 18	142
SESSION, what constitutes	104
SHERIFF, when and how chosen, and term of office, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con	27-28
to hold no other office, and ineligible next term, sec. 4, art. vi, State Con	27-28
SHERIFFS, list of, in Wisconsin	472-473
SIGNERS of United States Constitution	12
of Wisconsin Constitution	46
SLAVERY and involuntary servitude abolished, except for crime, 13th amendment to U. S. Con	15
not to exist in state, sec. 2, art. i, State Con	19
SLAVES, their importation may be prohibited after 1808, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	6-7
escaping from one state to another may be reclaimed, sec. 2, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
SOLDIERS not quartered on citizens, 3d amendment to U. S. Con	13
not to be deemed residents, sec. 5, art. iii, State Con	23
National Home	456-457
SPEAKER, how chosen, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
to be elected, assembly rule 8	140
his general duties, assembly rule 9	141
to preserve order, assembly rule 10	141
may speak, assembly rule 10	141
may call a member to the chair, assembly rule 11	141
in absence of, to be elected, assembly rule 12	141
shall vote on call of ayes and noes, assembly rule 13	141
to sign acts, assembly rule 17	142
to appoint committees, assembly rule 9	141
may clear the gallery, assembly rule 6	141
manner of choosing	60
absence of from sickness, another chosen	60

	Page.
SPEAKER—(continued).	
violates order by not putting question	55
clerk puts question before election of	60
may be removed at will of House	61
not to speak unless to order	67
reads sitting, rises to put a question	78
cannot refuse an amendment inconsistent	86
to decide point of order that arises in putting questions promptly, may ask advice of old members	94–95
SPECIAL ORDERS (See "Orders").	
SPEECH, freedom of, 1st amendment U. S. Con	13
cannot read, of right	79
liberty of, sec. 3, art. 1, State Con	19
in debates, sec. 16, art. iv, State Con	24
STATE, every, guaranteed a republican form of government protected by the United States, sec. 4, art. iv, U. S. Con	10
STATE ASSESSMENT, 1881	328–329
STATE CAPITOL	4 8–419,
STATE DEBT	321
when may be contracted, sec. 6, art. viii, State Con	32
not to be contracted for internal improvements, sec. 10, art. viii, State Con	33
STATE DEPARTMENTS, organization of (See "Departments of State Government").	
STATE FINANCES	321–335
indebtedness	321
investment	321
aggregate receipts and disbursements	321
general fund receipts and disbursements	321–322
school fund	322
income	322–323
university fund	323
income	323
agricultural college fund	323–324
income	324
normal school fund	324
income	324–325
drainage fund	325
condition of trust fund	325
delinquent tax fund	3.6
St Croix & Lake Superior R. R. trespass fund	326
STATE GOVERNMENTS, and Territorial	478–479
STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE	441–442
STATE INDEBTEDNESS	321
STATE INSTITUTIONS	417–462
expenditures on	417
Capitol	418–419
University	420–427
Normal Schools	423–436
Wisconsin Hospital for Insane	441
Northern Hospital for Insane	444
Institute for Education of the Blind	445–446
Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb	447
Industrial School for Boys	450–452
Girls	453–454
Prison	449–450
Library	458
Historical Society	459
Agricultural Society	460
Horticultural Society	461
Dairymen's Association	462
STATE LEGISLATURES	476–477
STATE LIBRARY	453
STATE OFFICERS, list of	258–261
biographical sketches of	525–528
vote given for in 1881	308–313
STATE PRISON	449–450

Page.

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS, list of..... 259
STATE SENATORS for 1882, list of..... 565
STATE SUPERINTENDENT, sec 1, art. x, State Con..... 33
STATE SUPERINTENDENTS, list of..... 259
STATE TAX and equalized value for 1881..... 326-329
STATE TREASURER, when elected, sec. 1, art. vi, State Con..... 27
term of office, sec. 1, art. vi, State Con..... 27
to be one of Commissioners for sale of School Lands, sec. 7, art. x, State Con..... 34-35
STATE TREASURERS, list of..... 359
STATE OF WISCONSIN, boundaries of, sec. 1, art. ii, State Con..... 21
not to interfere with primary disposal of soil nor with regulation of Congress, securing title to purchasers, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con..... 22
not to impose tax on United States lands, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con..... 22
suits against, sec. 27, art. iv, State Con..... 25
credit of, not to be loaned, sec. 3, art. viii, State Con..... 32
not to contract debts except in certain cases, sec. 4, art. viii, State Con..... 32
sovereignty and jurisdiction of, sec. 3, art. ix, State Con..... 33
STATES, new, may be admitted into the Union, sec 3, art. iv, U. S. Con..... 10
may be formed within the jurisdiction of others, or by the junction of two or more, with the consent of Congress and the Legislatures concerned, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con..... 10
STATES PROHIBITED FROM—
entering into a treaty, alliance or confederation, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
granting letters of marque, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
coining money, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
emitting bills of credit, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
making anything a legal tender, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
passing bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing contracts, sec 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
granting titles of nobility, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
laying duties on imports and exports, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con. 7
laying duties on tonnage, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
keeping troops or ships of war in time of peace, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
entering into any agreement or contract with another state or foreign power, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
engaging in war, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con..... 7
STATIONERY for use of state, to be let to the lowest bidder sec. 25, iv, State Con..... 25
STATISTICAL LIST of senators for 1882..... 535
of senate officers and employes for 1882..... 566
of assemblymen for 1882..... 567-569
of assembly officers and employes for 1882..... 570
STATISTICS, educational..... 465-468
election..... 267-317
STRIKE OUT and insert, discussed..... 86-90
STYLE OF LAWS, sec. 17, art. iv, State Con..... 24
writs and process, sec. 17, art. vii, State Con..... 31
SUFFRAGE, laws may be passed excluding certain persons from right of, sec. 6, art. ii, State Con..... 23
SUITS against State, sec. 27, art. iv, State Con..... 25
tax on, sec. 18, art. vii, State Con..... 31
at common law, proceedings in, 7th amendment U. S. Con..... 14
SUM, largest to be first put..... 83
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, how elected, sec. 1, art. x, State Con..... 33
his powers, duties, and salary, sec. 1, art. x, State Con..... 33
State, biographical sketch of..... 527
SUPERINTENDENTS, county, list and address for 1882..... 474-475
SUPERVISORS, county, Legislature may confer certain powers on, sec. 22, art. iv, State Con..... 25

Page.
SUPREME COURT, United States 495
Wisconsin 496
number of Judges increased, amendment to sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 48
judicial power vested in, sec 2, art. vii, State Con 28
to have appellate jurisdiction only, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con. 28-29
its genera powers, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con 28-29
Circuit Judges to be Judges of, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 29
separate, may be formed, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 29
number of Judges to constitute quorum, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 29
number of Judges of necessary to a decision, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 29
Judges of, to be classified, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con 29
term of Judges of, sec. 11, art. vii, State Con 30
Judges of, to appoint Clerk, sec. 12, art. vii, State Con 30
SURVEYORS, list of county 474-475

T.

TAX, annual, to defray State expenses, to be levied, sec. 5, art. viii, State Con 32
direct, according to representation, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con 3
shall be laid only in proportion to census, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con 6-7
on exports, prohibited, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con 7
on suits, sec. 18, art vii, State Con 31
State, levied in 1881, by counties 328-329
TAXATION, rule of, to be uniform, sec. 1 art. viii, State Con 32
TAXES not to be laid on land of United States, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con 24
to be levied on such property as legislature shall prescribe, sec. 1, art. viii, State Con. 3
levied in 1881 332-333
TELLERS, to count sides of question 93
their errors rectified 93
TENDER, what shall be legal, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con 7
TENURE of lands to be allodial, sec. 14, art. i, State Con 20
feudal, prohibited, sec. 14, art. i, State Con. 20
TERRITORIAL OFFICERS 225
delegates from Wisconsin 261
TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS 478-479
Legislatures 476-477
TERRITORY, or public property, Congress may make rules concerning, sec. 3, art. iv, U. S. Con 10
of Wisconsin, property of, to vest in State, sec. 4, art. xiv, State Con 38
officers of, how long to hold office, sec. 5, art. xiv, State Con ... 34
limits of State, sec. 1, art. ii, State Con 21
TERM of members of legislature, sec. 14, art. xiv, State Con 44
TEST, religious, shall not be required, art. vi, U. S. Con 11
TESTIMONY, in equity, how taken, sec. 19, art. vii, State Con 31
TIMBER AGENTS 517
TIME, longest, first put 83
TITLE OF BILLS of a general nature, joint rule 12 154
amendatory, joint rule 12 154
repealing joint rule 13 154
to be recited, assembly rule 24 148
on back 79
when to be made or amended 95
TITLES (See "Nobility").
from foreign state prohibited, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con 7
TOWNS, arranged by counties 277-304, 344-345
cities and villages, indebtedness of 334-335
one system of government for, sec. 23, art. iv, State Con 25

	Page.
TRANSPOSING of sections, rules respecting	88
TREASON defined, sec. 3, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
two witnesses or confession necessary for conviction, sec. 3, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
punishment of, may be prescribed by Congress, sec. 3, art. iii, U. S. Con	10
mode of proceeding on charge of	55-56
against the State, sec. 10, art. i, State Con	20
evidence necessary to convict, sec. 10, art. i, State Con	20
person convicted of, disqualified as an elector, sec. 2, art. iii, State Con	22-23
TREASURER, State (See "State Treasurer").	
TREASURERS, State	259
county, list of for 1882	470-471
TREASURY, money drawn from, only by appropriations, sec. 9, art. i, U. S. Con	7
State, no money to be drawn from for religious societies or seminaries, sec. 18, art. i, State Con	20-21
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, organization of, State	509
TREATIES, how made, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	8-9
the supreme law, art. vi, U. S. Con	11
States cannot make, sec. 10, art. i, U. S. Con	7
may be made by the President and Senate	105
shall be kept secret until injunction removed	1 5
are legislative acts	105
extent of power to make	105
may be rescinded by an act of the legislature	106
paper to be communicated with	106
ratified by nominal call	106
read for information the day received	106
read for consideration the subsequent day	106
proceedings upon	106
reconsideration of votes upon, may be moved by one of the side of prevailing	102
TRIAL, by jury, right of, sec. 5, art. i, State Con	19
TRUST FUNDS, condition of	325
investment of	321

U.

UNITED STATES, this State not to interfere with primary disposal of soil by sec. 2, art. ii, State Con	22
certain propositions irrevocable without assent of, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con	22
no tax to be imposed on lands of, sec. 2, art. ii, State Con	22
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT	483-492
Executive	483
Legislative	485-487
Army	488
Navy	488
Diplomatic	489-490
Judiciary	495-496
UNITED STATES SENATORS	485
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS	486-487
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	420-427
Regents of	420
Fund	323
Income	323
Fund, of what to consist, sec. 6, art. x, State Con	34
interest of, how to be appropriated, sec. 6, art. x, State Con	34
where to be established and name of, sec. 6, art. x, State Con	34
lands (See "School and University Lands"), sec. 8, art. x, State Con	35

V.

	Page.
VACANCIES happening during the recess, may be filled temporarily by the President, sec. 2, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
in representation in Congress, how filled, sec. 2, art. i, U. S. Con	3
Legislature may declare when office vacant, and how filled, sec. 10, art. viii, State Con	37
VALUATION, equalized, and State tax for 1881	328-329
VALUE of real and personal property in 1881, by assessors	330-331
VETO of the President, effect of, and proceedings on, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con	5
VICE PRESIDENT of the United States to be President of the Senate, sec. 3, art. i, U. S. Con	4
how elected, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S Con	7-8
how elected, 12th amendment to U. S. Con	15
shall in certain cases discharge the duties of President, sec. 1, art. ii, U. S. Con	8
may be removed by impeachment, sec. 4, art. ii, U. S. Con	9
VILLAGES may be incorporated, sec. 3, art. xi, State Con	35
officers of, how to be elected, sec. 9, art. viii, State Con	37
VILLAGES, cities and towns, indebtedness of	334-336
VOTE of one House requiring the concurrence of the other, sec. 7, art. i, U. S. Con	5
right to, not to be denied on account of race, 15th amendment U. S. Con.	16
every member must	94
must not, if not present	94
change of	95
for President, by states, from 1856 to 1880	267-269
electoral, from 1860 to 1880	270
Presidential, in Wisconsin, from 1848 to 1880	271
popular, for President, from 1824 to 1880	272
summary of popular and electoral, from 1789 to 1880	273-274
summary of Gubernatorial, from 1848 to 1879	305
percentage of total, from 1804 to 1880	276
Gubernatorial, by counties and towns for 1881	277-304
Presidential, by counties and towns for 1880	277-304
given for state officers in 1881	308-313
Presidential (1880) and Gubernatorial (1879-81) compared	306-307
Congressional, of 1878 and 1880 compared	314-317
VOTERS, who qualified, sec. 1, art. iii, State Con	22
who disqualified, sec. 2, art. iii, State Con	22-23
who disqualified, sec. 2, art. xiii, State Con	36
VOTING, when to be by ballot, sec. 3, art. iii, State Con	23
every member to vote, senate rule 22	135
assembly rule 59	148
absent members, names of, to be recorded, assembly rule 58	148

W.

WAGERS, persons interested in, when disqualified as electors, sec. 6, art. iii, State Con	23
WAR, Congress to declare, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
WARM WORDS, or quarrels, adjustment of	63, 68
WARRANTS, for searches and seizures, when and how they shall issue, 4th amendment to U. S. Con	13, 24
WASHBURN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY	426
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, standard of, sec. 8, art. i, U. S. Con	6
WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL	432
WHITNEY AND RANDALL, bribery case, reference to	53
WITHDRAW, members cannot, when question is putting	94
motions, rule of parliament	84

	Page.
WISCONSIN, historical sketch of	413-416
Hospital for the Insane	441-443
National Guard	514
WITNESS in criminal cases, no one compelled to be against himself, 5th amendment U. S. Con.	14
against self in criminal cases, not compelled to be, sec. 8, art. 1, State Con	20
WITNESSES, how summoned, examined, etc	63-64
WORSHIP, right of, not to be infringed, sec. 18, art. i, State Con	20-21
WRITS, style of, sec. 17, art. vii, State Con	31
power of Supreme Court to issue, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con	28-29
power of Circuit Courts and Circuit Judges to issue, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
of *certiorari*, may issue from Supreme court, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con	28-29
of *certiorari*, may issue from Circuit Court, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con.	30
of error, never to be prohibited, sec. 21, art. i, State Con	21
of *habeas corpus*, privilege of, sec 8, art i, State Con.	20
may issue from Supreme Court, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con.	29-29
may issue from Circuit Court, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
of injunction may issue from Supreme Court, sec. 3, art. vii, State Con	28-29
may issue from Circuit Court, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
of mandamus and prohibition may issue from Supreme Court, ec. 3, art vii, State Con	28-29
may issue from Circuit Court, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
of *quo warranto*, may issue from Supreme Court, sec. 4, art. vii, State Con.	28-29
may issue from Circuit Court, sec. 8, art. vii, State Con	30
warrants and subpœnas, how issued and attested, senate rule 3	131
assembly rule 17	142

Y.

YEAR, political, when to commence, sec. 1, art. xii, State Con	36
YEAS AND NAYS, entered on journal, sec. 5, art. i, U. S. Con	5
when shall be taken in Legislature, sec. 20, art. iv, State Con.	25
on the passage of what, shall be entered upon the journal, sec. 8, art. viii, State Con.	32-33
may be required by one-fifth	94
to be taken alphabetically	94
all present shall vote unless excused	94
when called and decision announced, no member allowed to vote	94
how questions are determined by	94
no member to vote unless present	94

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Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R.R.
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Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western R.R.
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Yellow R.
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Wisconsin R.
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