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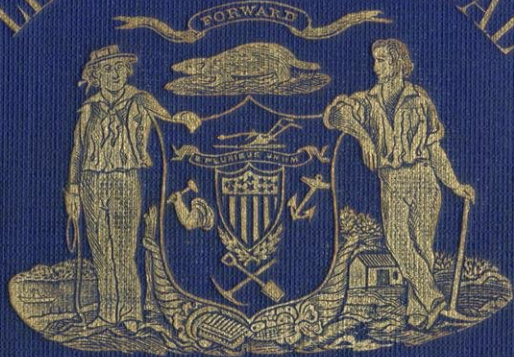
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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

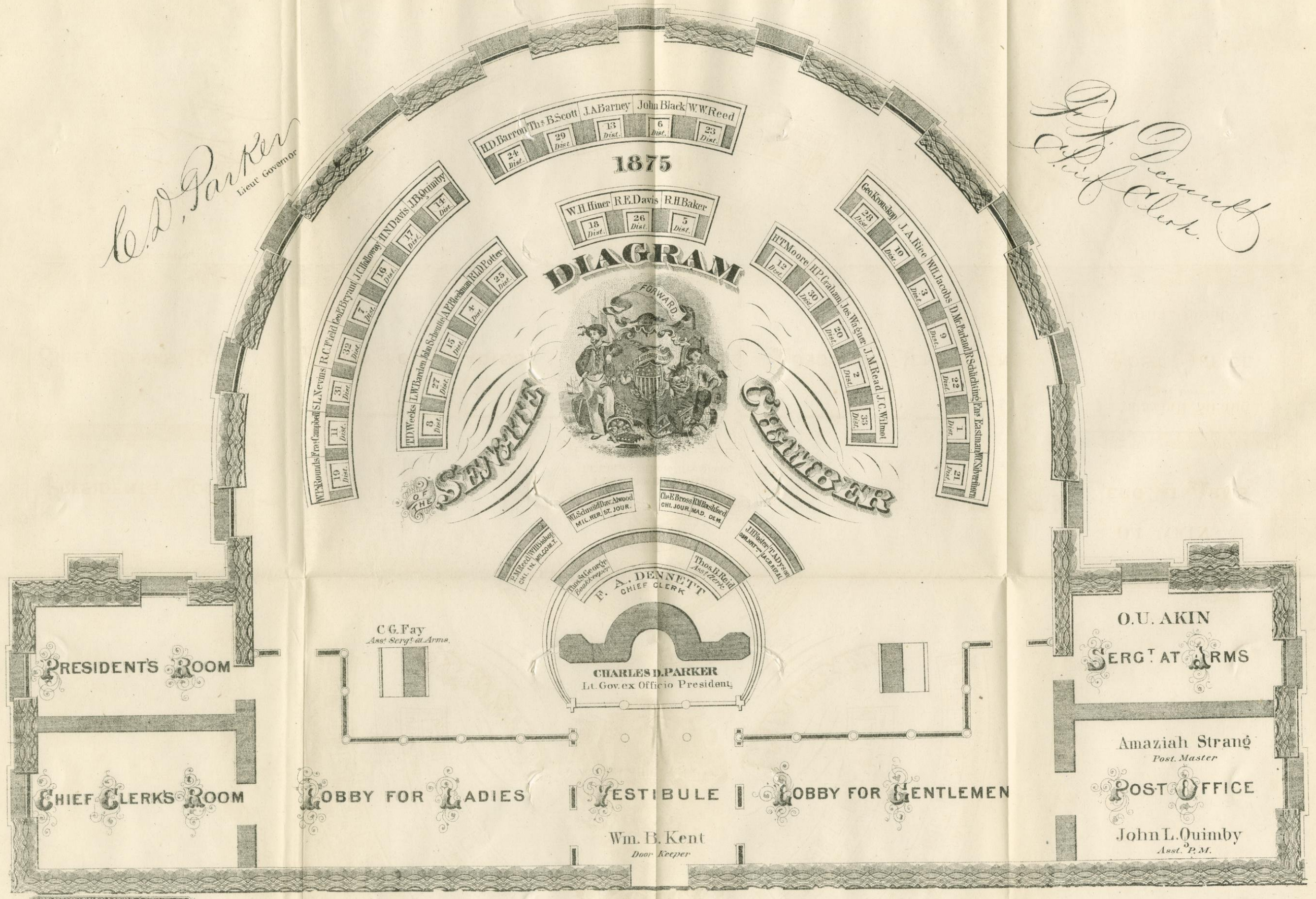


WISCONSIN 1875.

ER Putnick

C.D. Parker
Lieut. Governor

F. A. Dennett
Chief Clerk



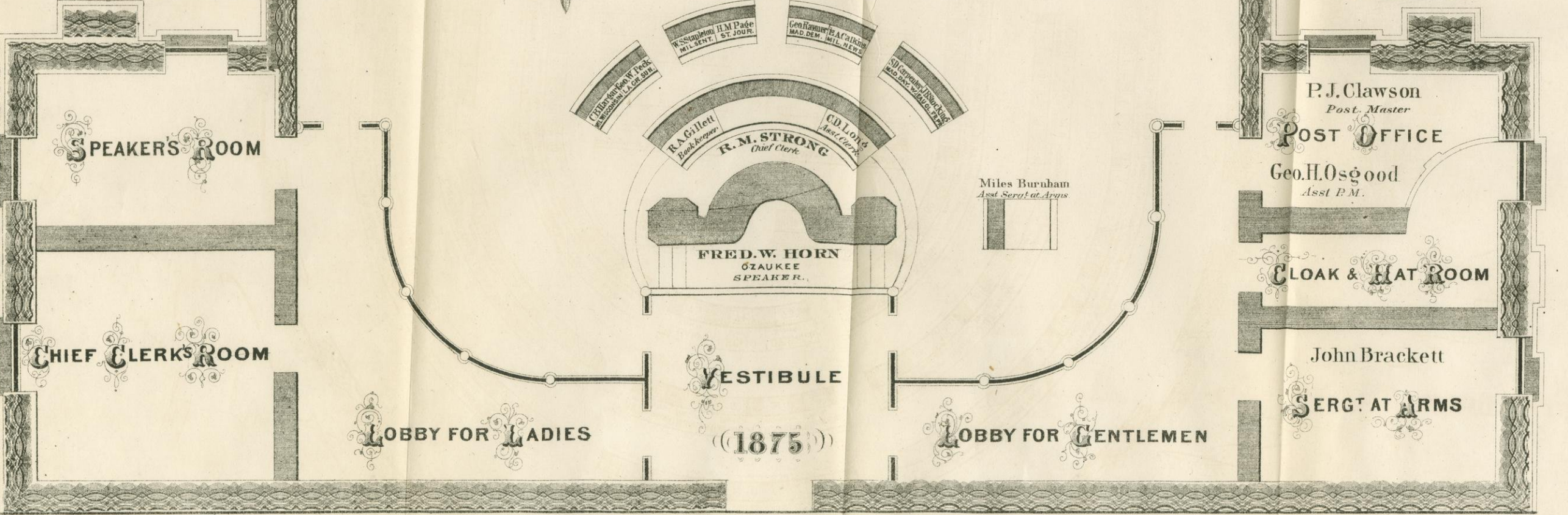
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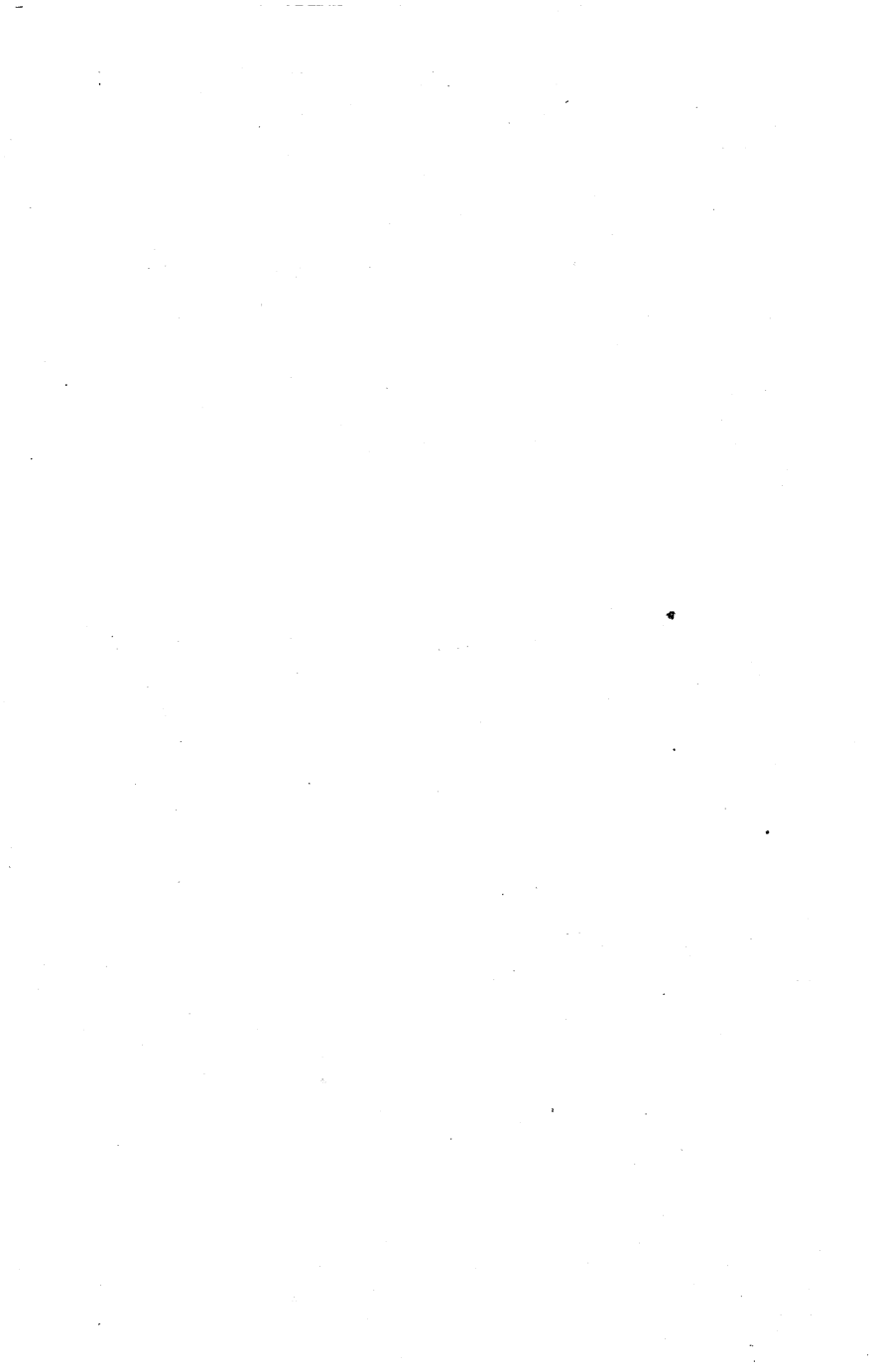
*Frederick H. Horn,
Speaker of the Assembly*

R. M. Strong, Chief Clerk



DIAGRAM OF THE Assembly Chamber







THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN:

COMPRISING

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

— ALSO —

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For 1875,

BY R. M. BASHFORD.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1875.

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1875

PREFACE.

THE LEGISLATIVE MANUAL FOR 1875, being the fourteenth annual edition, is herewith presented. The degree of perfection which other volumes had reached, left but little scope for originality either in the selection or arrangement of matter. Some changes, however, were made necessary by the action of the last Legislature, the members of which were quite unanimous in asking for a reduction in the size and expense of this publication. While not fully sharing their views in this respect, the Compiler has endeavored to carry out their wishes. The volume has been reduced in size about 150 pages, and all the engravings not required by law have been left out, except a map of the State.

The absence of any information that has hitherto been found in this volume must, to some extent, impair the value of the work. To compensate in part for these omissions, it has been the aim to perfect every department of this edition, and to substitute summary for more elaborate statements. The annals of the Legislature and the history of State institutions have been omitted, and the financial statistics have been considerably abridged by leaving out the abstract from assessment rolls, which is published as an appendix to the Secretary of State's report. The list of Territorial and State officers has been completed by inserting the Secretaries, Attorney Generals and Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. In place of the annals, a full list of the officers of the Legislature appears. Governments of the world have been inserted, and also the governors of the several States, the time of holding State elections and of the meeting of State Legislatures. It was also the intention to include in this volume a brief history of the legislation of 1874, embracing appropriation bills and other important measures, with the votes upon them, but the work rapidly grew beyond the prescribed limits, and the design was therefore abandoned.

The information herein contained is made up from public records and official sources, and may be relied upon as reasonably accurate. It would be strange if, in the collection of so many names and the combination of so many figures, some errors should not creep in, but they have been so carefully guarded against that the value of the work cannot be seriously impaired by any inaccuracies that may appear. The biographical sketches have been printed in a little different style, which, with other changes, will not, it is hoped, render this volume less acceptable to members of the Legislature, or to their constituents.

R. M. B.

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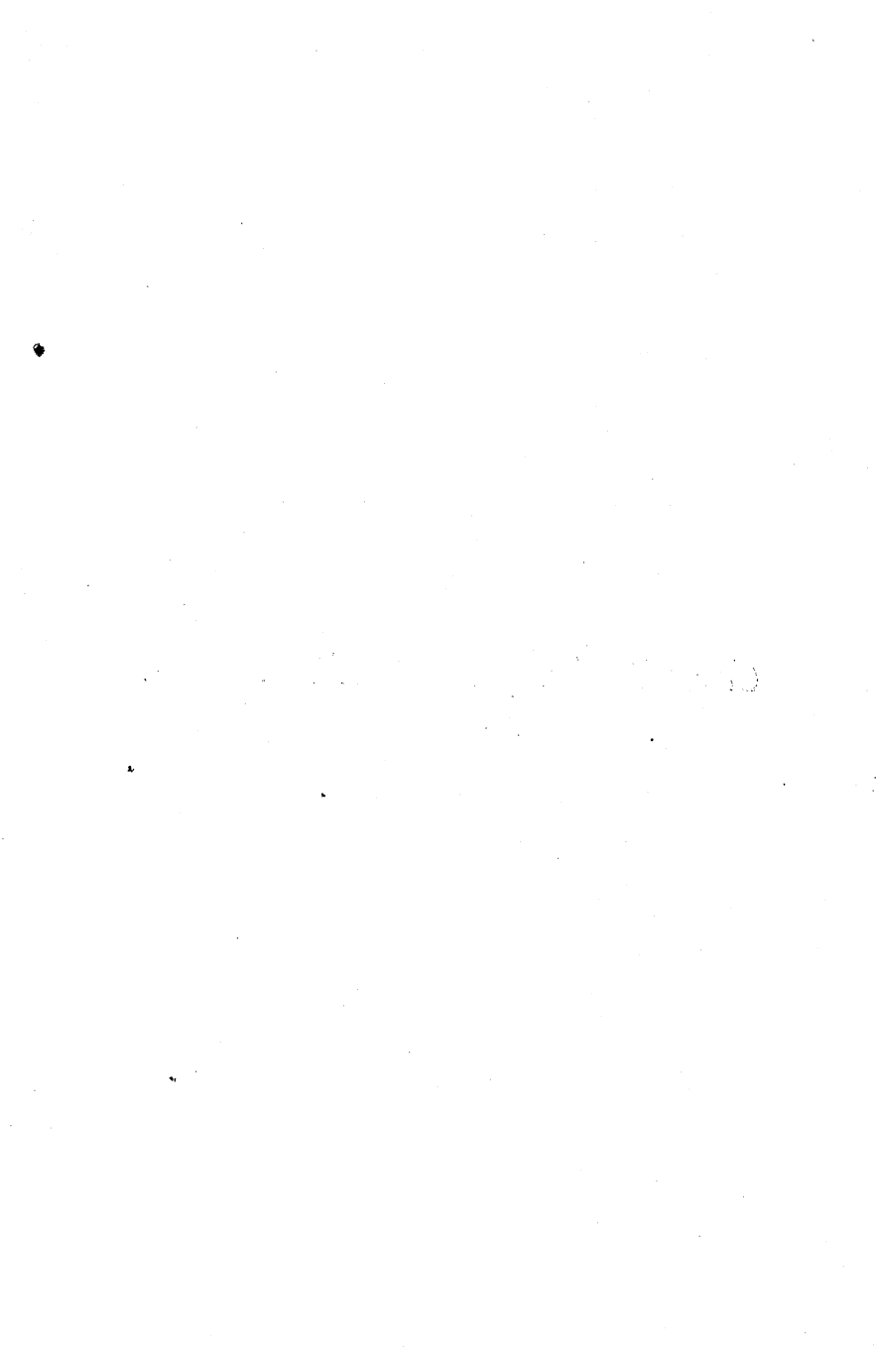
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CONSTITUTION.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WM. BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SRAIGHT,
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 began and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.]

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

Constitution of Wisconsin.

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CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

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

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

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

* Not assented to by Congress.

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

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

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

SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of 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 interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

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

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

CALUMET—

G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.

COLUMBIA—

JAMES T. LEWIS.

CRAWFORD—

DANIEL G. FENTON.

DANE—

WILLIAM H. FOX,
CHARLES M. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DODGE—

STODDARD JUDD,
CHARLES H. LARRABEE,
SAMUEL W. LYMAN.

FOND DU LAC—

SAMUEL W. BEALL,
WARREN CHASE.

GRANT—

ORSAMUS COLE,
GEORGE W. LAKIN,
ALEXANDER D. RAMSAY,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.

GREEN—

JAMES BIGGS.

IOWA—

CHARLES BISHOP,
STEPHEN P. HOLLENBECK
JOSEPH WARD.

JEFFERSON—

JONAS FOLTS,
MILO JONES,
THEODORE PRENTISS,
ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL.

LA FAYETTE—

CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.

MILWAUKEE—

JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,

MILWAUKEE—(continued.)

RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ SCHÖEFFLER.

PORTAGE—

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY.

RACINE—

ALBERT G. COLE,
STEPHEN A. DAVENPORT,
ANDREW B. JACKSON,
FREDERICK S. LOVELL,
SAMUEL R. McCLELLAN,
JAMES D. REYMERT,
HORACE T. SANDERS,
THEODORE SECOR.

ROCK—

ALMERIN M. CARTER,
JOSEPH COLLEY,
PAUL CRANDALL,
EZRA A. FOOT,
LOUIS P. HARVEY,
EDWARD V. WHITON.

SHEBOYGAN—

SILAS STEADMAN,

WALWORTH—

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,
GEORGE GALE,
JAMES HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS C. KINNE,
HOLLIS LATHAM,
EZRA A. MULFORD.

WASHINGTON—

JAMES FAGAN,
PATRICK PENTONY,
HARVEY G. TURNER.

WAUKESHA—

SQUIRE S. CASE,
ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
PETER D. GIFFORD,
ELEAZER ROOT,
GEORGE SCAGEL.

WINNEBAGO—

HARRISON REED.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

Proposed Amendments.

ARTICLE IV.

[Amendment proposed by the Legislature of 1874.]

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That section four of article four of the constitution of this state be amended so as to read as follows; Section 4. The members of assembly shall be chosen biennially 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 to be in as compact form as practicable.

That section five of article four of the constitution of this state be amended so as to read as follows: 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 chosen next after the adoption of this amendment, shall go out of office at the expiration of the third year, and all senators shall thereafter be chosen for a term of four years.

That section eleven of article four of the constitution of this state be amended so as to read as follows: 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.

That section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of this state be amended so as to read as follows: Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350), 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. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

MANUAL
OF
Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

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

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

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* *Str.*, 989.

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

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

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'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.*, 1631; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| STATES. | 1787 ¹ | 1790 ² | 1800 ³ | 1810 ⁴ | 1820 ⁵ | 1830 ⁶ | 1840 ⁷ | 1850 ⁸ | 1860 ⁹ | 1870 ¹⁰ |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ¹¹ Maine..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Vermont..... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New York..... | 6 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 38 | 31 | 33 |
| New Jersey..... | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 27 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| ¹² Virginia..... | 10 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 9 |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Georgia..... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Kentucky..... | ... | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| ¹³ Tennessee..... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| ¹⁴ Ohio..... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| ¹⁵ Louisiana..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ¹⁶ Indiana..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| ¹⁷ Mississippi..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| ¹⁸ Illinois..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| ¹⁹ Alabama..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| ²⁰ Missouri..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| ²¹ Michigan..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| ²² Arkansas..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ²³ Florida..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| ²⁴ Iowa..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 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 98,702, seventh census.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|
| 14 | do | do | April 30, 1802, with one | do |
| 15 | do | do | April 8, 1812, with one | do |
| 16 | do | do | Dec. 11, 1816, with three | do |
| 17 | do | do | Dec. 10, 1817, with one | do |
| 18 | do | do | Dec. 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, 1853, with two | do |
| 29 | do | do | Feb. 14, 1859, with one | do |
| 30 | do | do | Jan. 29, 1861, with one | do |

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week, without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for 14 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, c, 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.

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.

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

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 meas-
ures 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 com-
mittee 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 con-
firmed 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 sub-
stitution 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 committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *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*, 232.

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*, 323; 5 *Grey*, 332; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280;) or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, (3 *Grey*, 419;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 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 outweighing their inconveniences.]

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

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

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

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 232; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakeu*, 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 226.

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 23, 23; *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..... | } | In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place. |
| commit..... | | |
| amend..... | | |
| 2. Postpone and previous question..... | } | |
| commit..... | | |
| amend..... | | |
| 3. Commit and previous question..... | } | |
| postpone..... | | |
| amend..... | | |
| 4. Amend and previous question..... | } | |
| postpone..... | | |
| commit..... | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 83, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are 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 coherent.

In Senate, January 25, 1793, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 123; 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 "pre-
amble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc., the 2d section enacts," etc.

[But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the 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. *El-synge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|
| To committee of the whole..... | .. | Noes. | |
| To select committee..... | .. | Ayes. | |
| Report of bill to lie on table | .. | Noes. | |
| Be now <i>read</i> | | Ayes. | |
| Be taken into consideration three months hence..... | | | 30, P. J. 251 |
| Amendments to be read a second time | .. | Noes. | |
| Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time..... | | Ayes. | |
| For receiving a clause..... | | | 334 |
| With amendments be engrossed..... | | | 395 |
| That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time..... | .. | Noes. | 398 |
| Receive a rider..... | | | |
| Pass | | | 260 |
| Be printed..... | | Ayes. | 259 |
| Committees. That A take the chair..... | | | |
| To agree to the whole or any part of report..... | | | |
| That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee..... | | | |
| Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee..... | | Noes. | 291 |
| That he issue warrant for new writ..... | | | |
| Member. That none be absent without leave..... | | | |
| Witness. That he be further examined..... | .. | Ayes. | 344 |
| Previous question..... | .. | Noes. | |
| Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum | | | |
| Amendments. That words stand part of..... | | Ayes. | |
| Lords. That their amendment be read a second time..... | .. | Noes. | |
| Messenger be received..... | | | |
| Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock..... | | Ayes. | |
| If after 2 o'clock..... | .. | Noes. | |
| Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock... | .. | Ayes. | |
| If after 4 o'clock..... | .. | Noes. | |
| Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution)..... | .. | Ayes. | |
| Over the 30th of January | .. | Noes | |
| For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. .. | Ayes. | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 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 preemptorily, 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 30 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

†This rule now fixes the limitation.

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

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

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 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 necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

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

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

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to the amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment 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.*, 290, 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*, 123, 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. *Id.*

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Id.* 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Id.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

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

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. 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.*, 166-171. 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. *Fosl.*, 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.

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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 them 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 sometimes by his Private Secretary, and sometimes by the Clerk of one of the Houses.

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

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

Drawing of Seats.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

Each Member of the 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. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

The Speaker of the Assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation allowed to other members of the Legislature for his services as Speaker of the Assembly; but in case of an extra session no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Chap. 59, General Laws 1868.*

It is customary to pay the mileage of members both ways, at the commencement of the session, upon the certificate of the Speaker and Clerk, as to the proper sum to which each member is entitled.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the Legislature as follows: to the Chief Clerks, each six dollars; to the Assistant Clerks, Book-keepers and Sergeant-at-Arms, each five dollars; to all other Clerks, Clerks of Standing Committees, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmasters, each four dollars; to the Assistant Postmasters, Door-Keepers, Firemen, Porters, Gallery Attendants and Night Watchmen, each three dollars and fifty cents; to all Messengers, each two dollars. *Chapter 46, General Laws, 1870.*

Duties of Officers.

SPEAKER.—The duties of this officer are generally as follows:

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 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 the 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.

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 members and officers and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

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

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all 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.

A more detailed description of the labors connected with the clerkship will be found under the next head.

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:

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same being 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; and interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

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

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He

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

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

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and 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 DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

1. To be in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., every day, (Sundays excepted), whether the Assembly is in session or not.

2. To receive the journals and printed bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arrange them in order on the file of each member.

3. Not to leave the Assembly Chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the Speaker or Clerk.

4. During the morning hour to take the positions assigned to them by the Clerk, and, standing up, so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several members to the Clerk, when presented.

5. After the expiration of the morning hour, when not engaged in filing bills, etc., for the members they have in charge, to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any member requiring it.

6. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missiles, to move lightly across the Assembly Chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the Assembly.

Stationery.

The Superintendent of Public Property furnishes to each member of the Assembly, and to the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., etc., for which a receipt must be given.

Whatever else a member or officer desires, must be ordered, in writing, of the Superintendent, who charges the order to the person making it, and reports the same, when required, either to the Governor or Legislature. But under the law of 1859, as amended in 1865, no member can order more stationery than will amount to \$30.

Newspapers.

The Secretary of State, at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by Chapter 16, General Laws, 1861, which is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Members of the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk and

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

"SECTION 2. Members of the Legislature, and the officers named in the preceding section, shall each leave with the Secretary of State a list of such papers as he desires to have ordered in his behalf; and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to order the papers named in such lists, to be sent to the members or officers desiring the same, to the amount named in the first section."

Post Office Arrangements.

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

It is the custom for members to prepay all their mail matter, with postage stamps, which the Assembly orders, from time to time, by resolution, from the Superintendent.

Process of Passing Bills.

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

A member having prepared a bill and indorsed the title thereof, together with his name, upon the back of it, rises to his feet, at such time as the introduction of bills is in order, and says:

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

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

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

Bills in the general file are considered in Committee of the Whole in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Senate concurs, the bill is sent to the Enrolling Clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *Committee on Enrolled Bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the Assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the Chief Clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the Chief Clerk as having originated in the Assembly, (for the information of the Governor, in case he vetoes it,) then it is signed by the Speaker, and taken with a message to the Senate, desiring the signature of the President of the Senate thereto. The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly signed, to the Governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the House. The Governor, if he approves the bill, informs the House in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the Secretary of State.

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

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

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the recommendation of the

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

“Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?”

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

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

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

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

“I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled ‘a bill to —.’”

If this motion prevails, which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the member who desires the immediate passage of the bill may at once move that the bill do pass; and if passed, it will go at once to the Senate.

Committee of the Whole.

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

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

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That the committee rise and report."

Which being analogous to a motion to adjourn, is not debatable. The Chairman states the matter as follows:

"It is moved that the committee do now rise and report [*or otherwise, as the case may be.*]

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report], say aye; those of a 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 offer, 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 Speaker, 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 —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill:

"To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars."

Titles should be written inside the bill, and indorsed upon the outside, as follows:

| |
|---|
| <p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A Bill to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p> |
|---|

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

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

Res. No. —, A.

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

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

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

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

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

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from ———;" or,
 "to a select committee."

Or, if the committee report by bill:

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

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

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

Investigations.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

"To ———: You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———. on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ——— at the room of said committee ———, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ———. at the hour of ——— in the ——— noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

"Hereof fail not, under penalty in such case made and provided.

"Given at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest:

———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

In case of a refusal to appear, or a refusal to testify, the following form of certificate may be used:

"To Hon. ———, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and

affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

"I further certify that said ——— has failed to appear before said committee according to the exigency or mandate of said writ or subpœna.

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock P. M.

—————."

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 subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

"*Int. 1.*—Why did you not appear before the *joint* investigating committee, as required by the mandate of the subpoena served upon you the — inst?"

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of ——— to answer the questions put to him by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, on the — instant, and which questions were certified to the House by ———, Chairman of said committee; and are now in writing, on file with the Chief Clerk of the House, be, and the same is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

"Why did you not answer the question put or propounded to you on the — instant, by a member of the *joint* investigating committee, of which ——— is Chairman?"

In case the answer is satisfactory, the offender is discharged; if otherwise, he is punished by reprimand, fine or imprisonment, or both; but such imprisonment cannot extend beyond the session of the Legislature.

The report of a Committee on Investigation should consist of three parts:

1. The testimony taken;
2. A statement of the facts proven thereby, or conclusions derived therefrom;
3. Resolutions, or a bill providing for the action which the committee deem proper to be taken in the premises.

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred." *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.*

"One from each Assembly District." *Chapter 156, General Laws 1871—*
(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 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 page 154.)

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 page 154.)

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 page 154.)

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 page 154.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 154.)

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

"Two-thirds of the members present." *Rule 93, A.*

(See table on page 154.)

To bring in a bill which has been rejected by the Senate—(at least 67.)

"Two-thirds of the House." *Joint Rule 5.*

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 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 members 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 members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

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

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3.—The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the Chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—In the absence or inability of the President, except as provided in rule three, the Senate shall appoint a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate for the time being.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the members as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs,

warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

7.—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 members and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8.—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 of 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.

9.—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 members 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 members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10.—No member 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.

11.—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 conclusion 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.

12.—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 proceed-

ings, 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.

13.—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 they may assign to 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 the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

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

[The committees on the Judiciary and Railroads shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each.]

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On the Judiciary. | 11. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 2. On Finance. | 12. On State Affairs. |
| 3. On State Lands. | 13. On Printing. |
| 4. On Incorporations. | 14. On Banks, Banking and Insurance. |
| 5. On Internal Improvements. | 15. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 6. On Roads, Bridges and Ferries. | 16. On Contingent Expenditures. |
| 7. On Town and County Organizations. | 17. On Public Lands. |
| 8. On Military Affairs. | 18. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 9. On Privileges and Elections. | 19. On State Prison. |
| 10. On Agriculture and Manufactures. | 20. On Railroads. |
| 21. On Federal Relations. | |

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

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from the Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.
4. *On Printing.*§—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

15.—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 Gen-

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

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1853.

eral, Senators, and ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Courts, Members 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.

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

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other Executive communications.
5. Messages from the Assembly, and amendments proposed by the Assembly to bills from the Senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the Assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
10. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

17.—When any member 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.

18.—When any member 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 member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

19.—When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

20.—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the Senate.

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

22.—No member 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 member be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

23.—Every member 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 member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of 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.

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

25.—Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President, or any member desires it.

26.—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.

27.—When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, 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.

28.—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.

29.—"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 members 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 remaining 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 once 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.

30.—It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member 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 lost shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

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

32.—In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the Senate or Assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

33.—A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first 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 member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

34.—Any three members may make a call of the Senate and require absent members 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 member 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 a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a member 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.

36.—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.

37.—All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the member or committee.

38.—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.

39.—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 TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

40.—All bills and joint resolutions requiring the approval of the Governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be acted upon by the Senate, and those originating in the Senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the Governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

41.—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 no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless 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.

42.—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.

43.—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.

44.—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.

45.—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.

46.—Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

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

ENROLLMENT.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49.—The proceedings of the Senate on Executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, and published with the proceedings of the Senate. 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.

50.—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. 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.

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

HOOR OF MEETING.

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

RULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

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

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

54.—All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, 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.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

55.—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.

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 at any time.

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 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.

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

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

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

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

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and

generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

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

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

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

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

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and seal and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF THE 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 requisite fires are kept during the appropriate season; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is opened for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other service pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and the committees on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 4. On Education. |
| 2. On Ways and Means. | 5. On Railroads, |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking, |

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|---|---|
| 7. On State Affairs. | 15. On Town and County Organiza- tion. |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections. | 16. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 9. On Incorporations. | 17. On State Lands. |
| 10. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | 18. On Mining and Smelting. |
| 11. On Lumber and Manufactures. | 19. On Medical Societies. |
| 12. On Internal Improvements. | 20. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 13. On Militia. | 21. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 14. On Agriculture. | 22. On Enrolled Bills. |

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

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; two from Senate.
2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.
3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.

4. *On Printing.*§—Three from the Assembly and two from the Senate.

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

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORT.

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

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

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

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

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

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

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

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

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858.

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 the Assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the House 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 House 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.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

85.—The final question upon the second 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 the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

86.—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.

87.—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.

88.—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 concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

89.—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 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 SENATE.

90.—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.

91.—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 while another member has the floor.

92.—Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assem

bly, 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.

93.—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.

94.—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 to 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 statute are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Five from Assembly; three from Senate.

2. *On Local Legislation.*†—Three from Assembly; two from Senate.

3. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*‡—Two from Senate and three from the Assembly.

4. *On Printing.*§—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

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

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

† See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 351.

‡ See chap. 165, general laws of 1868; as amended by chap. 109, general laws of 1872.

§ See chap. 114, sec. 22, general laws of 1858.

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.

COMMITTEE 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 committee shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, 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.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a 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 general 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 general 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.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

14.—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 than 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.

15.—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.

16.—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.

17.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

18.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first indorsed 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. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

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

Of Claims, etc.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

20.—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.

21.—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.

RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

22.—Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the Governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

Joint Convention, etc.

23.—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 Senate shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly: *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.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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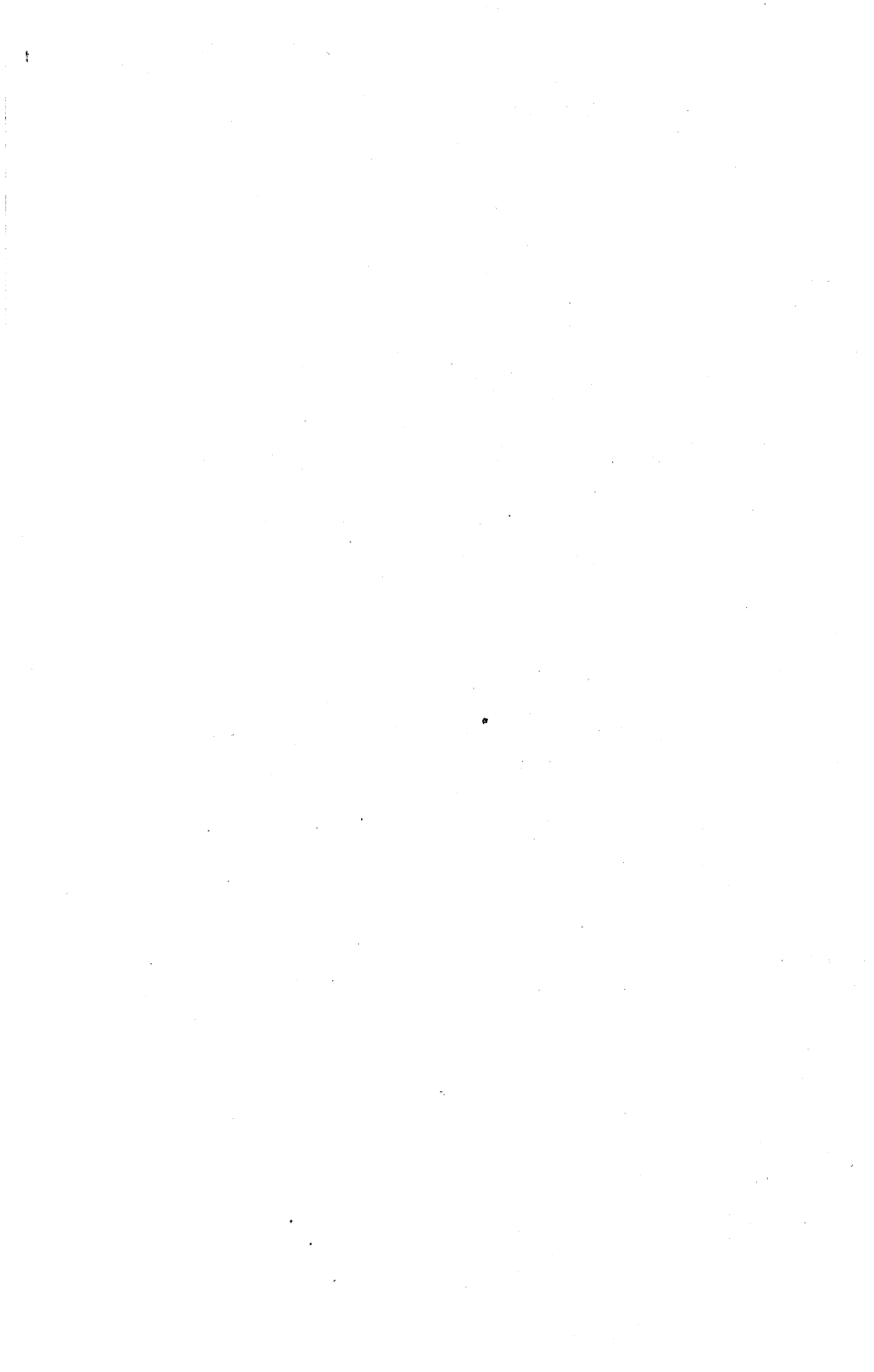
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Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.



TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

When and by whom appointed.

Governors.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| HENRY DODGE..... | appointed by Andrew Jackson | Apr. 13, 1836 |
| HENRY DODGE..... | appointed by Martin Van Buren..... | Mch. 9, 1839 |
| JAMES DUANE DOTY..... | appointed by John Tyler | Sept. 30, 1841 |
| N. P. TALMADGE..... | appointed by John Tyler | June 21, 1844 |
| HENRY DODGE..... | appointed by James K. Polk | Apr. 8, 1845 |

Secretaries.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| JOHN S. HORNER.. .. | appointed by Andrew Jackson..... | May 6, 1836 |
| WM. B. SLAUGHTER..... | appointed by Andrew Jackson..... | Feb. 16, 1837 |
| FRANCIS J. DUNN..... | appointed by Martin Van Buren..... | Feb. 18, 1841 |
| A. P. FIELD | appointed by John Tyler..... | July —, 1841 |
| G. R. C. FLOYD..... | appointed by James K. Polk..... | —, 1845 |
| JOHN CATLIN | appointed by James K. Polk..... | Feb. 24, 1846 |

Supreme Court.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| CHARLES DUNN, C. J..... | appointed by Andrew Jackson | Aug. —, 1836 |
| W. C. FRAZER, A. J..... | appointed by Andrew Jackson | July —, 1836 |
| DAVID IRVIN, A. J..... | appointed by Andrew Jackson | Sept. —, 1836 |
| ANDREW G. MILLER, A. J..... | appointed by Martin Van Buren..... | Nov. 8, 1838 |

Attorney Generals.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| HENRY S. BAIRD..... | appointed by Gov. Dodge..... | 1836 |
| H. N. WELLS | appointed by Gov. Dodge..... | 1839 |
| M. M. JACKSON..... | appointed by Gov. Doty | 1841 |
| WM. PITT LYNDE..... | appointed by Gov. Talmadge | 1845 |
| A. HYATT SMITH..... | appointed by Gov. Dodge | 1846 |

Clerks of the Court.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| JOHN CATLIN..... | appointed at December Term..... | 1836 |
| SIMEON MILLS | appointed at July Term | 1839 |
| LA FAYETTE KELLOGG | appointed at July Term | 1840 |

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

From its organization until January 1, 1875.

Governors.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| NELSON DEWEY | Lancaster..... | from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849 |
| NELSON DEWEY | Lancaster..... | from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| L. J. FARWELL | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| WM. A. BARSTOW..... | Waukesha | from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| COLES BASHFORD..... | Oshkosh..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| ALEX. W. RANDALL | Waukesha | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| ALEX. W. RANDALL | Waukesha | from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| LOUIS P. HARVEY | Shopiere..... | from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862 |
| EDWARD SALOMON..... | Milwaukee | from Apr. 20, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| JAMES T. LEWIS..... | Columbus | from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| LUCIUS FAIRCHILD | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| LUCIUS FAIRCHILD | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| LUCIUS FAIRCHILD | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| C. C. WASHBURN | La Crosse | from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| WM. R. TAYLOR | Cottage Grove .. | from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875 |

Lieutenant Governors.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| JOHN E. HOLMES..... | Jefferson | from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849 |
| SAMUEL W. BEALL | Taycheedah | from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| TIMOTHY BURNS | La Crosse..... | from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| JAMES T. LEWIS..... | Columbus | from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| ARTHUR MCARTHUR | Milwaukee | from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| E. D. CAMPBELL | La Crosse | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| BETTLER G. NOBLE..... | Whitewater | from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| EDWARD SALOMON | Milwaukee | from Jan. 1, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862 |
| GERRY W. HAZELTON* .. | Columbus | from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 26, 1862 |
| WYMAN SPOONER*..... | Elkhorn | from Jan. 14, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| WYMAN SPOONER..... | Elkhorn | from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| WYMAN SPOONER..... | Elkhorn | from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| WYMAN SPOONER..... | Elkhorn | from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| THAD. C. POUND..... | Chippewa Falls .. | from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| MILTON H. PETTIT | Kenosha | from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873 |
| CHARLES D. PARKER.... | Pleasant Valley .. | from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875 |

Secretaries of State.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| THOS. McHUGH..... | Delavan | from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849 |
| WM. A. BARSTOW | Waukesha | from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| CHAS. D. ROBINSON..... | Green Bay..... | from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| ALEX. T. GRAY..... | Janesville | from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| DAVID W. JONES..... | Belmont..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| DAVID W. JONES..... | Belmont..... | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| LOUIS P. HARVEY..... | Shopiere..... | from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| JAMES T. LEWIS..... | Columbus | from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| LUCIUS FAIRCHILD..... | Madison | from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| THOS. S. ALLEN..... | Mineral Point .. | from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| THOS. S. ALLEN..... | Mineral Point .. | from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| LLYWELYN BREESE | Portage..... | from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| LLYWELYN BREESE | Portage..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| PETER DOYLE..... | Prairie du Chien | from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875 |

*Ex officio, as President of the Senate.

State Treasurers.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| J. C. FAIRCHILD..... | Madison..... | from June 5, 1848, | to Dec. 31, 1848 |
| J. C. FAIRCHILD..... | Madison..... | from Jan. 1, 1850, | to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| E. H. JANSSEN..... | Cedarburg..... | from Jan. 1, 1852, | to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| E. H. JANSSEN..... | Cedarburg..... | from Jan. 1, 1854, | to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| CHAS. KUEHN..... | Manitowoc..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, | to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| S. D. HASTINGS..... | Trempealeau .. | from Jan. 1, 1858, | to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| S. D. HASTINGS..... | Trempealeau .. | from Jan. 1, 1860, | to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| S. D. HASTINGS..... | Trempealeau .. | from Jan. 1, 1862, | to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| S. D. HASTINGS..... | Trempealeau .. | from Jan. 1, 1864, | to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| WM. E. SMITH..... | Fox Lake..... | from Jan. 1, 1866, | to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| WM. E. SMITH..... | Fox Lake..... | from Jan. 1, 1868, | to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| HENRY BELZ..... | Manitowoc..... | from Jan. 1, 1870, | to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| HENRY BETZ..... | Manitowoc..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, | to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| FERDINAND KUEHN..... | Milwaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1874, | to Dec. 31, 1875 |

Attorneys General.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| JAMES S. BROWN..... | Milwaukee..... | from June 5, 1848, | to Dec. 31, 1849 |
| S. PARK COON..... | Milwaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1850, | to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| E. ESTABROOK..... | Geneva..... | from Jan. 1, 1852, | to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| GEO. B. SMITH..... | Madison..... | from Jan. 1, 1854, | to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| WM. R. SMITH..... | Mineral Point.. | from Jan. 1, 1856, | to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| GABRIEL BOUCK..... | Oshkosh..... | from Jan. 1, 1858, | to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| JAMES H. HOWE..... | Green Bay..... | from Jan. 1, 1860, | to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| JAMES H. HOWE..... | Green Bay..... | from Jan. 1, 1862, | to Oct. 7, 1862 |
| WINFIELD SMITH..... | Milwaukee..... | from Oct. 8, 1862, | to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| WINFIELD SMITH..... | Milwaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1864, | to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| CHAS. R. GILL..... | Watertown..... | from Jan. 1, 1866, | to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| CHAS. R. GILL..... | Watertown..... | from Jan. 1, 1868, | to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| STEPHEN S. BARLOW..... | Dellona..... | from Jan. 1, 1870, | to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| STEPHEN S. BARLOW..... | Baraboo..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, | to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| A SCOTT SLOAN..... | Beaver Dam..... | from Jan. 1, 1874, | to Dec. 31, 1875 |

State Superintendents.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ELEAZER ROOT..... | Waukesha..... | from June 5, 1848, | to Dec. 31, 1851 |
| AZEL P. LADD..... | Shullsburg..... | from Jan. 1, 1852, | to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| H. A. WRIGHT..... | Pra'ire du Chien | from Jan. 1, 1854, | to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| A. C. BARRY..... | Racine..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, | to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| LYMAN C. DRAPER..... | Madison..... | from Jan. 1, 1858, | to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| JOSIAH L. PICKARD..... | Platteville..... | from Jan. 1, 1860, | to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| JOSIAH L. PICKARD..... | Platteville..... | from Jan. 1, 1862, | to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| JOSIAH L. PICKARD..... | Platteville..... | from Jan. 1, 1864, | to Sep. 30, 1864 |
| JOHN G. McMYNN..... | Racine..... | from Oct. 1, 1864, | to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| JOHN G. McMYNN..... | Racine..... | from Jan. 1, 1866, | to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| A. J. CRAIG..... | Madison..... | from Jan. 1, 1868, | to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| A. J. CRAIG..... | Madison..... | from Jan. 1, 1870, | to July 3, 1870 |
| SAMUEL FALLOWS..... | Milwaukee..... | from July 1, 1870, | to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| SAMUEL FALLOWS..... | Milwaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, | to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| EDWARD SEARING..... | Milton..... | from Jan. 1, 1874, | to Dec. 31, 1875 |

Bank Comptrollers.

[Office abolished December 31, 1869.]

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| JAS. S. BAKER..... | Green Bay..... | from Nov. 20, 1852, | to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| WM. M. DENNIS..... | Watertown..... | from Jan. 1, 1854, | to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| WM. M. DENNIS..... | Watertown..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, | to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| JOEL C. SQUIRES..... | Mineral Point.. | from Jan. 1, 1858, | to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| G. VAN STEENWYK..... | Kilbourn City.. | from Jan. 1, 1860, | to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| WM. H. RAMSEY..... | Ozaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1862, | to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| WM. H. RAMSEY..... | Ozaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1864, | to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| JEREMIAH M. RUSK..... | Viroqua..... | from Jan. 1, 1866, | to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| JEREMIAH M. RUSK..... | Viroqua..... | from Jan. 1, 1868, | to Dec. 31, 1869 |

State Prison Commissioners.

[Office abolished December 31, 1873.]

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| JOHN TAYLOR..... | Waupun..... | from Mar. 28, 1853, to Apr. 2, 1853 |
| HENRY BROWN..... | Fond du Lac.... | from Apr. 2, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853 |
| A. W. STARKS..... | Baraboo..... | from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1855 |
| ED. MCGARRY..... | Milwaukee..... | from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857 |
| E. M. MCGRAW..... | Sheboygan..... | from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1859 |
| HANS C. HEG..... | Racine..... | from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1861 |
| ALEX P. HODGES..... | Oshkosh..... | from Jan. 1, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863 |
| HENRY CORDIER..... | Waupun..... | from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865 |
| HENRY CORDIER..... | Waupun..... | from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867 |
| HENRY CORDIER..... | Waupun..... | from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1869 |
| GEORGE F. WHEELER.... | Springvale..... | from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| GEORGE F. WHEELER.... | Springvale..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873 |

State Commissioners of Immigration.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| OLE C. JOHNSON..... | Beloit..... | from Apr. 3, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871 |
| OLE C. JOHNSON..... | Beloit..... | from Jan. 1, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873 |
| MARTIN J. ARGARD..... | Eau Claire..... | from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875 |

Judges of Supreme Court.

[Supreme court was not separately organized until 1852, previous to which the judges of the circuit courts were ex officio judges of the supreme court.]

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| EDWARD V. WHITON.... | 1st circuit..... | Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| LEVI HUBBELL..... | 2nd circuit..... | Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| CHAS. H. LARABEE..... | 3rd circuit..... | Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| ALEX. W. STOW..... | 4th circuit..... | Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| MORTIMER M. JACKSON.. | 5th circuit..... | Aug. 7, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| TIM. O. HOWE..... | 4th circuit..... | Sep. 30, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1852 |
| WIRAM KNOWLTON..... | 6th circuit..... | July 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1852 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| EDWARD V. WHITON, C. J..... | June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1857 |
| SAM'L CRAWFORD, A. J..... | June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1855 |
| ABRAHAM D. SMITH, A. J..... | June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1859 |
| ORSAMUS COLE, A. J..... | June 1, 1855, to May 31, 1861 |
| EDWARD V. WHITON, C. J..... | June 1, 1857, to Apr. 12, 1859 |
| BYRON PAINE, A. J..... | June 1, 1859, to Nov. 14, 1864 |
| LUTHER S. DIXON, C. J..... | Apr. 19, 1859, to Apr. 31, 1860 |
| LUTHER S. DIXON, C. J..... | June 1, 1860, to May 31, 1863 |
| ORSAMUS COLE, A. J..... | June 1, 1861, to May 31, 1867 |
| JASON DOWNER, A. J..... | Nov. 15, 1864, to May 31, 1865 |
| JASON DOWNER, A. J..... | June 1, 1865, to Aug. 5, 1867 |
| ORSAMUS COLE, A. J..... | June 1, 1867, to May 31, 1873 |
| BYRON PAINE, A. J..... | Aug. 6, 1867, to May 31, 1868 |
| LUTHER S. DIXON, C. J..... | June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1869 |
| BYRON PAINE, A. J..... | June 1, 1865, to Jan. 13, 1871 |
| LUTHER S. DIXON, C. J..... | June 1, 1869, to June 16, 1874 |
| WM. PENN LYON, A. J..... | Jan. 20, 1871, to May 31, 1871 |
| WM. PENN LYON, A. J..... | June 1, 1871, to May 31, 1877 |
| ORSAMUS COLE, A. J..... | June 1, 1873, to May 31, 1879 |
| EDWARD G. RYAN, C. J..... | June 17, 1874, to May 31, 1875 |

Clerks of Supreme Court.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| J. R. Brigham, | appointed Jan. Term, 1840 |
| S. W. Beall, | appointed December 12, 1851 |
| La Fayette Kellogg, | appointed June 1, 1863 |

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS,

From Organization of the Territory.

Presidents of the Territorial Council.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Henry S. Baird | Oct. 27, 1836 | Moses M. Strong | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| Arthur B. Ingraham.... | Nov. 7, 1837 | Morgan L. Martin | Mar. 20, 1843 |
| Arthur B. Ingraham.... | June 11, 1838 | Marshall M. Strong.... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| William Bullen..... | Nov. 23, 1838 | Moses M. Strong..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| James Collins..... | Jan. 22, 1839 | Nelson Dewey..... | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| Wm. A. Prentiss..... | Aug. 4, 1840 | Mason C. Darling | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| James Maxwell..... | Dec. 8, 1840 | H. N. Wells | Oct. 18, 1847 |
| James Collins | Dec. 15, 1841 | H. N. Wells | Feb. 8, 1848 |

Secretaries of the Territorial Council.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Edward McSherry..... | Oct. 27, 1836 | John P. Sheldon | Mar. 31, 1843 |
| George Beatty | Nov. 7, 1837 | Ben. C. Eastman | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| George Beatty | June 11, 1838 | Ben. C. Eastman | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| George Beatty | Nov. 23, 1838 | Ben. C. Eastman | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| George Beatty | Jan. 22, 1839 | Thos. McHugh | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| George Beatty | Dec. 8, 1840 | Thos. McHugh | Oct. 19, 1847 |
| George Beatty | Dec. 10, 1841 | Thos. McHugh | Feb. 8, 1848 |
| John V. Ingersoll | Dec. 17, 1842 | | |

Sergeants-at-Arms of the Territorial Council.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| William Henry..... | Oct. 27, 1836 | Charles E. Brown | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| Levi Sterling..... | Nov. 7, 1837 | G. C. S. Vail | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| George W. Harris..... | June 11, 1838 | Charles H. Larkin..... | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| Stephen N. Ives..... | Nov. 23, 1838 | Joseph Brisbois..... | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| Stephen N. Ives..... | Jan. 23, 1839 | John Bevins..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| Miles M. Vineyard | Dec. 8, 1840 | Edward P. Lockhart .. | Oct. 19, 1847 |
| Ebenezer Childs | Dec. 11, 1841 | Edward P. Lockhart .. | Feb. 7, 1848 |

Chief Clerks of the Senate.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Wm. R. Smith | Jan. 10, 1849 | J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 8, 1862 |
| Wm. R. Smith | Jan. 9, 1850 | J. H. Warren..... | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| Wm. Hull | Jan. 8, 1851 | F. M. Stewart | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| John K. Williams..... | Jan. 14, 1852 | F. M. Stewart | Jan. 13, 1864 |
| John K. Williams..... | Jan. 12, 1853 | F. M. Stewart | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Samuel G. Bugh..... | Jan. 11, 1854 | F. M. Stewart | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| Samuel G. Bugh..... | Jan. 10, 1855 | L. B. Hills | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Kyron Paine | Jan. 10, 1856 | L. B. Hills | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| Wm. H. Brisbane..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | L. B. Hills | Jan. 13, 1869 |
| J. L. V. Thomas..... | Jan. 14, 1858 | L. B. Hills | Jan. 12, 1870 |
| Hiram Bowen | Jan. 13, 1859 | O. R. Smith | Jan. 11, 1871 |
| J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 11, 1860 | J. H. Waggoner..... | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| J. H. Warren..... | Jan. 9, 1861 | J. H. Waggoner..... | Jan. 8, 1873 |
| J. H. Warren..... | May 16, 1861 | J. H. Waggoner..... | Jan. 14, 1874 |

Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| F. W. Shollner | Jan. 9, 1840 | R. U. Caswell | Jan. 8, 1862 |
| James Banrahan | Jan. 10, 1850 | B. U. Caswell | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| E. D. Masters | Jan. 8, 1851 | Luther Basford | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Patrick Cosgrove | Jan. 14, 1852 | Nelson Williams | Jan. 13, 1864 |
| Thomas Hood | Jan. 12, 1853 | Nelson Williams | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| J. M. Sherwood | Jan. 11, 1854 | Nelson Williams | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| W. H. Gleason | Jan. 11, 1855 | Asa Kinney | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Joseph Baker | Jan. 11, 1856 | W. H. Hamilton | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| Alanson Filer | Jan. 15, 1857 | W. H. Hamilton | Jan. 13, 1869 |
| N. L. Stout | Jan. 14, 1858 | E. M. Rogers | Jan. 12, 1870 |
| Asa Kinney | Jan. 13, 1859 | W. W. Baker | Jan. 11, 1871 |
| Asa Kinney | Jan. 21, 1860 | W. D. Hoard | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| J. A. Hadley | Jan. 9, 1861 | Albert Emonson | Jan. 8, 1873 |
| J. A. Hadley | May 15, 1861 | O. U. Akin | Jan. 14, 1874 |

Speakers of the Assembly.

TERRITORY.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Peter Hill Engle | Oct. 26, 1836 | David Newland | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| Isaac Leffler | Nov. 10, 1837 | Albert G. Ellis | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| John W. Blackstone | Nov. 29, 1838 | George H. Walker | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| Lucius I. Barber | Jan. 23, 1839 | George H. Walker | Jan. 7, 1845 |
| E. V. Whiton | Dec. 5, 1839 | Mason C. Darling | Jan. 5, 1846 |
| Nelson Dewey | Aug. 4, 1840 | William Shew | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| David Newland | Dec. 8, 1840 | Timothy Burns | Feb. 7, 1848 |

STATE

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| N. E. Whitesides | June 6, 1848 | J. W. Beardsley | Jan. 9, 1862 |
| Harrison C. Hobart | Jan. 11, 1849 | Henry L. Palmer | Sept. 10, 1862 |
| Moses M. Strong | Jan. 9, 1850 | J. Allen Barber | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Frederick W. Horn | Jan. 9, 1851 | William W. Field | Jan. 14, 1864 |
| J. M. McShafter | Jan. 15, 1852 | William W. Field | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Henry L. Palmer | Jan. 13, 1853 | Henry D. Barron | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| Frederick W. Horn | Jan. 12, 1854 | Angus Cameron | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| Charles C. Sholes | Jan. 10, 1855 | A. M. Thompson | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| William Hull | Jan. 10, 1856 | A. M. Thompson | Jan. 13, 1869 |
| Wyman Spooner | Jan. 15, 1857 | J. M. Bingham | Jan. 12, 1870 |
| Fred. S. Lovell | Jan. 13, 1858 | Wm. E. Smith | Jan. 11, 1871 |
| William P. Lyon | Jan. 12, 1859 | Daniel Hall | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| William P. Lyon | Jan. 11, 1860 | Henry D. Barron | Jan. 8, 1873 |
| Amasa Cobb | Jan. 9, 1861 | Gabe Bouck | Jan. 14, 1874 |
| Amasa Cobb | May 15, 1861 | | |

Clerks of the Assembly.

TERRITORY.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Warren Lewis | Oct. 26, 1836 | John Catlin | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| John Catlin | Nov. 7, 1837 | John Catlin | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| John Catlin | Nov. 29, 1838 | John Catlin | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| John Catlin | Jan. 22, 1839 | LaFayette Kellogg | Jan. 8, 1845 |
| John Catlin | Dec. 3, 1839 | LaFayette Kellogg | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| John Catlin | Aug. 4, 1840 | LaFayette Kellogg | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| John Catlin | Dec. 8, 1840 | LaFayette Kellogg | Feb. 8, 1848 |

STATE.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Daniel Noble Johnson | June 6, 1848 | Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 15, 1852 |
| Robert L. Ream | Jan. 11, 1849 | Thomas McHugh | Jan. 13, 1853 |
| Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 9, 1850 | Thomas McHugh | Jan. 12, 1854 |
| Alexander T. Gray | Jan. 9, 1851 | David Atwood | Jan. 10, 1855 |

STATE—*con.*

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| James Armstrong..... | Jan. 10, 1856 | John S. Dean..... | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| William C. Webb..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| L. H. D. Crane..... | Jan. 14, 1858 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| L. H. D. Crane..... | Jan. 12, 1859 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| L. H. D. Crane..... | Jan. 11, 1860 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 13, 1869 |
| L. H. D. Crane..... | Jan. 9, 1861 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 12, 1870 |
| L. H. D. Crane..... | May 15, 1861 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 11, 1871 |
| John S. Dean..... | Jan. 9, 1862 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| John S. Dean..... | Sept. 10, 1862 | E. W. Young..... | Jan. 8, 1873 |
| John S. Dean..... | Jan. 14, 1863 | Geo. W. Peck..... | Jan. 14, 1874 |
| John S. Dean..... | Jan. 14, 1864 | | |

Sergeants-at-Arms of the Assembly,

TERRITORY.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Jesse M. Harrison..... | Oct. 25, 1836 | Thomas J. Moorman... | Dec. 11, 1841 |
| William Morgan..... | Nov. 8, 1837 | Wm. S. Anderson.... | Dec. 7, 1842 |
| William Morgan..... | Nov. 29, 1838 | J. W. Trowbridge..... | Dec. 5, 1843 |
| Thomas J. Moorman.... | Jan. 23, 1839 | Chauncey Davis..... | Jan. 8, 1845 |
| James Durley..... | Dec. 3, 1839 | David Bonham..... | Jan. 6, 1846 |
| D. M. Whitney..... | Aug. 4, 1840 | E. R. Hugunin..... | Jan. 5, 1847 |
| Francis M. Rublee..... | Dec. 8, 1840 | John Mullanphy..... | Feb. 8, 1848 |

STATE.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| John Mullanphy..... | June 6, 1848 | A. A. Huntington..... | Jan. 9, 1862 |
| Felix McLinden..... | Jan. 11, 1849 | Fred Mohr..... | Sep. 10, 1862 |
| E. R. Hugunin..... | Jan. 9, 1850 | A. M. Thomson..... | Jan. 14, 1863 |
| Chas M. Kingsbury.... | Jan. 9, 1851 | A. M. Thomson..... | Jan. 14, 1864 |
| Elisha Starr..... | Jan. 15, 1852 | Alonzo Wilcox..... | Jan. 11, 1865 |
| Richard F. Wilson.... | Jan. 13, 1853 | L. M. Hammond..... | Jan. 10, 1866 |
| William H. Gleason.... | Jan. 12, 1854 | Daniel Webster..... | Jan. 9, 1867 |
| William Blake..... | Jan. 10, 1855 | C. L. Harris..... | Jan. 8, 1868 |
| Egbert Moseley..... | Jan. 10, 1856 | R. C. Kelly..... | Jan. 13, 1869 |
| William C. Rogers..... | Jan. 15, 1857 | Ole C. Johnson..... | Jan. 12, 1870 |
| Frank Massing..... | Jan. 14, 1858 | Sam. S. Fifield..... | Jan. 11, 1871 |
| Emanuel Munk..... | Jan. 12, 1859 | Sam. S. Fifield.... | Jan. 10, 1872 |
| Joseph Gates..... | Jan. 11, 1860 | O. C. Bissell..... | Jan. 8, 1873 |
| Craig B. Beebe..... | Jan. 9, 1861 | Joseph Deuster..... | Jan. 14, 1874 |
| Craig B. Beebe..... | May 15, 1861 | | |

13—MAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At large—Francis Huebschmann.
 —Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David F. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
 —Sattlelee Clark.
1st Dist.—Philo White.
2d " Beriah Brown.
3d " Charles Billinghamurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At large—E. D. Holton.
 —James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Menzel.
2d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At large—Walter D. McIndoe.
 —Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3d " Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 8.

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

1868. Elected November 3.

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

1872. Elected November 5.

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

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

| Names. | When elected. | Names. | When elected. |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| George W. Jones..... | Oct. 10, 1836 | Henry Dodge..... | Sep. 25, 1843 |
| James D. Doty..... | Sep. 10, 1837 | Morgan L. Martin | Sep. 22, 1845 |
| James D. Doty. | Aug. 5, 1839 | John H. Tweedy . . . | Sep. 6, 1847 |
| Henry Dodge..... | Sep. 27, 1841 | | |

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

FROM WISCONSIN, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

- 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*
2d “ Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
2d “ Orsamus Cole.
3d “ James Duane Doty.

XXXIIId Congress, 1851-53.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
2d “ Ben C. Eastman.
3d “ John B. Macy.

XXXIIIId Congress, 1853-55.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d “ Ben C. Eastman.
3d “ John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
2d “ Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d “ Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d “ Cadwallader C. Washburn.
3d “ Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d “ Cadwallader C. Washburn
3d “ Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
2d “ Luther Hanchett.†
3d “ Walter D. McIndoe.
3d “ A. Scott Sloan.

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—(continued.)***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1st Dist. | James S. Brown. |
| 2d " | Ithamar C. Sloan. |
| 3d " | Amasa Cobb. |
| 4th " | Charles A. Eldredge. |
| 5th " | Ezra Wheeler. |
| 6th " | Walter D. McIndoe. |

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1st Dist. | Halbert E. Paine. |
| 2d " | Ithamar C. Sloan. |
| 3d " | Amasa Cobb. |
| 4th " | Charles A. Eldredge. |
| 5th " | Philetus Sawyer. |
| 6th " | Walter D. McIndoe. |

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

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

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

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

XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1st Dist. | Alexander Mitchell. |
| 2d " | Gerry W. Hazeltin. |
| 3d " | J. Allen Barber. |
| 4th " | Charles A. Eldredge. |
| 5th " | Philetus Sawyer. |
| 6th " | Jeremiah M. Rusk. |

XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1st Dist. | Charles G. Williams. |
| 2d " | Gerry W. Hazeltin. |
| 3d " | J. Allen Barber. |
| 4th " | Alexander Mitchell. |
| 5th " | Charles A. Eldredge. |
| 6th " | Philetus Sawyer. |
| 7th " | Jeremiah M. Rusk. |
| 8th " | Alexander S. McDill. |

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1st Dist. | Charles G. Williams. |
| 2d " | Lucien B. Caswell. |
| 3d " | Henry S. Magoon. |
| 4th " | Wm. Pitt Lynde. |
| 5th " | Samuel D. Burchard. |
| 6th " | A. M. Kimball. |
| 7th " | Jeremiah M. Rusk. |
| 8th " | Geo. W. Cate. |

* Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term, February 15, 1870.

TABLE

Showing the length of Sessions of the Legislature and the number of Representatives in each year since 1836.

Territorial Organization.

| Year. | Time of Meeting. | Adjournment. | Length of Session. | No.Reps. |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1836 | October 25th. | December 9th. | 46 days | 39 |
| 1837 | November 6th. | January 20, 1838. | 76 days | 39 |
| 1838 | June 11th. | June 25th | 15 days | 38 |
| 1838 | November 26th | December 22d. | 27 days | 37 |
| 1839 | January 21st. | March 11th. | 50 days | 39 |
| 1839 | December 2d. | January 13, 1840. | 43 days | 39 |
| 1840 | August 3d. | August 14th. | 12 days | 39 |
| 1840 | December 7th. | February 19, 1841. | 75 days | 39 |
| 1841 | December 6th. | February 19, 1842. | 75 days | 39 |
| 1843 | March 6th. | March 25, 1843. | 20 days | 39 |
| 1843 | March 27th. | April 17, 1843. | 22 days | 39 |
| 1843 | December 4th. | January 31, 1844. | 59 days | 39 |
| 1845 | January 6th. | February 24th. | 50 days | 39 |
| 1846 | January 5th. | February 3d | 30 days | 39 |
| 1847 | January 4th. | February 11th. | 39 days | 39 |
| 1847 | October 18th. | October 27th. | 10 days | 39 |
| 1848 | February 7th. | March 13th. | 36 days | 39 |

State Organization.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-----|
| 1848 | June 5th. | August 21st. | 78 days | 85 |
| 1849 | January 10th. | April 2d. | 83 days | 85 |
| 1850 | January 9th. | February 11th. | 34 days | 85 |
| 1851 | January 8th. | March 18th. | 70 days | 85 |
| 1852 | January 14th. | April 19th. | 96 days | 85 |
| 1853 | January 12th. | April 4th. | 131 days | 107 |
| 1853 | June 6th. | July 13th. | | |
| 1854 | January 11th. | April 3d. | 83 days | 107 |
| 1855 | January 10th. | April 3d. | 83 days | 107 |
| 1856 | January 9th. | March 31st. | 125 days | 107 |
| 1856 | September 3d. | October 14th. | | |
| 1857 | January 14th. | March 9th. | 54 days | 107 |
| 1858 | January 13th. | May 17th. | 125 days | 127 |
| 1859 | January 12th. | March 21st. | 69 days | 127 |
| 1860 | January 9th. | April 2d. | 82 days | 127 |
| 1861 | January 8th. | April 17th. | 112 days | 127 |
| 1861 | May 15th. | May 27th. | | |
| 1862 | January 8th. | April 7th. | 122 days | 133 |
| 1862 | June 3d. | June 17th. | | |
| 1862 | September 10th. | September 26th. | | |
| 1863 | January 14th. | April 2d. | 70 days | 133 |
| 1864 | January 13th. | April 4th. | 83 days | 133 |
| 1865 | January 11th. | April 10th. | 90 days | 133 |
| 1866 | January 10th. | April 12th. | 93 days | 133 |
| 1867 | January 9th. | April 11th. | 93 days | 133 |
| 1868 | January 8th. | March 6th. | 59 days | 133 |
| 1869 | January 13th. | March 11th. | 58 days | 133 |
| 1870 | January 12th. | March 17th. | 65 days | 133 |
| 1871 | January 11th. | March 25th. | 74 days | 133 |
| 1872 | January 10th. | March 26th. | 77 days | 133 |
| 1873 | January 8th. | March 20th. | 72 days | 133 |
| 1874 | January 14th. | March 12th. | 58 days | 133 |

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 |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----|

Wisconsin State Government

State Institutions and County Officers.



STATE GOVERNMENT.

STATE OFFICERS.

| NAME. | Title of Office. | Salary. | Residence. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------|
| WILLIAM R. TAYLOR .. | Governor..... | \$5,000 | Cottage Grove |
| CHARLES D. PARKER.. | Lieutenant Governor... | 1,000 | Pleasant Val'y |
| PETER DOYLE..... | Secretary of State | 1,200 | Pr. du Chien. |
| FERDINAND KUEHN.. | State Treasurer | 1,400 | Milwaukee. |
| A. SCOTT SLOAN | Attorney General..... | 2,000 | Beaver Dam. |
| EDWARD SEARING | State Superintendent .. | 1,200 | Milton. |
| MARTIN J. ARGARD ... | Com. of Immigration .. | 2,500 | Eau Claire. |

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court,

| NAME. | Title of Office. | Salary. | Term expires |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|
| EDWARD G. RYAN | Chief Justice | \$5,000 | May 31, 1875 |
| WILLIAM P. LYON..... | Associate Justice | 4,000 | May 31, 1877 |
| ORSAMUS COLE | Associate Justice | 5,000 | May 31, 1879 |
| LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.... | Clerk..... | | |
| O. M. CONOVER..... | Reporter | | |

Circuit Courts.

| Dist. | Name. | Residence. | Salary. | Term expires |
|--------|------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1st.. | ROBERT HARKNESS | Elkhorn..... | \$2,500 | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| 2d .. | DAVID W. SMALL | Oconomowoc..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1875 |
| 3d .. | DAVID J. PULLING | Beaver Dam..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1878 |
| 4th.. | CAMPELL MCLEAN | Fond du Lac..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1880 |
| 5th.. | JOSEPH T. MILLS | Lancaster | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1876 |
| 6th.. | ROMANZO BUNN | Sparta..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1880 |
| 7th.. | GEORGE W. CATE | Amherst | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1878 |
| 8th.. | H. L. HUMPHREY | Hudson..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1878 |
| 9th.. | ALVA STEWART | Portage | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1878 |
| 10th.. | E. HOLMES ELLIS | Green Bay..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1879 |
| 11th.. | SOLOM H. CLOUGH | Superior | 2,500 | June 30, 1876 |
| 12th.. | H. S. CONGER | Janesville..... | 2,500 | Dec. 31, 1876 |

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| WILLIAM R. TAYLOR..... | Governor. |
| CHARLES D. PARKER..... | Lieutenant Governor. |
| GEO. W. BIRD..... | Private Secretary. |

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Adjutant General</i> | A. C. PARKINSON, with rank of Brigadier General. |
| <i>Quartermaster General</i> .. | S. CADWALLADER, with rank of Brigadier General. |
| <i>Surgeon General</i> | O. W. WIGHT, with rank of Brigadier General. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary</i> .. | GEORGE W. BIRD, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | JOHN B. CALLIS, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | SAM. RYAN, Jr., with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | CONRAD KREZ, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | WILLIAM KENNEDY, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | GILBERT L. PARK, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | A. C. HITCHCOCK, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | TIMOTHY J. MCCARTHY, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | JOHN WINANS, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp</i> | H. L. FARR, with rank of Colonel. |
| <i>Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General</i> | JOHN G. STOCK, with rank of Captain. |

Secretary of State's Office.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PETER DOYLE..... | Secretary of State. |
| S. CADWALLADER | Assistant Secretary of State. |
| D. H. TULLIS | Bookkeeper. |
| H. J. HOFFMAN..... | Printing Clerk. |
| C. W. KEMPF..... | Bookkeeper, Land Department. |
| MICHAEL BOHAN..... | General Clerk. |
| THOS. H. NYHAN | Insurance Clerk. |
| T. J. CUNNINGHAM | Mail Clerk. |

State Treasurer's Office.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| FERDINAND KUEHN..... | State Treasurer. |
| JEFF. J. KUEHN..... | Assistant Treasurer. |
| A. MENGES | Bookkeeper, Banking and Receiving Clerk. |
| W. D. CARR | Corresponding Clerk. |
| C. E. W. STRUVE..... | Bookkeeper, Land Department. |
| GUIDO LINDEMANN | Messenger. |

Attorney General's Office.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. SCOTT SLOAN | Attorney General. |
| I. C. SLOAN..... | Assistant Attorney General. |

State Superintendent's Office.

EDWARD SEARING State Superintendent.
 JOHN B. PRADT..... Assistant Superintendent.

Office Commissioner of School and University Lands.

COMMISSIONERS.

PETER DOYLE Secretary of State.
 FERDINAND KUEHN State Treasurer.
 A. SCOTT SLOAN..... Attorney General.

CLERKS.

A. W. POTTER Chief Clerk.
 C. M. FORESMAN Bookkeeper.
 E. F. CRAM..... Patent Clerk.
 OTTO PEENILLER General Clerk.
 GABRIEL ERICKSON Entry Clerk.
 H. L. HYDE..... General Clerk.
 CHARLES YOUNG .. . Messenger.

State Commissioner of Immigration.

MARTIN J. ARGARD..... Commissioner.

Superintendent of Public Property.

JAS. G. KNIGHT Superintendent.
 T. C. LUND Clerk.
 HUGH LEWIS Messenger.

State Library.

FRANCIS MASSING..... Librarian.

State Historical Society.

D. S. DURRIE Librarian.
 LYMAN C. DRAPER..... Corresponding Secretary

State Agricultural Society.

ELI STILSON..... Oshkosh President.
 W. W. FIELD..... Madison..... Secretary.

State Armory.

JOHN G. STOCK..... State Armorer and Clerk in Adj't Gen's Office.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ANDREW E. ELMORE..... | Fort Howard..... | Term expires. |
| Mrs. MARY E. B. LYNDE.... | Milwaukee | April 3, 1875. |
| W. W. REED..... | Jefferson | April 3, 1877. |
| E. E. CHAPIN | Columbus .. | April 3, 1878. |
| H. H. GILES..... | Madison | April 3, 1879. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| H. H. GILES..... | President. |
| E. E. CHAPIN | Vice President. |
| A. C. PARKINSON..... | Secretary. |

State Horticultural Society.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| J. S. STICKNEY | Wauwatosa | President. |
| G. E. MORROW..... | Madison | Recording Secretary. |
| G. J. KELLOGG..... | Janesville | Corresponding Secretary. |

Treasury Agent.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| C. A. EBERT..... | Agent. |
|------------------|--------|

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| JOHN W. HOYT..... | Madison | President. |
| JOHN E. DAVIES | Madison | Secretary. |

Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| WM. WELCH..... | Madison | Appointed. Mar. 20, 1874. |
| ALFRED PALMER..... | Boscobel..... | Mar. 20, 1874. |
| R. B. HOY..... | Racine..... | Apr. 9, 1874. |

Railroad Commissioners.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| JOHN W. HOYT | Madison | Term expires. May 1, 1875. |
| GEO. H. PAUL..... | Milwaukee | May 1, 1876. |
| J. H. OSBORN | Oshkosh..... | May 1, 1877. |
| H. A. TENNEY | Madison..... | Clerk of the Board. |

Timber Agents.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| R. F. WILSON | Eau Claire | Supervis'y Agent. |
| JOHN W. BASHFORD..... | Hudson | First District. |
| SAMUEL DRAKELY..... | Madison | Second District. |
| A. J. HIGH..... | Eau Claire | Third District. |
| I. I. MOORE..... | Superior..... | Fourth District. |
| ASAPH WHITTLESEY..... | Bayfield..... | Fifth District. |

Lumber Inspectors.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| JOSEPH L. COTNEY..... | Grand Rapids..... | First District. |
| ALEX. HYSLIPP..... | Black River Falls..... | Second District. |
| GEO. W. DEMING..... | Eau Claire..... | Third District. |
| N. S. HOLDEN..... | Hudson..... | Fourth District. |
| WM. FIELD..... | Depere..... | Fifth District. |
| EDGAR P. HASTINGS..... | Chippewa Falls..... | Sixth District. |
| J. G. CALLAHAN..... | Eau Claire..... | Seventh District. |
| S. P. BARKER..... | Barron..... | Eighth District. |
| M. W. McDONALD..... | Nelson..... | Ninth District. |
| MILTON M. CHARLES..... | Wausau..... | Tenth District. |

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

State Prison.

COMMISSIONERS.

| | | Term Expires. |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| JOEL RICH..... | Juneau..... | Jan., 1876. |
| WM. E. SMITH..... | Milwaukee..... | Jan., 1878. |
| NELSON DEWEY..... | Cassville..... | Jan., 1880. |

H. N. SMITH..... Warden.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | Term Expires. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| SIMEON MILLS..... | Madison..... | April 1, 1875. |
| DAVID ATWOOD..... | Madison..... | April 1, 1876. |
| E. W. YOUNG..... | Prairie du Sac..... | April 1, 1877. |
| F. J. BLAIR..... | Milwaukee..... | April 1, 1878. |
| A. H. VAN NORSTRAND..... | Green Bay..... | April 1, 1879. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| DAVID ATWOOD..... | President. |
| F. J. BLAIR..... | Vice President. |
| SIMEON MILLS..... | Treasurer. |
| LEVI ALDEN..... | Secretary. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID ATWOOD. | SIMEON MILLS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. YOUNG. F. J. BLAIR. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Oshkosh.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | Term Expires. |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| JOHN T. KINGSTON..... | Necedah..... | Nov., 1875. |
| CHAS. D. ROBINSON..... | Green Bay..... | Nov., 1876. |
| A. M. SKEELS..... | Ripon..... | Nov., 1877. |
| THOS. D. GRIMMER..... | Oshkosh..... | Nov., 1878. |
| D. W. MAXON..... | Cedar Creek..... | Nov., 1879. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| C. D. ROBINSON..... | President. |
| T. D. GRIMMER..... | Treasurer. |
| A. M. SKEELS..... | Secretary. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| D. W. MAXON. | A. M. SKEELS. | CHAS. D. ROBINSON. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| J. T. KINGSTON. | \| | CHAS. D. ROBINSON. |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|

[Industrial School for Boys.

[Located at Waukesha.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | | Term Expires. |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| ANDREW E. ELMORE..... | Fort Howard..... | April 3, 1875. |
| SAMUEL A. RANDLES..... | Waukesha..... | April 3, 1875. |
| WM. BLAIR..... | Waukesha..... | April 3, 1876. |
| EDWARD O'NEIL..... | Milwaukee..... | April 3, 1876. |
| CHARLES JONAS..... | Racine..... | April 3, 1877. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| EDWARD O'NEIL..... | President. |
| WM. BLAIR..... | Vice President. |
| A. E. ELMORE..... | Treasurer. |
| C. R. GIBBS..... | Secretary. |

A. D. HENDRICKSON..... Superintendent of the School.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

[Located at Janesville.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | Term Expires. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| J. B. WHITING..... | Janesville..... | April 3, 1875. |
| J. D. REXFORD..... | Janesville..... | April 3, 1875. |
| WM. H. TRIPP..... | Janesville..... | April 3, 1876. |
| A. A. JACKSON..... | Janesville..... | April 3, 1876. |
| J. B. DOE..... | Janesville..... | April 3, 1877. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| A. A. JACKSON..... | President. |
| J. D. REXFORD..... | Treasurer. |
| J. B. WHITING..... | Secretary. |

THOS. H. LITTLE, M. A..... Superintendent.

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

[Located at Delavan.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | | Term Expires. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| HOLLIS LATHAM..... | Elkhorn | April, 1875. |
| JAMES ARAM | Delavan | April, 1875. |
| A. L. CHAPIN..... | Beloit | April, 1876. |
| H. L. BLOOD | Appleton | April, 1876. |
| JOHN E. THOMAS..... | Sheboygan..... | April, 1877. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| A. L. CHAPIN | President. |
| GEO. L. WEED | Secretary. |
| ALFRED D. THOMAS..... | Treasurer. |

GEO. L. WEED, JR., M. A. Principal.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

[Located at Madison.]

TRUSTEES.

| | | Term Expires. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| WM. F. VILAS | Madison | April 3, 1875. |
| GILBERT L. PARK | Stevens Point..... | April 3, 1875. |
| COLWERT K. PIER..... | Fond du Lac..... | April 3, 1876. |
| JAMES BINTLIFF | Janesville | April 3, 1876. |
| D. WORTHINGTON | Madison | April 3, 1877. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| JAMES BINTLIFF | President. |
| C. K. PIER..... | Vice President. |
| WM. F. VILAS | Secretary. |

R. W. BURTON Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

University of Wisconsin.

(Located at Madison.)

BOARD OF REGENTS.

| | | Term expires. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ANGUS CAMERON | La Crosse | First Monday in Feb., 1875 |
| C. S. HAMILTON | Ford du Lac | First Monday in Feb., 1875 |
| J. C. GREGORY | Madison | First Monday in Feb., 1875 |
| J. R. BRIGHAM | Milwaukee | First Monday in Feb., 1876 |
| N. B. VAN SLYKE | Madison | First Monday in Feb., 1876 |
| H. D. BARRON | St. Croix Falls | First Monday in Feb., 1876 |
| Geo. H. PAUL | Milwaukee | First Monday in Feb., 1877 |
| Philo A. ORTON | Darlington | First Monday in Feb., 1877 |
| T. B. CHYNOWETH | Green Bay | First Monday in Feb., 1877 |
| H. G. WINSLOW | Racine | First Monday in Feb., 1877 |
| EDWARD SEARING | Madison | <i>ex officio</i> as State Sup't. |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| C. S. HAMILTON | President. |
| John S. DEAN | Secretary. |
| FRED. KUEHN | Treasurer. |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

N. B. VAN SLYKE.

J. C. GREGORY.

JOHN BASCOM, LL.D. President.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| His Excellency, WM. R. TAYLOR, <i>ex officio</i> | Madison. |
| Hon. EDWARD SEARING, <i>ex officio</i> | Madison. |

Term expires.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| W. C. WHITFORD | Milton | February 1, 1875 |
| JONATHAN EVANS | Platteville | February 1, 1875 |
| WM. STARR | Ripon | February 1, 1875 |
| WM. E. SMITH | Milwaukee | February 1, 1876 |
| CHARLES A. WEISBROD | Oshkosh | February 1, 1876 |
| JAMES I. LYNDES | La Crosse | February 1, 1876 |
| S. A. WHITE | Whitewater | February 1, 1877 |
| W. H. CHANDLER | Sun Prairie | February 1, 1877 |
| A. H. WELD | River Falls | February 1, 1877 |

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| WM. STARR | President. |
| WM. E. SMITH | Vice President. |
| EDWARD SEARING | Secretary. |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| GEO. S. ALBEE | President Oshkosh Normal School. |
| OLIVER AREY | President Whitewater Normal School. |
| E. A. CHARLTON | President Platteville Normal School. |
| W. D. PARKER | President River Falls Normal School. |

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| COUNTIES. | <i>County Seats.</i> | <i>County Judges.</i> | Term Expires. |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Adams | Friendship | J. B. Harrison | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Ashland | Ashland | John W. Bell | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Barron | Barron | H. J. Sill | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Bayfield | Bayfield | John Banfill | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Brown | Green Bay | David Agry | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Buffalo | Alma | Ferdinand Felter | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Burnett | Grantsburg | Thorvald Raymert | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Calumet | Chilton | C. W. Thurston | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Chippewa | Chippewa Falls | John J. Jenkins | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Clark | Neillsville | R. J. MacBride | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Columbia | Portage | Joshua J. Guppy | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Ira B. Brunson | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Dane | Madison | George E. Bryant | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Dodge | Juneau | Edward Elwell | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Door | Sturgeon Bay | R. M. Wright | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Douglas | Superior | Geo. W. Perry | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Dunn | Menomonie | Robert Macaulay | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire | Arthur C. Ellis | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | N. C. Giffin | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Grant | Lancaster | Wm. McGonigal | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Green | Monroe | Brooks Dunwiddie | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Green Lake | Dartford | Thos. C. Ryan | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Iowa | Dodgeville | Robert Wilson | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Jackson | Black River Falls | C. C. Pope | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Jefferson | Jefferson | Aaron Rankin | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Juneau | Mauston | Charles H. Grote | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Kenosha | Kenosha | Isaac W. Webster | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee | Fred. Johannes | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Charles S. Benton | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| La Fayette | Darlington | Thomas J. Law | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Lincoln | Jenny | T. G. Olmsted | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc | B. Ringle | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Marathon | Wausau | H. S. Thomas | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Marquette | Montello | John E. Mann | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Thomas D. Steele | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Monroe | Sparta | R. W. Hubbell | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Oconto | Oconto | J. E. Harriman | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Outagamie | Appleton | Adolph Heidkamp | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Ozaukee | Port Washington | S. L. Plummer | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Pepin | Durand | P. D. Pierce | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Pierce | Ellsworth | Robert Kent | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Polk | Osceola | John Stumpf | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Portage | Stevens Point | E. O. Hand | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Racine | Racine | Henry W. Fries | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Richland | Richland Center | Amos P. Pritchard | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Rock | Janesville | John S. Moffat | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| St. Croix | Hudson | James W. Lusk | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Sauk | Baraboo | Henrich Klostermann | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Shawano | Shawano | Bille Williams | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan | Charles E. Perkins | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Trempealeau | Galesville | W. S. Purdy* | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Vernon | Viroqua | Peter Golder | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Walworth | Elkhorn | John Shelly | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Washington | West Bend | M. S. Griswold | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | Winfield Scott | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Waupaca | Waupaca | D. L. Bunn | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Waushara | Wautoma | Geo. Gary | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Winnebago | Oshkosh | I. L. Mosher | Dec. 31, 1877 |
| Wood | Grand Rapids | | |

* Concreted by J. E. Newell.

County Officers—continued.

| COUNTIES. | County Clerks. | Term Expires. | County Treasurers. | Term Expires. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adams..... | A. O. Holm..... | Jan. 2, '77 | F. B. Hamilton... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ashland..... | John H. Schutt... | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. A. Stahl..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Barron..... | W. S. Grover..... | Jan. 3, '76 | Henry Sawyer.... | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Bayfield..... | William Knight.. | Jan. 2, '77 | Andrew Tate..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Brown..... | M. J. Meade..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. R. Cook..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Buffalo..... | John Moser..... | Jan. 3, '76 | G. M. Reinhardt.. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Burnett..... | Andrew Ahlstrom. | Jan. 3, '76 | Canute Anderson.. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Calumet..... | George D. Breed.. | Jan. 2, '77 | Claus Menke..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Chippewa..... | J. P. Harburt.... | Jan. 2, '77 | H. C. McRae..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Clark..... | J. F. Canon..... | Jan. 2, '77 | W. C. Allen..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Columbia..... | L. S. Rolleston.. | Jan. 2, '77 | O. H. Sorrenson.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Crawford..... | Jas. E. Campbell. | Jan. 2, '77 | Aaron Denio..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dane..... | Philip Barry..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Bernard Minch.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dodge..... | Warren Marston.. | Jan. 2, '77 | O. W. Traynor.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Door..... | C. A. Massi..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Chris. Leonhardt.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Douglas..... | V. Courwoyer.... | Jan. 2, '77 | James Bardon..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dunn..... | W. H. Lundan.... | Jan. 2, '77 | Carroll Lucas..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Eau Claire..... | Mathias Arnstad.. | Jan. 2, '77 | B. J. Churchill.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Fond du Lac.. | Henry I. Davidson | Jan. 2, '77 | Jno. W. Hall..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Grant..... | F. S. Kidd..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Alexander Ivey... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green..... | L. Seltzer..... | Jan. 2, '77 | J. R. Melvin..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green Lake... | Oscar F. Silver... | Jan. 2, '77 | A. G. Hopkins..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Iowa..... | John Hoare..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Christian Kessler.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Jackson..... | W. S. Darrow..... | Jan. 3, '76 | O. O. Hearn..... | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Jefferson..... | Harrison Hake... | Jan. 2, '77 | Fred. Buckholtz.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Juneau..... | Charles F. Cutler. | Jan. 2, '77 | W. F. Carney..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kenosha..... | E. G. Timme..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Jno. English..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kewaunee..... | Louis Buemmer... | Jan. 2, '77 | Wenzel Seyk..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| La Crosse..... | L. J. Pettingill.. | Jan. 3, '76 | Jno. Lienlokken.. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| La Fayette..... | Neil Fisher..... | Jan. 2, '77 | T. B. Campbell.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Lincoln..... | Z. Space..... | Jan. 2, '77 | T. P. Matthews.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Manitowoc..... | John P. Wickart.. | Jan. 2, '77 | Quirin Ewen..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marathon..... | John Ringle..... | Jan. 2, '77 | F. W. Kirkbusch.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marquette..... | A. H. German..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Stephen Fallis.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Milwaukee..... | John Saar..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Richard Rooney... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Monroe..... | Wm. P. Palmer.... | Jan. 2, '77 | Francis Avery..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Oconto..... | Robert Ellis..... | Jan. 2, '77 | James McGee..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Outagamie..... | W. H. Lamphear.. | Jan. 2, '77 | N. Weiland..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ozaukee..... | John C. Schroeling | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. G. Meyers.. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pepin..... | Wm. Boyd, Jr.... | Jan. 2, '77 | C. A. Aurill..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pierce..... | H. B. Warner..... | Jan. 2, '77 | M. J. Paine..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Polk..... | Wm. J. Vincent.. | Jan. 3, '76 | Fred. A. Dresser.. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Portage..... | Jas. B. Carpenter. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Albertie..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Racine..... | Jas. Tinker..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Julius Lueck..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Richland..... | Jesse G. Bunell.. | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. W. Peckham. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Rock..... | E. L. Carpenter.. | Jan. 2, '77 | B. F. Cary..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| St. Croix..... | Wm. D. Perrin... | Jan. 2, '77 | Alex. Ross..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Sauk..... | Anton Fisher..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Alfred L. Slye.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Shawano..... | J. M. Schweeres.. | Jan. 2, '77 | E. F. Sawyer..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Sheboygan..... | Carl Zillier..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Ashby..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Trempealeau.. | A. R. Wyman..... | Jan. 2, '77 | David Kribs..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Vernon..... | Jno. R. Casson... | Jan. 3, '76 | J. W. Greenman... | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Walworth..... | D. L. Cowdery.... | Jan. 2, '77 | D. L. Fairchild... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Washington... | Joseph Ott..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Albert Semler.... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waukesha..... | T. C. Martin..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Anthony Houser... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waupaca..... | A. J. Perkins..... | Jan. 3, '76 | C. M. Fenelon..... | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Waushara..... | Geo. Sexton..... | Jan. 2, '77 | N. W. Milliken... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Winnebago..... | O. F. Chase..... | Jan. 2, '77 | R. D. Torrey..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Wood..... | C. O. Baker..... | Jan. 2, '77 | E. Dutruit..... | Jan. 2, '77 |

County Officers—continued.

| COUNTIES. | <i>Registers.</i> | Term Expires. | <i>Sheriffs.</i> | Term Expires. |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Adams | L. S. Perkins..... | Jan. 2, '77 | W. H. Crosby | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ashland | John W. Bell..... | Jan. 2, '77 | ..... | ..... |
| Barron | A. Mero | Jan. 3, '76 | A. Benton | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Bayfield | J. D. Cruttenden .. | Jan. 2, '77 | P. W. Smith..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Brown | B. M. Berendsen .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Gerhard Bong | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Buffalo | Henry Bechman .. | Jan. 3, '76 | N. Phillippi | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Burnett | Arne Higdem | Jan. 3, '76 | John Nygaard | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Calumet | Arthur Connelly .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Sam. Vincent..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Chippewa | A. Hoffman | Jan. 2, '77 | Frank Caboon | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Clark | W. T. Hutchinson .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Jacob Rossman .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Columbia | Jos. Schaeffer .. | Jan. 2, '77 | James O. Prescott .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Crawford | D. B. Richardson .. | Jan. 2, '77 | James A. Porter .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dane | Lars J. Grinde .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. C. Kiser | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dodge | Christian Hemmy .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Charles End | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Door | Jas. Keogh, Jr. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Wagner | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Douglas | D. Geo. Morrison .. | Jan. 2, '77 | August Zachan .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dunn | John Kelley | Jan. 2, '77 | T. J. George | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Eau Claire | Hans Simonson .. | Jan. 2, '77 | D. C. Whipple .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Fond du Lac | C. L. Pierce | Jan. 2, '77 | Nicholas Klotz .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Grant | Jas. Woodhouse .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. B. McCoy | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green | C. E. Tauberg | Jan. 2, '77 | D. W. Ball | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green Lake | H. B. Lowe | Jan. 2, '77 | D. M. Green | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Iowa | Richard Dunstan .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. Ryan | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Jackson | F. H. Allen | Jan. 3, '76 | Geo. C. Perry | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Jefferson | Robert Haas | Jan. 2, '77 | Joseph Giles | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Juneau | Thos. J. Hinton .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. R. Nichols .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kenosha | D. B. Benedict | Jan. 2, '77 | John Lucas | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kewaunee | Ritalis Miller | Jan. 2, '77 | Peter Dressen | Jan. 2, '77 |
| La Crosse | L. Wachenheimer .. | Jan. 3, '76 | Peter Moe | Jan. 3, '76 |
| La Fayette | T. C. L. McCay .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. B. Helm | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Lincoln | Van. R. Hilliard .. | Jan. 2, '77 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowoc | John Frantz | Jan. 2, '77 | Albert W.issenberg .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marathon | John Patzer | Jan. 2, '77 | R. P. Manson | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marquette | C. H. Pierce | Jan. 2, '77 | August Lusk | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Milwaukee | Chas. F. Best | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. Halzhauer .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Monroe | J. W. Curran | Jan. 2, '77 | C. W. McMullan .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Oconto | Hoff. Jones | Jan. 2, '77 | Barney Brophy .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Outagamie | J. A. Bertschy | Jan. 3, '76 | John Brill | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ozaukee | John Miller | Jan. 3, '76 | Frank Delles | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pepin | Louis Peterson .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Horace Richards .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pierce | C. W. Brown | Jan. 2, '77 | W. G. Knowles .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Polk | Asahel Kimball .. | Jan. 3, '76 | John Robinson .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Portage | Ole O. Wogslund .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. H. Baker | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Racine | W. G. Hyde | Jan. 2, '77 | Lewis Dickenson .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Richland | David B. Sommers .. | Jan. 2, '77 | W. C. S. Barrow .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Rock | C. L. Valentine .. | Jan. 2, '77 | L. W. Fisher | Jan. 2, '77 |
| St. Croix | Patrick McNally .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Garrett Anderson .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Sauk | John M. True | Jan. 2, '77 | William Hudson .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Shawano | D. E. Wescott | Jan. 2, '77 | A. K. Porter | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Sheboygan | Ernst Clarenbach .. | Jan. 2, '77 | J. M. Sandrok | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Trempealeau | Jno. Oleson | Jan. 2, '77 | Jos. Kellogg | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Vernon | Edward Lind | Jan. 3, '76 | Alex. Lawrie | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Walworth | A. L. Sanborn | Jan. 2, '77 | Sidney C. Goff | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Washington | Andrew Schmidt .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Louis Miller | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waukesha | Jas. McDonough .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Eph. Beaumont .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waupaca | Ole R. Oleson | Jan. 3, '76 | Selah Cornwall .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waushara | J. J. Hawley | Jan. 2, '77 | Ira P. Coon | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Winnebago | Wm. Gudden | Jan. 2, '77 | E. Stephens | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Wood | L. Kromer | Jan. 2, '77 | F. B. Case | Jan. 2, '77 |

County Officers—continued.

| COUNTIES. | <i>District Attorneys.</i> | Term Expires. | <i>Clerks of Court.</i> | Term Expires. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Adams | S. W. Pierce | Jan. 2, '77 | D. Scofield..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ashland | | | | |
| Barron | E. M. Sexton..... | Jan. 3, '76 | W. L. Morrison .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Bayfield | | | B. P. Wade | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Brown | John J. Tracy..... | Jan. 2, '77 | John B. A. Massie .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Buffalo | Edward Lees..... | Jan. 3, '76 | M. Fetser | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Burnett | | | J. J. Buck | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Calumet | John E. McMullen .. | Jan. 2, '77 | J. P. Hume..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Chippewa | J. S. Carr | Jan. 2, '77 | A. J. Lockwood..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Clark | J. K. Sturdevant.. | Jan. 3, '76 | R. R. King | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Columbia | J. H. Rogers..... | Jan. 2, '77 | S. M. Smith..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Crawford | Alpheus E. Frank .. | Jan. 2, '77 | W. A. Vaughan..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dane | Burr W. Jones..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Bernard Esser..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dodge | J. B. Hays | Jan. 2, '77 | John Lowth | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Door | O. E. Dreutyer | Jan. 2, '77 | Chris. Daniels..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Douglas | Thomas Clark..... | Jan. 2, '77 | James Syer | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dunn | R. C. Bierce..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Nils. Michelet..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Eau Claire | W. F. Bailey | Jan. 2, '77 | Harry Searl | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Fond du Lac | Sumner L. Brasted .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Maurice McKeima .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Grant | Geo. B. Carter..... | Jan. 2, '77 | David Schreiner .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green | A. S. Douglas | Jan. 2, '77 | Ed. Bartlett | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green Lake | M. L. Kimball..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Scott P. Rogers | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Iowa | M. J. Briggs | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Sands | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Jackson | C. R. Johnson..... | Jan. 3, '76 | James S. McNab | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Jefferson | W. H. Rogers | Jan. 2, '77 | David B. Baker..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Juneau | R. A. Wilkinsons .. | Jan. 3, '76 | C. W. Fosbinder | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kenosha | J. V. Quarles | Jan. 2, '77 | L. B. Nichole | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kewaunee | Lyman Walker..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Patrick J. Rooney .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| La Crosse | B. F. Bryant..... | Jan. 3, '76 | Chris. Koenig | Jan. 3, '76 |
| La Fayette | Jas. R. Rose..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. F. West..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Lincoln | | | | |
| Manitowoc | H. Sibree..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Adolph Piening | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Marathon | C. H. Mueller | Jan. 2, '77 | Louis Marchette | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marquette | W. H. Peters | Jan. 2, '77 | John Maxwell..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Milwaukee | C. K. Martin | Jan. 2, '77 | Sat. Connolly, Jr. .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Monroe | J. M. Morrow..... | Jan. 2, '77 | S. H. Stearns..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Oconto | E. G. McClellan..... | Jan. 3, '76 | Chas. Hall | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Outagamie | W. Kennedy | Jan. 2, '77 | D. C. Babcock..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ozaukee | Wm. A. Pors..... | Jan. 3, '76 | C. E. Chamberlain .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Pepin | H. E. Houghton | Jan. 2, '77 | Alex G. Goffin..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pierce | F. L. Gilson | Jan. 2, '77 | M. C. Gnest | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Polk | Geo. D. McDill | Jan. 3, '76 | Asabel Kimball | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Portage | Wm. H. Packard..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. E. Rogers..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Racine | S. B. Van Buskirk .. | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. S. Chipman .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Richland | Jas. Lewis | Jan. 2, '77 | Michael Murphy..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Rock | John W. Sale | Jan. 2, '77 | A. W. Baldwin..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| St. Croix | Jno. K. Weatherby .. | Jan. 3, '76 | S. Cortes Simonds .. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Sank | Jno. Barker | Jan. 3, '76 | Phillip Cheek..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Shawano | K. M. Phillips..... | Jan. 2, '77 | C. A. Raisler..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Sheboygan | Conrad Krez..... | Jan. 2, '77 | A. H. Edwards | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Trempealeau | A. W. Newman..... | Jan. 2, '77 | E. L. Bunn | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Vernon | C. M. Butt..... | Jan. 3, '76 | P. J. Layne | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Walworth | Alfred D. Thomas .. | Jan. 3, '76 | J. F. Wentworth .. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Washington | Patrick O'Meara | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. Kenealey..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waukesha | Edwin Hurlbut | Jan. 3, '76 | W. S. Greene..... | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Waupaca | F. F. Wheeler..... | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. Churchill | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Waushara | B. A. Cady..... | Jan. 2, '77 | H. H. Olson | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Winnebago | A. A. Austin | Jan. 2, '77 | H. B. Harshaw..... | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Wood | P. O. Cassidy..... | Jan. 2, '77 | F. W. Burt..... | Jan. 2, '77 |

County Officers—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Coroners. | Term Expires. | Surveyors. | Term Expires. |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adams | A. J. Hill. | Jan. 2, '77 | Z. Wise. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ashland | John F. Childs. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Chas. H. Pratt. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Barron | S. K. Young. | Jan. 3, '76 | W. Bird. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Bayfield | John Marshall. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. Heather. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Brown | Wm. P. Call. | Jan. 2, '77 | J. V. Suydham, . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Buffalo | B. McDonough. . | Jan. 3, '76 | John Buesch. . | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Burnett | W. H. Peck. | Jan. 3, '76 | H. W. Sundler. . | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Calumet. | Wm. Mahoney. . | Jan. 2, '77 | John Albers. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Chippewa | F. Schmeyer. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Baker. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Clark | Jas. O'Neil. | Jan. 2, '77 | C. E. Bussell. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Columbia | Z. J. D. Swift. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Henry Meriton. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Crawford | Barnaby Dunne. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Cyrus Sterling. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dane | Jno. Arians. | Jan. 2, '77 | John Douglass. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dodge | Angustine Butler. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. M. Morse. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Door | Jesse Kimber. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Henry Schuyler. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Douglas | L. F. Wheelock. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Thomas Clark. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Dunn | J. P. Wood. | Jan. 2, '77 | J. H. Webster. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Eau Claire | J. L. Johnson. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Russell Hackett. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Fond du Lac. . | Jas. O'Reilly. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Jas. Bowe. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Grant | Henry F. Young. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Joel Barber. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green | L. Frankenberger. . | Jan. 2, '77 | A. C. Stuntz. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Green Lake. . | H. P. Merriam. . | Jan. 2, '77 | D. P. Blackstone. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Iowa | Chas. Hope. | Jan. 2, '77 | Thomas Brown. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Jackson | Peter Trudell. . | Jan. 3, '76 | Geo. M. Adams. . | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Jefferson | Peter Rogan. | Jan. 2, '77 | K. P. Clark. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Janeau | G. Burritt. | Jan. 2, '77 | Y. V. Beebe. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kenosha. | Jno. P. Runkle. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Jason Lathrop. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Kewaunee. . | Christian Roberts. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Constant Thiry. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| La Crosse. | James Kevin. . | Jan. 3, '76 | J. M. Marty. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| La Layette. . | B. H. Paddock. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Simon G. Beebe. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Lincoln ..... | ..... | ..... | D. A. Kline. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Manitowoc | John Oswald. | Jan. 2, '77 | C. Tiedemann. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marathon | Henry Dern. | Jan. 2, '77 | Joseph McEwen. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Marquette | Samuel Crockett. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Thos. McLaughlin | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Milwaukee | Chas. Kupper. | Jan. 2, '77 | Geo. F. Epeneter. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Monroe | Geo. B. Robinson. . | Jan. 2, '77 | A. S. Ingalls. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Oconto | Chas. Bertz. | Jan. 3, '76 | J. A. Vancleve. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Outagamie | O. W. Pond. | Jan. 2, '77 | John Stevens. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Ozaukee | John Nevins. | Jan. 2, '77 | H. L. Coe. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pepin | Martin Machmeir. . | Jan. 2, '77 | Erastus Reid. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Pierce | Enoch Quimby. . | Jan. 2, '77 | J. J. Schultness. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Polk | M. Fitzgerald, Jr. . | Jan. 3, '76 | A. C. Bennett. . | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Portage | Benj. F. Cooper. . | Jan. 2, '77 | W. G. Hinman. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Racine | Jerry Slater. | Jan. 2, '77 | D. M. Montgomery | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Richland | Geo. Jarvis. | Jan. 2, '77 | James Appleby. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Rock | Wm. Taylor. | Jan. 2, '77 | Edward Ruger. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| St. Croix | D. P. Robinson. . | Jan. 3, '76 | Alfred Pierce. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Sauk | A. West. | Jan. 2, '77 | D. B. Hulburt. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Shawano | O. E. Havniss. . | Jan. 2, '77 | John Melendy. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Shoebogyan. . | James Berry. | Jan. 2, '77 | Lemuel Tibbitts. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Trempealeau. . | Robert Cance. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Coates. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Vernon | C. E. Morley. | Jan. 3, '76 | J. F. Thorp. | Jan. 3, '76 |
| Walworth | Wm. H. Bell. | Jan. 2, '77 | Warren Beckwith. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Washington. . | Otto Boesewetter. . | Jan. 2, '77 | John Brosius. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waukesha. | S. H. Barstow. . | Jan. 2, '77 | R. C. Hathaway. . | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waupaca | W. C. Isabell. | Jan. 2, '77 | B. F. Dorr. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Waushara | C. B. Barnes. | Jan. 2, '77 | Edgar Sears. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Winnebago. . | C. R. Hamlin. | Jan. 2, '77 | C. Palmer. | Jan. 2, '77 |
| Wood | R. H. Grace. | Jan. 2, '77 | Wm. Scott. | Jan. 2, '77 |

County Officers — continued.

| COUNTIES. | County Superintendents. | Post Office. | Term expires. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Adams | J. M. Higbee | Plainville | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Ashland | John W. Bell | La Pointe | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Barron | W. Bird | Shetek | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Bayfield | John McCloud | Bayfield | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Brown | Martin H. Lynch | De Pere | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Buffalo | Lawrence Kessinger | Alma | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Burnett | John G. Fleming | Grantsburg | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Calumet | W. B. Minaghan | Chilton | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Chippewa | James A. Bate | Chippewa Falls | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Clark | R. J. Sawyer | Neillsville | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Columbia | Kennedy Scott | Cambria | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Crawford | Thos. L. Redlon | Wheatville | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Dane, 1st district | W. H. Chandler | Sun Prairie | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Dane, 2d district | M. S. Frawley | Black Karth | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Dodge, 1st district | John T. Flavin | Watertown | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Dodge, 2d district | Arthur K. Delaney | Hustisford | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Door | Chris. Daniels | Sturgeon Bay | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Douglas | Thos. Clark | Superior | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Dunn | Geo. Schaffer | Menomonee | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Eau Claire | Joseph F. Ellis | Eau Claire | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Fond du Lac, 1st dis | W. L. O'Connor | Rosendale | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Fond du Lac, 2d dis | W. J. Kelley | Osceola | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Grant | Geo. M. Guernsey | Plattville | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Green | Daniel H. Morgan | Monroe | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Green Lake | A. A. Spencer | Berlin | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Iowa | Albert Watkins | Mineral Point | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Jackson | T. P. Marsh | Pole Grove | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Jefferson | S. A. Craig | Fort Atkinson | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Juneau | Geo. P. Kenyon | New Lisbon | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Kenosha | James P. Briggs | Kenosha | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Kewaunee | John M. Read | Kewaunee | Jan. 1, '76 |
| La Crosse | Sherman W. Lecte | West Salem | Jan. 1, '76 |
| La Fayette | Thos. J. Van Mater | Fayette | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Lincoln | D. Finn | Jenney | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Manitowoc | Michael Kirwan | Manitowoc | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Marathon | Thomas Greene | Wausau | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Marquette | Henry M. Older | Packwaukee | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Milwaukee, 1st dis | Thomas O. Herrin | Oak Creek | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Milwaukee, 2d dis | James L. Foley | Butler | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Monroe | A. E. Howard | Sparta | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Oconto | A. T. Stearns | Oconto | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Outagamie | Patrick Flanagan | Appleton | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Ozaukee | Edward H. Janssen | Cedarburg | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Pepin | M. B. Axtell | Pepin | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Pierce | R. L. Reed | Prescott | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Polk | Charles E. Mears | Oceola Mills | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Portage | Jas. O. Morrison | Plover | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Racine | Thomas Malone | Rochester | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Richland | Wm. J. Waggoner | Richland Center | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Rock, 1st district | Edw. A. Burdick | Janesville | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Rock, 2d district | J. B. Tracy | Milton | Jan. 1, '76 |
| St. Croix | Frank P. Chapman | New Richmond | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Sauk | Jas. T. Lunn | Ironton | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Shawano | Chas. R. Klebesadel | Shawano | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Sheboygan | M. D. L. Fuller | Plymouth | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Trempealeau | Jas. B. Thompson | Osseo | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Vernon | Orvis B. Wyman | Viroqua | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Walworth | S. P. Ballard | Sharon | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Washington | Fred. Regenfuss | West Bend | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Waukesha | Isaac N. Stewart | Waukesha | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Waupaca | Justus Burnham | Waupaca | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Waushara | Theo. S. Chipman | Berlin, Gr Lake Co. | Jan. 1, '76 |
| Winnebago | F. A. Morgan | Jan. 1, '76 | |
| Wood | Clarence L. Powers | Grand Rapids | Jan. 1, '76 |

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

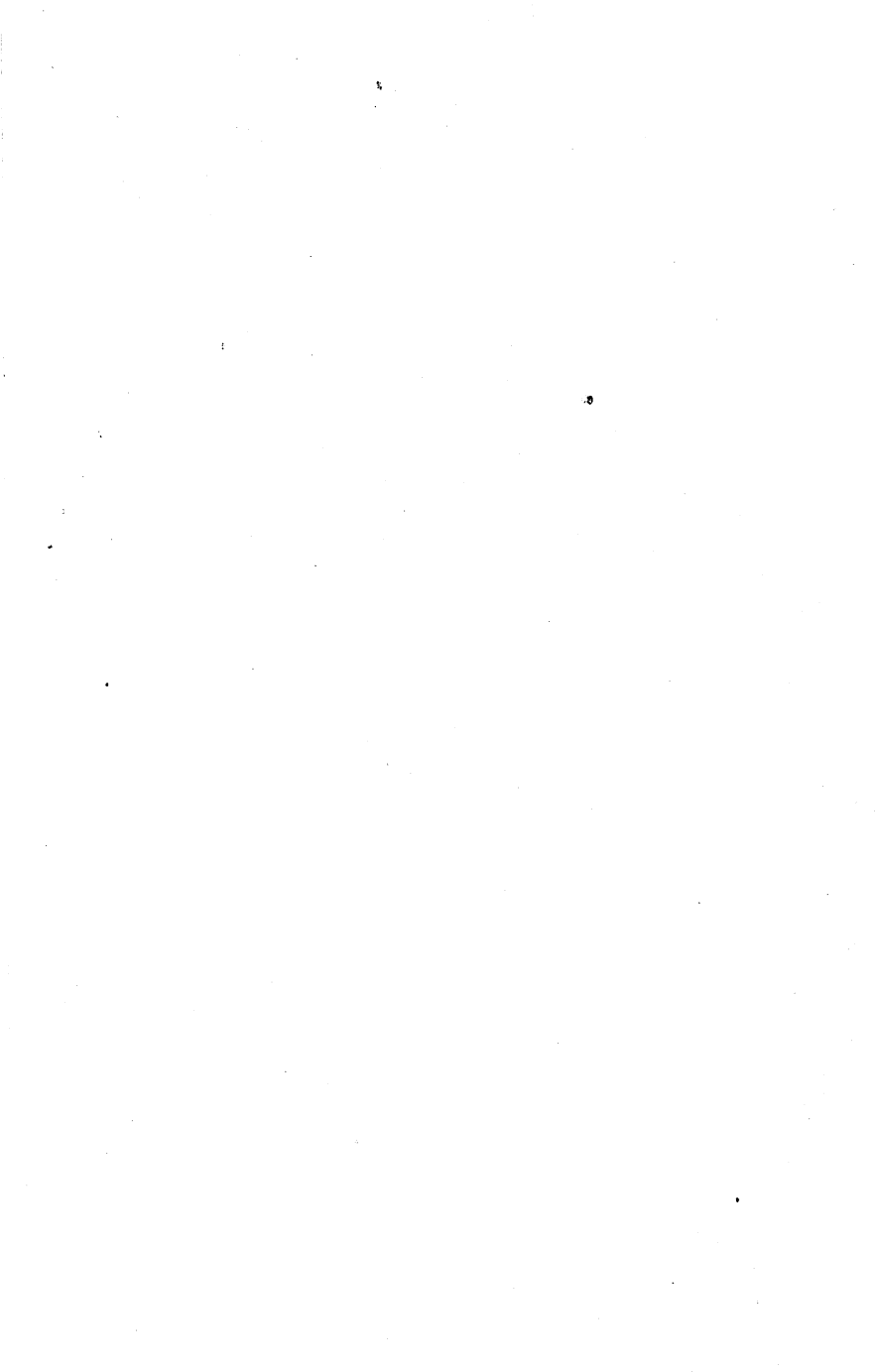
| COUNTIES. | County Judge. | County Clerk. | County Treas'r. | District Att'ny | Sup. of s. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Adams .. | \$300 | \$650 | \$725 | \$300 | \$500 |
| Ashland .. | 250 | 1,000 | 800 | 400 | 100 |
| Barron .. | 450 | 900 | 900 | 450 | †3 |
| Bayfield .. | 100 | 900 | 900 | ..... | 50 |
| Brown .. | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 800 |
| Buffalo .. | 600 | 1,000 | 800 | 400 | 800 |
| Burnett .. | †5 | 600 | 800 | ..... | †3 |
| Calumet .. | 400 | 850 | 850 | 500 | 800 |
| Chippewa .. | 400 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 700 | 800 |
| Clark .. | 400 | 800 | 800 | 600 | 600 |
| Columbia .. | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Crawford .. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 650 | ..... |
| Dane .. | 2,000 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 800 | *900 |
| Dodge .. | 2,100 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 700 | *950 |
| Door .. | 300 | 800 | 600 | 300 | 500 |
| Douglas .. | 600 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 500 | 120 |
| Dunn .. | 400 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 600 | 500 |
| Eau Claire .. | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 800 | 800 |
| Fond du Lac .. | 1,500 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 800 | *800 |
| Grant .. | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Green .. | 950 | 1,000 | 900 | 550 | 800 |
| Green Lake .. | 500 | 600 | 500 | 400 | 800 |
| Iowa .. | 800 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 500 | †5 |
| Jackson .. | 400 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 400 | 500 |
| Jefferson .. | 1,000 | 1,200 | 600 | 800 | 800 |
| Juneau .. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 800 |
| Kenosha .. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| Kewaunee .. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 450 | 800 |
| La Crosse .. | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 600 | 800 |
| La Fayette .. | 800 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 800 | 800 |
| Lincoln .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowoc .. | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 400 | 800 |
| Marathon .. | 400 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 500 | 400 |
| Marquette .. | 500 | 750 | 750 | 275 | 500 |
| Milwaukee .. | 1,600 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | *500 |
| Monroe .. | 600 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 850 | 800 |
| Oconto .. | 500 | 1,200 | 1,700 | 500 | 600 |
| Outagamie .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,100 |
| Ozaukee .. | 1,000 | 900 | 1,000 | 600 | 800 |
| Pepin .. | 250 | 550 | 550 | 250 | 250 |
| Pierce .. | 600 | 900 | 900 | 500 | 800 |
| Polk .. | 300 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 300 | 500 |
| Portage .. | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 800 |
| Racine .. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 900 | 800 |
| Richland .. | 400 | 800 | 800 | 350 | 800 |
| Rock .. | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 800 | *600 |
| St. Croix .. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 800 |
| Sauk .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 450 | 1,100 |
| Shawano .. | 200 | 850 | 850 | 200 | 150 |
| Sheboygan .. | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 800 | 800 |
| Trempealeau .. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 600 | 800 |
| Vernon .. | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 400 | 900 |
| Walworth .. | 1,100 | 750 | 750 | 650 | 1,000 |
| Washington .. | 1,000 | 750 | 950 | 700 | 900 |
| Waukesha .. | 1,500 | 800 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Waupaca .. | 400 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 600 | 900 |
| Waushara .. | 300 | 700 | 700 | 200 | 800 |
| Winnebago .. | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 800 | 1,200 |
| Wood .. | 200 | 700 | 800 | 500 | 300 |

*Same in each of two districts.

†Per diem for actual service.



Election Statistics.



THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1874.

(By Districts, Counties, Towns and Election Precincts.)

FIRST DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Wil- liams. | Fratt. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Wil- liams. | Fratt. |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|--------|
| KENOSHA. | | | ROCK—con. | | |
| Brighton | 36 | 149 | Bradford | 111 | 28 |
| Bristol | 165 | 83 | Center | 115 | 45 |
| Kenosha— | | | Clinton | 224 | 51 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 181 | 173 | Fulton | 233 | 105 |
| 2d ward.. | 34 | 169 | Harmony | 108 | 6 |
| 3d ward.. | 109 | 58 | Janesville, town. | 89 | 51 |
| 4th ward.. | 92 | 75 | city, 1st ward.. | 224 | 158 |
| | 416 | 475 | 2d ward.. | 179 | 126 |
| Paris | 72 | 107 | 3d ward.. | 163 | 87 |
| Pleasant Prairie .. | 110 | 132 | 4th ward.. | 210 | 181 |
| Randall | 55 | 47 | 5th ward.. | 65 | 111 |
| Salem | 125 | 90 | | 841 | 663 |
| Somers | 166 | 71 | Johnstown | 91 | 65 |
| Wheatland | 25 | 93 | La Prairie | 94 | 3 |
| Total | 1,170 | 1,247 | Lima | 169 | 27 |
| RACINE. | | | Magnolia | 94 | 57 |
| Burlington | 115 | 352 | Milton | 300 | 68 |
| Caledonia | 148 | 293 | Newark | 99 | 11 |
| Dover | 73 | 105 | Plymouth | 109 | 43 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 232 | 172 | Porter | 101 | 48 |
| Norway | 92 | 76 | Rock | 67 | 38 |
| Racine— | | | Spring Valley .. | 153 | 18 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 140 | 155 | Turtle | 137 | 38 |
| 2d ward.. | 505 | 89 | Union | 221 | 73 |
| 3d ward.. | 262 | 181 | Total | 4,164 | 1,537 |
| 4th ward.. | 114 | 372 | WALWORTH | | |
| 5th ward.. | 221 | 216 | Bloomfield | 149 | 26 |
| 6th ward.. | 138 | 144 | Darien | 141 | 96 |
| | 1,080 | 1,157 | Delavan | 299 | 150 |
| Raymond | 143 | 87 | East Troy | 180 | 162 |
| Rochester | 83 | 82 | Elkhorn | 139 | 98 |
| Waterford | 158 | 144 | Geneva | 256 | 154 |
| Yorkville | 192 | 91 | La Fayette | 90 | 108 |
| Total | 2,316 | 2,559 | La Grange | 112 | 24 |
| ROCK. | | | Linn | 64 | 43 |
| Avon | 96 | 23 | Lyons | 117 | 126 |
| Beloit, town | 43 | 26 | Richmond | 91 | 69 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 203 | 15 | Sharon | 188 | 89 |
| 2d ward.. | 153 | 6 | Spring Prairie .. | 104 | 58 |
| 3d ward.. | 169 | 9 | Sugar Creek | 94 | 40 |
| 4th ward.. | 194 | 20 | Troy | 103 | 90 |
| | 664 | 50 | Walworth | 140 | 61 |
| | | | Whitewater | 391 | 216 |
| | | | Total | 2,658 | 1,550 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—First District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Williams | Fratt. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Williams. | Fratt. |
|---------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| WAUKESHA. | | | WAUKESHA—con. | | |
| Brookfield | 71 | 220 | New Berlin | 93 | 196 |
| Delafield | 188 | 88 | Oconomowoc .. | 95 | 150 |
| Eagle | 97 | 131 | Oconomowoc vil. | 94 | 146 |
| Genesee | 134 | 139 | Ottawa | 105 | 75 |
| Lisbon | 135 | 141 | Pewaukee | 221 | 166 |
| Menomonee | 110 | 250 | Summit | 122 | 94 |
| Merton | 138 | 146 | Vernon | 123 | 78 |
| Mukwonago | 104 | 134 | Waukesha | 375 | 314 |
| Muskego | 55 | 171 | | | |
| Total | | | | 2,260 | 2,639 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Caswell. | Cook. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Caswell. | Cook. |
|---------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| DANE. | | | DANE—con. | | |
| Albion | 172 | 39 | Westport | 49 | 180 |
| Berry | 15 | 170 | Windsor | 102 | 94 |
| Black Earth | 91 | 58 | York | 98 | 83 |
| Blooming Grove .. | 79 | 137 | | | |
| Blue Mounds | 89 | 68 | Total | 4,340 | 4,906 |
| Bristol | 70 | 91 | | | |
| Burke | 86 | 103 | COLUMBIA. | | |
| Christiana | 189 | 139 | Arlington | 82 | 48 |
| Cottage Grove | 75 | 137 | Caledonia | 76 | 72 |
| Cross Plains | 23 | 184 | Columbus, town. | 64 | 92 |
| Dane | 77 | 102 | city, 1st ward .. | 102 | 42 |
| Deerfield | 101 | 81 | 2d ward | 66 | 42 |
| Dunkirk | 104 | 74 | 3d ward | 52 | 100 |
| Dunn | 102 | 73 | | 220 | 184 |
| Fitchburg | 67 | 159 | Courtland | 134 | 95 |
| Madison, town. | 74 | 87 | Dekorra | 108 | 70 |
| city, 1st ward .. | 291 | 372 | Fort Winnebago .. | 36 | 80 |
| 2d ward | 169 | 182 | Fountain Prairie | 141 | 80 |
| 3d ward | 157 | 339 | Hampden | 79 | 166 |
| 4th ward | 189 | 155 | Leeds | 75 | 94 |
| | 806 | 1,048 | Lewiston | 83 | 80 |
| Mazomanie | 188 | 118 | Lodi | 178 | 90 |
| Medina | 124 | 147 | Lowville | 52 | 92 |
| Middleton | 79 | 211 | Marcellon | 88 | 54 |
| Montrose | 127 | 93 | Newport | 150 | 116 |
| Oregon | 199 | 81 | Otsego | 160 | 77 |
| Perry | 94 | 33 | Pacific | 33 | 15 |
| Primrose | 122 | 32 | Portage | | |
| Pleasant Springs .. | 136 | 27 | 1st ward | 11 | 99 |
| Roxbury | 21 | 147 | 2d ward | 84 | 56 |
| Rutland | 172 | 33 | 3d ward | 52 | 49 |
| Springdale | 56 | 139 | 4th ward | 81 | 133 |
| Springfield | 29 | 257 | 5th ward | 36 | 131 |
| Stoughton village | 151 | 66 | | 264 | 468 |
| Sun Prairie | 102 | 85 | Randolph | 105 | 50 |
| Sun Prairie vil .. | 77 | 47 | west ward | 12 | 2 |
| Vermont | 95 | 79 | Scott | 84 | 36 |
| Verona | 27 | 140 | | | |
| Vienna | 72 | 64 | | | |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Second District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Caswell. | Cook. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Caswell. | Cook. |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| COLUMBIA—CON. | | | JEFFERSON—CON. | | |
| Springvale | 124 | 33 | Watertown—con. | | |
| West Point | 93 | 63 | city, 4th ward... | 23 | 85 |
| Wycena..... | 139 | 78 | 7th ward... | 54 | 71 |
| | | | | 287 | 643 |
| Total..... | 2,580 | 2,175 | Total..... | 2,646 | 2,927 |
| JEFFERSON. | | | SAUK. | | |
| Aztalan | 64 | 105 | Baraboo | 424 | 188 |
| Concord | 71 | 157 | Bear Creek | 30 | 55 |
| Cold Spring..... | 96 | 27 | Delton | 123 | 8 |
| Farmington..... | 100 | 297 | Dellona | 27 | 36 |
| Hebron | 150 | 90 | Excelsior | 79 | 52 |
| Ixonia | 71 | 147 | Fairfield | 69 | 16 |
| Jefferson, 1st prt. | 203 | 490 | Franklin | 41 | 71 |
| Jefferson, 2d prt. | 6 | 92 | Freedom | 73 | 56 |
| | 214 | 582 | Greenfield | 74 | 9 |
| Koskonong | 602 | 114 | Honey Creek | 43 | 99 |
| Lake Mills | 204 | 75 | Ironton | 123 | 51 |
| Milford | 69 | 157 | La Valle | 94 | 73 |
| Oakland | 143 | 37 | Merrimack | 62 | 65 |
| Palmyra | 255 | 59 | Prairie du Sac | 139 | 170 |
| Sullivan | 136 | 129 | Reedsburg | 155 | 159 |
| Sumner | 50 | 25 | Spring Green | 107 | 64 |
| Waterloo, village | 56 | 99 | Sumpter | 112 | 24 |
| Waterloo, town .. | 50 | 104 | Troy | 92 | 49 |
| Watertown, town. | 28 | 250 | Washington | 67 | 49 |
| city, 1st ward... | 134 | 148 | Westfield | 50 | 92 |
| 2d ward | 23 | 221 | Winfield | 35 | 30 |
| 3d ward | 53 | 118 | Woodland | 91 | 35 |
| Total | | | Total | 2,110 | 1,451 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Magoon. | Thompson. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Magoon. | Thompson. |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| CRAWFORD. | | | GRANT. | | |
| Bridgeport..... | 37 | 36 | Beetown | 148 | 137 |
| Clayton | 90 | 99 | Blue River | 24 | 65 |
| Eastman | 101 | 146 | Bloomington..... | 158 | 87 |
| Freeman | 114 | 34 | Boscobel | 212 | 151 |
| Haney | 41 | 26 | Casville | 72 | 165 |
| Marietta | 43 | 48 | Clifton | 61 | 37 |
| Prairie du Chien. | 16 | 100 | Ellenboro | 83 | 25 |
| city, 1st ward... | 41 | 58 | Fennimore | 141 | 102 |
| 2d ward | 58 | 115 | Glen Haven | 79 | 53 |
| 3d ward | 60 | 109 | Harrison | 92 | 65 |
| 4th ward | 38 | 33 | Hazel Green | 146 | 130 |
| | 197 | 315 | Hickory Grove | 69 | 16 |
| Scott | 64 | 73 | Jamestown | 58 | 65 |
| Seneca | 77 | 152 | Lancaster | 280 | 188 |
| Union | 22 | 36 | Liberty | 23 | 48 |
| Utica | 135 | 69 | Lima | 90 | 38 |
| Wauzeka | 91 | 99 | Little Grant | 94 | 26 |
| | | | Marion | 32 | 47 |
| Total | 1,028 | 1,233 | Millville | 32 | 2 |
| | | | Mount Hope | 81 | 33 |
| | | | Muscoda | 79 | 132 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Third District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Magoon. | Thomp-son. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Magoon. | Thomp-son. |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| GRANT—con. | | | IOWA—con. | | |
| Paris | 42 | 91 | Ridgway | 218 | 187 |
| Patch Grove | 72 | 60 | Waldwick | 56 | 48 |
| Platteville | 422 | 280 | Wyoming | 71 | 70 |
| Potosi | 157 | 275 | | | |
| Smelser | 149 | 62 | Total..... | 1,874 | 1,929 |
| Waterloo | 42 | 42 | | | |
| Watterstown | 60 | 35 | | | |
| Wingville | 76 | 67 | LA FAYETTE. | | |
| Woodman | 41 | 50 | Argyle | 126 | 69 |
| Wyalusing | 83 | 9 | Belmont | 127 | 74 |
| Total | 3,198 | 2,583 | Benton | 140 | 108 |
| | | | Blanchard | 31 | 49 |
| GREEN. | | | Darlington | 281 | 256 |
| Adams | 60 | 83 | Elk Grove | 44 | 91 |
| Albany | 88 | 88 | Fayette | 98 | 100 |
| Brooklyn | 88 | 51 | Gratiot | 156 | 154 |
| Cadiz | 101 | 90 | Kendall | 25 | 129 |
| Clarno | 83 | 150 | Monticello | 49 | 22 |
| Decatur | 291 | 146 | New Diggings | 212 | 103 |
| Exeter | 64 | 89 | Seymour | 58 | 140 |
| Jefferson | 115 | 125 | Shullsburgh | 224 | 237 |
| Jordon | 67 | 62 | Wayne | 106 | 46 |
| Monroe | 425 | 365 | White Oak Sp'gs | 58 | 25 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 131 | 67 | Willow Springs | 36 | 130 |
| New Glarus | 30 | 74 | Wiota | 214 | 110 |
| Spring Grove | 140 | 69 | | | |
| Sylvester | 96 | 69 | Total | 1,985 | 1,843 |
| Washington | 28 | 103 | | | |
| York | 119 | 18 | RICHLAND. | | |
| Total | 1,926 | 1,649 | Akan | 43 | 57 |
| | | | Bloom | 86 | 73 |
| IOWA. | | | Buena Vista | 142 | 73 |
| Arena | 133 | 163 | Dayton | 52 | 93 |
| Clyde | 23 | 91 | Eagle | 84 | 86 |
| Dodgeville | 429 | 273 | Forest | 85 | 40 |
| Highland | 81 | 416 | Henrietta | 60 | 57 |
| Linden | 180 | 82 | Ithaca | 121 | 96 |
| Mifflin | 137 | 68 | Marshall | 93 | 42 |
| Mineral P't, t'wn | 109 | 56 | Orion | 63 | 31 |
| city, 1st ward | 175 | 138 | Richland | 246 | 126 |
| 2d ward | 105 | 143 | Richwood | 169 | 101 |
| | 280 | 281 | Rockbridge | 89 | 74 |
| Moscow | 74 | 43 | Sylvan | 65 | 56 |
| Paulaski | 83 | 151 | Westford | 66 | 87 |
| | | | Willow | 60 | 71 |
| | | | Total..... | 1,524 | 1,163 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—continued.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Luding-ton. | Lynde. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Luding-ton. | Lynde. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| MILWAUKEE. | | | MILWAUKEE—con. | | |
| Franklin | 38 | 223 | Wauwatosa | 293 | 178 |
| Granville | 90 | 250 | | | |
| Greenfield | 199 | 180 | Total | 7,231 | 8,641 |
| Lake— | | | OZAUKEE. | | |
| 1st precinct | 204 | 181 | Belgium | 178 | 42 |
| 2d precinct | 309 | 96 | Cedarburgh | 193 | 198 |
| | 513 | 277 | Fredonia | 99 | 113 |
| Milwaukee, town. <i>Pr.</i> | 156 | 229 | Grafton | 205 | 44 |
| City, 1st ward. 1 | 299 | 424 | Mequon | 275 | 130 |
| ..do..... 2 | 243 | 365 | Port Washington | 271 | 215 |
| 2d ward.. 1 | 271 | 432 | Saukville | 165 | 140 |
| ..do..... 2 | 250 | 589 | | | |
| 3d ward.. 1 | 203 | 413 | Total | 1,386 | 882 |
| ..do..... 2 | 209 | 347 | WASHINGTON. | | |
| 4th ward. 1 | 469 | 296 | Addison | 31 | 224 |
| ..do..... 2 | 619 | 382 | Barton | 60 | 145 |
| 5th ward. 1 | 353 | 347 | Erie | 3 | 155 |
| ..do..... 2 | 268 | 208 | Farmington | 89 | 195 |
| 6th ward. 1 | 268 | 308 | Germantown | 150 | 175 |
| ..do..... 2 | 139 | 171 | Hartford | 185 | 297 |
| 7th ward. 1 | 371 | 211 | Jackson | 46 | 199 |
| ..do..... 2 | 318 | 341 | Kewaskum | 122 | 105 |
| 8th ward. 1 | 301 | 271 | Polk | 39 | 220 |
| ..do..... 2 | 140 | 80 | Richfield | 31 | 220 |
| 9th ward. 1 | 133 | 400 | Schleisigerville | 5 | 69 |
| ..do..... 2 | 125 | 347 | Trenton | 117 | 167 |
| 10th ward. 1 | 172 | 150 | Wayne | 82 | 86 |
| ..do..... 2 | 126 | 248 | West Bend, town. village | 31 | 86 |
| 11th ward. 1 | 85 | 164 | | 37 | 200 |
| ..do..... 2 | 168 | 153 | Total | 928 | 2,523 |
| 12th ward. 1 | 194 | 240 | | | |
| 13th ward. 1 | 121 | 190 | | | |
| | 5,845 | 7,077 | | | |
| Oak Creek | 97 | 232 | | | |

Congressional Vote of 1874—continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Barber. | Bur- chard. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Barber. | Bur- chard. |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|
| DODGE. | | | F'D DU LAC—con. | | |
| Ashippun..... | 102 | 161 | Metomen..... | 223 | 118 |
| Burnett..... | 102 | 68 | Oakfield..... | 178 | 50 |
| Beaver Dam, t'wn..... | 71 | 137 | Osceola..... | 25 | 138 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 13 | 123 | Ripon, town..... | 96 | 92 |
| 2d ward.. | 45 | 145 | city, 1st ward.. | 130 | 115 |
| 3d ward.. | 104 | 80 | 2d ward.. | 121 | 146 |
| 4th ward.. | 75 | 107 | | 251 | 261 |
| | 237 | 455 | Rosendale..... | 144 | 56 |
| Calamus..... | 93 | 117 | Springvale..... | 99 | 108 |
| Chester..... | 91 | 70 | Taycheedah..... | 43 | 193 |
| Clyman..... | 73 | 200 | Waupun, town..... | 129 | 49 |
| Elba..... | 111 | 148 | village, n. ward | 106 | 113 |
| Emmett..... | 22 | 217 | | | |
| Fox Lake..... | 157 | 127 | Total..... | 3,512 | 4,327 |
| Herman..... | 13 | 217 | | | |
| Hubbard..... | 163 | 361 | MANITOWOC. | | |
| Hustisford..... | 41 | 233 | Cato..... | 155 | 165 |
| Lebanon..... | 23 | 210 | Centerville..... | 115 | 106 |
| Le Roy..... | 102 | 129 | Cooperstown..... | 33 | 158 |
| Lomira..... | 17 | 194 | Eaton..... | 46 | 171 |
| Lowell..... | 200 | 240 | Franklin..... | 76 | 157 |
| Oak Grove..... | 169 | 230 | Gibson..... | 67 | 116 |
| Portland..... | 74 | 115 | Kossuth..... | 113 | 182 |
| Randolphvil.E.W..... | 68 | 6 | Liberty..... | 134 | 53 |
| Rubicon..... | 78 | 205 | Manitowoc..... | 97 | 60 |
| Shields..... | 5 | 144 | city, 1st ward.. | 188 | 103 |
| Theresa..... | | 250 | 2d ward.. | 92 | 55 |
| Trenton..... | 122 | 99 | 3d ward.. | 172 | 145 |
| Watert'n, 5th w'd | 27 | 90 | 4th ward.. | 145 | 88 |
| 6th w'd | 16 | 195 | | | |
| | 43 | 285 | | 597 | 391 |
| Waupun, s. w'd.. | 109 | 51 | Manit'woc Rap'ds | 119 | 135 |
| Westford..... | 31 | 115 | Maple Grove..... | 32 | 176 |
| Williamstown..... | 59 | 270 | Meeme..... | 55 | 135 |
| | | | Mishicott..... | 31 | 190 |
| Total..... | 2,376 | 5,054 | Newton..... | 56 | 233 |
| | | | Rockland..... | 25 | 88 |
| FOND DU LAC. | | | Schleswig..... | 40 | 210 |
| Alto..... | 160 | 51 | Two Creeks..... | 39 | 48 |
| Ashford..... | 48 | 209 | Two Rivers..... | 93 | 395 |
| Auburn..... | 68 | 135 | | | |
| Byron..... | 107 | 98 | Total..... | 1,923 | 3,157 |
| Calumet..... | 6 | 184 | | | |
| Eden..... | 54 | 149 | SHEBOYGAN. | | |
| Eldorado..... | 90 | 193 | Greenbush..... | 233 | 137 |
| Empire..... | 89 | 84 | Herman..... | 38 | 281 |
| Fond du Lac, t'wn..... | 126 | 93 | Holland..... | 281 | 57 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 280 | 347 | Lima..... | 189 | 152 |
| 2d ward.. | 218 | 260 | Lyndon..... | 250 | 77 |
| 3d ward.. | 369 | 220 | Mitchell..... | 25 | 155 |
| 4th ward.. | 195 | 304 | Moselle..... | 50 | 124 |
| 5th ward.. | 181 | 120 | Plymouth..... | 226 | 275 |
| | 1,243 | 1,251 | Rhine..... | 29 | 189 |
| Forest..... | 37 | 188 | Russell..... | 9 | 58 |
| Friendship..... | 46 | 98 | Scott..... | 116 | 85 |
| Lamartine..... | 119 | 113 | | | |
| Marshfield..... | 25 | 303 | | | |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Fifth District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Barber. | Burchard. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Barber. | Burchard. |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|
| SHEBOYGAN—CON. | | | SHEBOYGAN—CON. | | |
| Sheboygan, town | 35 | 196 | Sheboygan Falls | 93 | 243 |
| city, 1st ward | 45 | 157 | Sheb'gan F'svil. | 152 | 106 |
| 2d ward | 108 | 247 | Sherman | 79 | 133 |
| 3d ward | 70 | 135 | Wilson | 22 | 139 |
| 4th ward | 28 | 300 | | | |
| | 251 | 839 | Total | 2,078 | 3,246 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. |
|---------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| BROWN. | | | CALUMET. | | |
| Ashwabanon | 42 | 9 | Brillion | 85 | 113 |
| Allouez | 25 | 26 | Brotherstown | 100 | 159 |
| Bellevue | 30 | 76 | Charlestown | 146 | 101 |
| Depere, town | 14 | 91 | Chilton | 189 | 223 |
| village | 117 | 196 | Harrison | 149 | 102 |
| West | 199 | 128 | New Holstein | 150 | 126 |
| Eaton | 54 | 48 | Rantoul | 150 | 129 |
| Fort Howard— | | | Stockbridge | 202 | 127 |
| city, 1st ward | 157 | 43 | Woodville | 48 | 122 |
| 2d ward | 115 | 84 | | | |
| 3d ward | 161 | 43 | Total | 1,247 | 1,202 |
| | 423 | 170 | | | |
| Glenmore | 42 | 82 | DOOR. | | |
| Green Bay, town | 156 | 19 | Bailey's Harbor | 33 | 20 |
| city, 1st ward | 105 | 101 | Brussels | 101 | 13 |
| 2d ward | 240 | 269 | Clay Banks | 60 | 40 |
| 3d ward | 223 | 211 | Egg Harbor | 34 | 34 |
| | 568 | 591 | Forestville | 110 | 16 |
| Holland— | | | Gardner | 69 | 2 |
| east precinct | 11 | 73 | Gibraltar | 39 | 11 |
| west precinct | 2 | 99 | Jacksonport | 27 | 10 |
| | 13 | 172 | Liberty Grove | 41 | 4 |
| Howard | 68 | 104 | Nasewaunee | 42 | 21 |
| Humbolt | 110 | 73 | Sevastopol | 37 | 49 |
| Lawrence | 79 | 23 | Sturgeon Bay | 157 | 68 |
| Morrison | 9 | 134 | Union | 35 | 46 |
| New Denmark | 86 | 76 | Washington | 23 | 5 |
| Pittsfield | 48 | 29 | | | |
| Preble | 57 | 193 | Total | 808 | 339 |
| Rockland | 6 | 97 | | | |
| Scott | 158 | 68 | GREEN LAKE. | | |
| Suamico— | | | Berlin, town | 82 | 46 |
| east precinct | 31 | 64 | city, 1st ward | 148 | 133 |
| west precinct | 32 | 49 | 2d ward | 88 | 65 |
| | 63 | 113 | 3d ward | 129 | 60 |
| Wrightstown— | | | | 365 | 258 |
| east precinct | 17 | 34 | Brooklyn | 178 | 64 |
| west precinct | 104 | 126 | Green Lake | 106 | 146 |
| | 121 | 160 | Kingston | 65 | 117 |
| Total | 2,498 | 2,661 | | | |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Sixth District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. |
|------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| GRE'N LAKE-COR. | | | WAUPACA-COR. | | |
| Mackford..... | 103 | 133 | Helvetia..... | 22 | 7 |
| Manchester..... | 88 | 100 | Iola..... | 69 | 26 |
| Marquette..... | 56 | 83 | Larabee..... | 81 | 66 |
| Princeton..... | 224 | 120 | Lebanon..... | 3 | 99 |
| St. Marie..... | 82 | 6 | Lind..... | 121 | 70 |
| Seneca..... | 43 | 9 | Little Wolf..... | 60 | 88 |
| | | | Matteson..... | 42 | 28 |
| Total ... | 1,392 | 1,082 | Mukwa..... | 58 | 100 |
| | | | New London— | | |
| KEWAUNEE. | | | city, 1st ward.. | 51 | 98 |
| Ahnepee..... | 251 | 20 | 2d ward.. | 91 | 56 |
| Carlton..... | 103 | 29 | Royalton..... | 44 | 108 |
| Casco..... | 79 | 82 | St. Lawrence..... | 110 | 48 |
| Franklin..... | 52 | 84 | Scandinavia..... | 151 | 11 |
| Kewaunee..... | 71 | 316 | Union..... | 25 | 29 |
| Lincoln..... | 86 | 25 | Waupaca..... | 247 | 163 |
| Montpelier..... | 55 | 55 | Wayauwega..... | 44 | 211 |
| Pierce..... | 54 | 153 | | | |
| Red River..... | 142 | 61 | Total | 1,496 | 1,544 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 893 | 825 | WAUSHARA. | | |
| | | | Aurora..... | 168 | 40 |
| OUTAGAMIE. | | | Bloomfield..... | 122 | 90 |
| Appleton— | | | Coloma..... | 11 | 33 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 105 | 63 | Dakota..... | 58 | 19 |
| 2d ward.. | 208 | 315 | Deerfield..... | 31 | 4 |
| 3d ward.. | 33 | 253 | Hancock..... | 38 | 39 |
| 4th ward.. | 23 | 94 | Leon..... | 168 | 19 |
| | 369 | 725 | Marion..... | 87 | 16 |
| Black Creek..... | 75 | 55 | Mt. Morris..... | 102 | 3 |
| Rovina..... | 80 | 64 | Oasis..... | 37 | 60 |
| Buchanan..... | 24 | 140 | Plainfield..... | 136 | 25 |
| Center..... | 17 | 167 | Paysippi..... | 89 | 74 |
| Cicero..... | 5 | 31 | Richford..... | 5 | 52 |
| Dale..... | 87 | 106 | Rose..... | 71 | 9 |
| Deer Creek..... | 17 | 24 | Saxville..... | 128 | 17 |
| Ellington..... | 71 | 112 | Springwater..... | 86 | 12 |
| Freedom..... | 41 | 150 | Warren..... | 81 | 23 |
| Grand Chute..... | 56 | 142 | Wautoma..... | 78 | 61 |
| Greenville..... | 83 | 120 | | | |
| Hortonia..... | 77 | 92 | Total | 1,496 | 596 |
| Kaukauna..... | 124 | 120 | | | |
| Liberty..... | 21 | 28 | WINNEBAGO. | | |
| Maine..... | 10 | 9 | Algona..... | 97 | 43 |
| Maple Creek..... | 11 | 114 | Black Wolf..... | 42 | 115 |
| N. London, 3d w'd. | 8 | 31 | Clayton..... | 96 | 86 |
| Osborn..... | 49 | 22 | Menasha, town.. | 61 | 27 |
| Seymour..... | 87 | 218 | city, 1st ward.. | 127 | 77 |
| | | | 2d ward.. | 86 | 95 |
| Total | 1,312 | 2,470 | 3d ward.. | 38 | 32 |
| | | | 4th ward.. | 41 | 85 |
| WAUPACA. | | | | 292 | 289 |
| Bear Creek..... | 23 | 69 | Neenah, town.. | 27 | 43 |
| Caledonia..... | 5 | 105 | city, 1st ward.. | 128 | 70 |
| Dayton..... | 100 | 46 | 2d ward.. | 172 | 143 |
| Dupont..... | 26 | 8 | 3d ward.. | 100 | 60 |
| Farmington..... | 77 | 21 | | 400 | 273 |
| Fremont..... | 46 | 87 | Nekimi..... | 57 | 127 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Sixth District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Kimball. | Bouck. |
|----------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| WIN'BAGO—CON. | | | WINNEBAGO—CON. | | |
| Nepenscum | 108 | 65 | Poygan | 24 | 118 |
| Omro | 457 | 141 | Rushford | 292 | 72 |
| Oshkosh, town | 63 | 55 | Utica | 136 | 51 |
| city, 1st ward | 229 | 316 | Vinland | 95 | 91 |
| 2d ward | 116 | 474 | Winchester | 120 | 42 |
| 3d ward | 124 | 417 | Winneconne | 311 | 232 |
| 4th ward | 179 | 458 | Wolf River | 8 | 108 |
| 5th ward | 181 | 122 | | | |
| 6th ward | 76 | 167 | | | |
| | 905 | 1,954 | Total | 3,591 | 3,922 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| BUFFALO. | | | CLARK—CON. | | |
| Alma, town | 1 | 32 | Hixon | 13 | 18 |
| village | 66 | 73 | Levis | 41 | 21 |
| Belvidere | 2 | 55 | Loyal | 61 | 22 |
| Buffalo, town | 12 | 35 | Lynn | 8 | 23 |
| city | 16 | 26 | Mentor | 49 | 66 |
| Canton | 31 | 23 | Mayville | 31 | 16 |
| Cross | 4 | 76 | Perkins | 9 | 7 |
| Dover | 59 | | Pine Valley | 196 | 186 |
| Fountain City, vil. | 32 | 125 | Sherman | 15 | 8 |
| Gilmanton | 53 | 13 | Unity | 12 | 8 |
| Glencoe | 30 | 25 | Washburn | 3 | 16 |
| Lincoln | 14 | 34 | Weston | 39 | 45 |
| Maxville | 38 | 12 | York | 16 | 41 |
| Milton | 2 | 35 | | | |
| Modena | 47 | 5 | Total | 609 | 680 |
| Montana | 2 | 20 | | | |
| Naples | 119 | 29 | EAU CLAIRE. | | |
| Nelson | 72 | 61 | Bridge Creek | 292 | 84 |
| Waumandee | 7 | 43 | Brunswick | 102 | 61 |
| Total | 607 | 722 | Eau Claire— | | |
| CLARK. | | | 1st ward | 346 | 282 |
| Beaver | 23 | 14 | 2d ward | 139 | 145 |
| Colby | 11 | 6 | 3d ward | 158 | 69 |
| Eaton | 37 | 80 | 4 h ward | 206 | 84 |
| Fre-mont | 3 | 19 | 5th ward | 254 | 148 |
| Grant | 42 | 84 | 6th ward | 98 | 112 |
| | | | | 1,201 | 840 |
| | | | Fairchild | 56 | 11 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Seventh District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| EAU CLAIRE—CON. | | | MONROE—CON. | | |
| Lincoln | 30 | 194 | Little Falls | 81 | 39 |
| Sauk | 37 | 6 | New Lyme | 22 | 8 |
| Otter Creek | 104 | 35 | Oak Dale | 49 | 70 |
| Pleasant Valley | 28 | 58 | Portland | 92 | 16 |
| Seymour | 6 | 16 | Ridgeville | 57 | 104 |
| Union | 35 | 52 | Sheldon | 62 | 18 |
| Washington | 91 | 27 | Sparta | 438 | 296 |
| Total | 1,982 | 1,384 | Tomah | 181 | 226 |
| JACKSON. | | | Wellington | 76 | 28 |
| Albion | 127 | 195 | Wells | 39 | 58 |
| Alma | 63 | 34 | Wilton | 51 | 129 |
| Garden Valley | 29 | 52 | Total | 1,821 | 1,403 |
| Hixton | 92 | 53 | PEPIN. | | |
| Irving | 53 | 58 | Albany | 40 | 11 |
| Manchester | 33 | 15 | Durand | 130 | 79 |
| Melrose | 115 | 43 | Frankfort | 42 | 8 |
| Millston | 13 | 8 | Lima | 20 | 41 |
| Northfield | 39 | 1 | Pepin | 108 | 55 |
| Springfield | 67 | 8 | Stockholm | 59 | 25 |
| Total | 631 | 467 | Waterville | 145 | 38 |
| LA CROSSE. | | | Waubeck | 12 | 31 |
| Bangor | 115 | 116 | Total | 556 | 288 |
| Barre | 33 | 41 | PIERCE. | | |
| Burns | 135 | 31 | Clifton | 35 | 75 |
| Campbell | 23 | 80 | Diamond Bluff | 37 | 26 |
| Farmington | 167 | 87 | Ellsworth | 141 | 66 |
| Greenfield | 54 | 34 | El Paso | 32 | 24 |
| Hamilton | 210 | 87 | Gilman | 78 | 11 |
| Holland | 96 | 25 | Hartland | 126 | 29 |
| La Crosse— | | | Isabelle | 23 | 1 |
| 1st ward | 196 | 219 | Maiden Rock | 75 | 62 |
| 2d ward | 151 | 182 | Martell | 63 | 87 |
| 3d ward | 311 | 317 | Oak Grove | 35 | 54 |
| 4th ward | 145 | 102 | Prescott— | | |
| 5th ward | 193 | 168 | City, 1st ward | 13 | 56 |
| | 996 | 988 | 2d ward | 20 | 34 |
| Onalaska | 100 | 29 | 3d ward | 16 | 59 |
| Onalaska, village | 83 | 55 | | 49 | 149 |
| Shelby | 13 | 62 | River Falls | 122 | 266 |
| Washington | 43 | 75 | Rock Elm | 86 | 16 |
| Total | 2,068 | 1,710 | Salem | 14 | 26 |
| MONROE. | | | Spring Lake | 35 | 36 |
| Adrian | 54 | 45 | Trenton | 21 | 24 |
| Angelo | 68 | 26 | Trimble | 74 | 53 |
| Clifton | 27 | 47 | Union | 42 | 39 |
| Glendale | 126 | 16 | Total | 1,088 | 1,044 |
| Greenfield | 33 | 70 | ST. CROIX. | | |
| Jefferson | 28 | 99 | Baldwin | 116 | 24 |
| La Fayette | 43 | 39 | Cady | 12 | 44 |
| La Grange | 104 | 10 | Cylon | 42 | 28 |
| Monroe | 88 | 40 | Eau Galla | 59 | 25 |
| | 102 | 19 | Emerald | 10 | 22 |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Seventh District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | Rusk. | Fulton. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|
| ST. CROIX—con. | | | TREMPEALEA U—con. | | |
| Erin Prairie..... | 240 | | Lincoln..... | 148 | 38 |
| Hammond..... | 131 | 138 | Preston..... | 162 | 14 |
| Hudson, | | | Sumner..... | 57 | 5 |
| 1st Precinct.... | 23 | 57 | Trempealeau..... | 125 | 128 |
| 2d Precinct.... | 45 | 11 | | | |
| | 68 | 68 | | | |
| City, 1st ward.. | 56 | 56 | Total..... | 1,160 | 396 |
| 2d ward.. | 101 | 85 | | | |
| 3d ward.. | 77 | 42 | VERNON. | | |
| | 234 | 183 | Bergen..... | 67 | 4 |
| Kinnickinnic.... | 32 | 70 | Christiana..... | 184 | 1 |
| Pleasant Valley.. | 14 | 80 | Clinton..... | 65 | 20 |
| Richmond..... | 126 | 110 | Coon..... | 84 | 9 |
| Rush River..... | 26 | 61 | Forest..... | 63 | 18 |
| St. Joseph..... | 8 | 45 | Franklin..... | 83 | 87 |
| Somerset..... | 16 | 59 | Genoa..... | 54 | 29 |
| Springfield..... | 43 | 54 | Greenwood..... | 56 | 11 |
| Stanton..... | 34 | 51 | Hamburg..... | 92 | 32 |
| Star Prairie..... | 124 | 17 | Harmony..... | 133 | 8 |
| Troy..... | 55 | 80 | Hillsborough..... | 124 | 31 |
| Warren..... | 49 | 49 | Jefferson..... | 156 | 29 |
| | | | Kickapoo..... | 64 | 65 |
| Total..... | 1,199 | 1,448 | Liberty..... | 32 | 35 |
| TREMPEALEA U | | | Stark..... | 55 | 35 |
| Albion..... | 27 | 5 | Sterling..... | 81 | 36 |
| Arcadia..... | 188 | 77 | Union..... | 34 | 31 |
| Burnside..... | 55 | 14 | Viroqua..... | 254 | 63 |
| Caledonia..... | 27 | 14 | Webster..... | 69 | 34 |
| Etrick..... | 144 | 33 | Wheatland..... | 97 | 29 |
| Gale..... | 148 | 65 | Whitestown..... | 69 | 47 |
| Hale..... | 79 | 3 | | | |
| | | | Total..... | 1,916 | 654 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| ADAMS. | | | ASHLAND. | | |
| Adams..... | 49 | 31 | Ashland— | | |
| Big Flats..... | 30 | 4 | 1st prec't..... | 120 | 4 |
| Dell Prairie..... | 63 | 32 | 2d prec't..... | 5 | |
| Easton..... | 29 | 38 | | 125 | 4 |
| Jackson..... | 43 | 19 | La Pointe..... | 89 | |
| Leola..... | 21 | 1 | | | |
| Lincoln..... | 46 | 14 | Total..... | 214 | 4 |
| Monroe..... | 47 | 8 | | | |
| New Chester..... | 36 | 9 | BARRON. | | |
| New Haven..... | 76 | 58 | Barron..... | | 110 |
| Preston..... | 19 | 11 | Dallas..... | 45 | 26 |
| Quincy..... | 13 | 28 | Prairie Farm..... | 25 | 89 |
| Richfield..... | 14 | 16 | Rice Lake..... | 14 | 46 |
| Rome..... | 24 | 19 | Sumner..... | 56 | 6 |
| Springville..... | 39 | 18 | Standfold..... | 5 | 55 |
| Strong's Prairie.. | 87 | 46 | Shetec..... | 74 | 3 |
| White Creek..... | 18 | 25 | | | |
| | | | Total..... | 219 | 335 |
| Total..... | 654 | 367 | | | |

Congressional Vote of 1874—Eighth District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. |
|---------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| BAYFIELD. | | | Lyndon | 25 | 47 |
| Bayfield. | 155 | | Marion | 17 | 43 |
| BURNETT. | | | Mauston village .. | 151 | 75 |
| Grantsburg. | 146 | 4 | Necedah | 91 | 175 |
| CHIPPewa. | | | New Lisbon vil .. | 140 | 116 |
| Chippewa Falls.. | | | Orange | 38 | 36 |
| city, 1st ward.. | 203 | 250 | Plymouth | 141 | 136 |
| 2d ward.. | 256 | 277 | Summit | 48 | 80 |
| | 459 | 527 | Seven Mile Creek .. | 19 | 99 |
| Anson | 40 | 40 | Wonewoc | 141 | 115 |
| Auburn | 79 | 17 | Total | 1,278 | 1,369 |
| Bloomer | 88 | 121 | LINCOLN. | | |
| Eagle Point | 95 | 263 | Jenny | 67 | 19 |
| Edson | 39 | 33 | MARATHON. | | |
| La Fayette | 126 | 101 | Bergen | 25 | 3 |
| Sigel | 54 | 10 | Berlin | | 135 |
| Wheaton | 34 | 90 | Hull— | | |
| Total | 1,014 | 1,202 | 1st precinct | 85 | 34 |
| DOUGLAS. | | | 2d precinct | 26 | 1 |
| Superior | 109 | 40 | | 111 | 35 |
| DUNN. | | | Knowlton | 16 | 21 |
| Colfax | 37 | 6 | Maine | 63 | 32 |
| Dunn | 90 | 68 | Marathon | 3 | 62 |
| Eau Claire | 38 | 146 | Mosinee | 40 | 32 |
| Elk Mound | 43 | 34 | Stelten | | 112 |
| Grant | 64 | 4 | Texas | 53 | 24 |
| Lucas | 29 | 18 | Wausau, town | 35 | 65 |
| Menomonee | 367 | 205 | city, 1st ward .. | 18 | 86 |
| New Haven | 21 | 9 | 2d ward | 59 | 97 |
| Peru | 28 | 3 | 3d ward | 77 | 98 |
| Red Cedar | 57 | 36 | 4th ward | 16 | 142 |
| Rock Creek | 68 | 12 | | 170 | 423 |
| Sheridan | 27 | 15 | Wein | | 34 |
| Sherman | 57 | 4 | Weston | 44 | 43 |
| Spring Brook | 83 | 49 | Total | 560 | 1,021 |
| Stanton | 36 | 21 | MARQUETTE. | | |
| Taiutor | 26 | 44 | Buffalo | 65 | 81 |
| Tiffany | 27 | 6 | Crystal Lake | 1 | 57 |
| Weston | 23 | 26 | Douglas | 33 | 99 |
| Total | 1,115 | 696 | Hains | 29 | 58 |
| JUNEAU. | | | Montello | 34 | 138 |
| Armenia | 23 | 8 | Mecan | 1 | 92 |
| Clearfield | 8 | 38 | Moundville | 42 | 30 |
| Fountain | 70 | 37 | Newton | 27 | 57 |
| Germanton | 48 | 89 | Neshkora | 24 | 43 |
| Kildare | 25 | 75 | Oxford | 85 | 26 |
| Emouwar | 89 | 93 | Packwaukee | 35 | 77 |
| Indiana | 144 | 62 | Shields | 54 | 56 |
| Iron | 60 | 45 | Springfield | 37 | 18 |
| | | | Westfield | 71 | 60 |
| | | | Total | 538 | 892 |

Congressional Vote for 1874—Eighth District—continued.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. | COUNTIES AND TOWNS. | McDill. | Cate. |
|----------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------|-------|
| OCONTO. | | | PORTAGE—con. | | |
| Gillett | 11 | 23 | Stevens P't—con. | | |
| Little Suamico... .. | 21 | 40 | city, 3d ward... .. | 53 | 54 |
| Maple Valley..... | 13 | 15 | | 265 | 368 |
| Marinette..... | 180 | 62 | Stockton | 85 | 117 |
| Oconto, town..... | 53 | 67 | | | |
| city, East w'd..... | 73 | 137 | Total | 1,388 | 1,062 |
| West w'd..... | 51 | 98 | | | |
| North w'd..... | 31 | 115 | SHAWANO. | | |
| South w'd..... | 111 | 136 | Alman..... | | 20 |
| | 266 | 486 | Angelica..... | 42 | 8 |
| Pensaukee— | | | Bell Plaine | 5 | 128 |
| 1st precinct..... | 64 | 27 | Grant..... | 3 | 58 |
| 2d precinct..... | 69 | 30 | Green Valley..... | 8 | 28 |
| | 133 | 57 | Hartland..... | 4 | 121 |
| Peshtigo..... | 110 | 74 | Herman..... | | 41 |
| Stiles | 61 | 42 | Lesser..... | 23 | |
| | | | Maple Grove | 13 | 43 |
| Total | 848 | 866 | Mayville..... | 18 | 6 |
| POLK. | | | Pella | 2 | 51 |
| Alden | 98 | 25 | Richmond..... | 20 | 39 |
| Balsam Lake..... | 15 | 18 | Seneca..... | | 18 |
| Black Brook..... | 67 | | Shawano, town.. | 23 | 21 |
| Eureka..... | 28 | 35 | city, 1st ward... | 16 | 69 |
| Farmington | 47 | 38 | 2d ward..... | 48 | 44 |
| Lincoln..... | 63 | 6 | | 64 | 113 |
| Lorain..... | 16 | | Washington | | 59 |
| Luck | 40 | 2 | Waukechon | 10 | 36 |
| Mill Town..... | 5 | 12 | | | |
| Osceola..... | 72 | 50 | Total | 235 | 790 |
| St. Croix Falls .. | 41 | 34 | | | |
| Sterling | 55 | 4 | WOOD. | | |
| | | | Centralia— | | |
| Total | 547 | 224 | 1st ward..... | 31 | 24 |
| PORTAGE. | | | 2d ward..... | 26 | 32 |
| Almond..... | 108 | 23 | 3d ward... .. | 13 | 41 |
| Amherst..... | 114 | 109 | | 70 | 97 |
| Buena Vista..... | 90 | 59 | Dexter..... | 32 | 53 |
| Belmont..... | 65 | 8 | G'd Rapids, town | 37 | 78 |
| Eau Plaine | 31 | 26 | city, 1st ward* | | |
| Grant..... | 21 | 24 | 2d ward... .. | 88 | 54 |
| Hull..... | 40 | 79 | 3d ward... .. | 50 | 90 |
| Lanark | 63 | 21 | | 138 | 144 |
| Linwood | 23 | 47 | Lincoln*..... | | |
| New Hope | 143 | 10 | Port Edwards .. | 16 | 25 |
| Pine Grove | 53 | 3 | Remington | 13 | 47 |
| Plover..... | 234 | 23 | Randolph | 58 | 41 |
| Sharon | 27 | 98 | Saratoga..... | 14 | 40 |
| Stevens Point... | 26 | 47 | Seneca..... | 17 | 52 |
| city, 1st ward... | 106 | 129 | Sigel | 38 | 61 |
| 2d ward.. | 106 | 185 | Wood..... | 24 | 17 |
| | | | Total | 457 | 653 |

*“Illegal and defective returns thrown out.”

CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

BY DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES, FROM 1871 to 1874.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| | Wash- burn. | Doo- little. | Wil- hams. | Sloan. | Wash- burn. | Tay- lor. | Wil- hams. | Pratt. |
| Kenosha.... | 1,051 | 901 | 1,410 | 1,230 | 862 | 942 | 1,170 | 1,247 |
| Racine..... | 2,073 | 1,659 | 2,882 | 2,138 | 1,888 | 2,138 | 2,316 | 2,559 |
| Rock | 3,661 | 1,504 | 5,155 | 1,751 | 3,347 | 1,298 | 4,164 | 1,537 |
| Walworth .. | 2,908 | 1,270 | 3,538 | 1,528 | 2,482 | 1,075 | 2,658 | 1,550 |
| Waukesha.. | 2,413 | 2,529 | 2,681 | 2,733 | 2,086 | 2,641 | 2,260 | 2,639 |
| Total ... | 12,106 | 7,863 | 15,666 | 9,380 | 10,665 | 8,094 | 12,568 | 9,532 |
| Majority ... | 4,243 | ..... | 6,286 | ..... | 2,571 | ..... | 3,036 | ..... |
| Whole vote . | 19,969 | | 25,046 | | 18,759 | | 22,100 | |

[SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| | Wash- burn. | Doo- little. | Hazel- ton. | Smith. | Wash- burn. | Tay- lor. | Cas- well. | Cook. |
| Columbia... | 2,248 | 1,579 | 3,103 | 1,854 | 2,001 | 1,509 | 2,580 | 2,175 |
| Dane | 4,171 | 3,865 | 5,027 | 4,949 | 3,760 | 4,296 | 4,340 | 4,906 |
| Jefferson ... | 2,225 | 2,867 | 2,579 | 3,595 | 1,630 | 2,950 | 2,646 | 2,927 |
| Sauk | 1,832 | 891 | 2,699 | 1,386 | 1,550 | 1,115 | 2,110 | 1,451 |
| Total ... | 10,476 | 9,202 | 13,408 | 11,784 | 8,941 | 9,870 | 11,676 | 11,459 |
| Majority | 1,274 | ..... | 1,624 | ..... | ..... | 929 | 217 | ..... |
| Whole vote. | 19,678 | | 25,192 | | 18,811 | | 23,135 | |

*Congressional and Gubernatorial vote—continued.***THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | Barber. | Warden. | Washburn. | Taylor. | Ma-goon. | Thompson. |
| Crawford ... | 814 | 916 | 1,173 | 1,177 | 681 | 1,112 | 1,028 | 1,233 |
| Grant..... | 3,154 | 1,971 | 4,278 | 2,359 | 2,405 | 2,104 | 3,198 | 2,583 |
| Green | 1,757 | 934 | 2,467 | 1,282 | 1,402 | 1,366 | 1,926 | 1,649 |
| Iowa..... | 1,457 | 1,632 | 2,079 | 2,030 | 1,334 | 1,519 | 1,874 | 1,929 |
| La Fayette. | 1,616 | 1,612 | 2,076 | 1,940 | 1,294 | 1,430 | 1,985 | 1,843 |
| Richland ... | 1,401 | 1,009 | 1,672 | 1,092 | 1,148 | 1,066 | 1,524 | 1,163 |
| Total | 10,199 | 8,074 | 13,745 | 9,880 | 8,264 | 8,627 | 11,535 | 10,400 |
| Majority.... | 2,125 | ..... | 3,865 | ..... | ..... | 363 | 1,135 | ..... |
| Whole vote. | 18,273 | | 23,625 | | 16,891 | | 21,935 | |

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | Winkler. | Mitchell. | Washburn. | Taylor. | Ludington. | Lynde. |
| Milwaukee.. | 3,690 | 5,631 | 5,616 | 8,855 | 2,837 | 10,435 | 7,231 | 8,641 |
| Ozaukee.... | 295 | 1,574 | 574 | 1,697 | 235 | 1,839 | 1,386 | 882 |
| Washington | 666 | 2,371 | 930 | 2,729 | 463 | 2,334 | 923 | 2,523 |
| Total | 4,651 | 9,576 | 7,120 | 13,281 | 3,535 | 14,608 | 9,545 | 12,046 |
| Majority.... | ..... | 4,925 | ..... | 6,161 | ..... | 11,073 | ..... | 2,501 |
| Whole vote. | 14,227 | | 20,401 | | 18,143 | | 21,591 | |

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | Bætz. | Eldredge. | Washburn. | Taylor. | Barber. | Burchard. |
| Dodge | 2,538 | 4,575 | 3,117 | 5,586 | 1,828 | 4,562 | 2,376 | 5,054 |
| Fond du Lac | 3,596 | 3,875 | 4,376 | 4,393 | 2,932 | 3,926 | 3,512 | 4,327 |
| Manitowoc . | 1,452 | 1,833 | 2,443 | 2,526 | 831 | 2,715 | 1,923 | 3,157 |
| Sheboygan . | 1,927 | 1,943 | 2,571 | 3,082 | 1,449 | 2,480 | 2,078 | 3,246 |
| Total | 9,513 | 12,236 | 12,507 | 15,587 | 7,040 | 13,683 | 9,889 | 15,784 |
| Majority.... | ..... | 2,723 | ..... | 3,080 | ..... | 6,643 | ..... | 5,895 |
| Whole vote. | 21,749 | | 28,094 | | 20,723 | | 25,673 | |

*Congressional and Gubernatorial Vote—continued.***SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | Sawyer. | Lindsley. | Washburn. | Taylor. | Kimball. | Bouck |
| Brown..... | 1,335 | 1,739 | 2,599 | 2,322 | 1,296 | 2,030 | 2,498 | 2,661 |
| Calumet.... | 636 | 1,139 | 798 | 1,299 | 508 | 1,357 | 1,247 | 1,202 |
| Door | 978 | 166 | 891 | 198 | 538 | 213 | 808 | 339 |
| Green Lake. | 1,299 | 610 | 1,576 | 1,027 | 896 | 602 | 1,392 | 1,082 |
| Kewaunee.. | 361 | 669 | 604 | 916 | 181 | 807 | 893 | 825 |
| Outagamie. | 1,219 | 1,746 | 1,566 | 1,965 | 1,031 | 2,092 | 1,312 | 2,470 |
| Waupaca... | 1,575 | 831 | 1,962 | 1,046 | 1,542 | 892 | 1,496 | 1,544 |
| Waushara.. | 1,500 | 344 | 1,710 | 418 | 1,270 | 413 | 1,496 | 596 |
| Winnebago. | 3,005 | 2,019 | 4,097 | 3,167 | 2,858 | 2,591 | 3,591 | 3,922 |
| Total... | 11,505 | 9,253 | 15,803 | 12,358 | 10,120 | 10,997 | 14,735 | 14,641 |
| Majority.... | 2,255 | ..... | 3,445 | ..... | ..... | 877 | 92 | ..... |
| Whole vote. | 20,761 | | 28,161 | | 21,117 | | 29,374 | |

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | Rusk. | Mars-ton. | Washburn. | Taylor. | Rusk. | Ful-ton. |
| Buffalo | 1,156 | 507 | 1,098 | 609 | 639 | 1,105 | 607 | 722 |
| Clark | 377 | 154 | 894 | 174 | 362 | 429 | 609 | 680 |
| Eau Claire.. | 1,409 | 890 | 1,581 | 855 | 810 | 1,122 | 1,982 | 1,384 |
| Jackson | 668 | 356 | 866 | 455 | 489 | 515 | 631 | 467 |
| La Crosse .. | 1,798 | 1,374 | 2,269 | 1,893 | 2,147 | 1,458 | 2,068 | 1,710 |
| Monroe | 1,209 | 914 | 2,092 | 1,464 | 1,267 | 1,134 | 1,821 | 1,403 |
| Peplin | 577 | 237 | 558 | 377 | 431 | 303 | 556 | 288 |
| Pierce | 1,228 | 534 | 1,464 | 634 | 687 | 741 | 1,088 | 1,044 |
| St. Croix... | 1,182 | 1,015 | 1,352 | 1,220 | 1,023 | 1,151 | 1,199 | 1,448 |
| Trempeale'u | 988 | 294 | 1,442 | 423 | 923 | 339 | 1,160 | 396 |
| Vernon | 1,686 | 416 | 2,567 | 443 | 1,706 | 547 | 1,916 | 654 |
| Total ... | 12,277 | 6,691 | 16,183 | 8,547 | 10,484 | 8,844 | 13,637 | 10,196 |
| Majority.... | 5,586 | ..... | 7,636 | ..... | 1,640 | ..... | 3,441 | ..... |
| Whole vote. | 18,968 | | 24,730 | | 19,328 | | 23,833 | |

*Congressional and Gubernatorial Vote—continued.***EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1872. | | 1873. | | 1874. | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Washburn. | Doolittle. | McDill. | Carson. | Washburn. | Taylor. | McDill. | Cate. |
| Adams | 719 | 277 | 875 | 287 | 642 | 125 | 654 | 367 |
| Ashland | 40 | 16 | 137 | 3 | 61 | 265 | 214 | 4 |
| Barron | 169 | 35 | 124 | 34 | 356 | 169 | 219 | 335 |
| Bayfield | 75 | 38 | 129 | 2 | 102 | 12 | 155 | ..... |
| Burnett | 198 | 22 | 160 | 7 | 247 | 12 | 146 | 4 |
| Chippewa | 696 | 851 | 937 | 954 | 587 | 879 | 1,014 | 1,202 |
| Douglas | 58 | 69 | 72 | 101 | 19 | 70 | 109 | 40 |
| Dunn | 1,133 | 523 | 1,296 | 680 | 687 | 622 | 1,115 | 696 |
| Juneau | 1,080 | 829 | 1,399 | 1,119 | 1,110 | 909 | 1,278 | 1,369 |
| Lincoln . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 19 |
| Marathon | 218 | 780 | 551 | 876 | 317 | 779 | 560 | 1,021 |
| Marquette | 532 | 971 | 642 | 929 | 345 | 739 | 538 | 892 |
| Oconto | 662 | 310 | 1,098 | 400 | 710 | 790 | 848 | 866 |
| Polk | 561 | 182 | 649 | 178 | 524 | 223 | 547 | 224 |
| Portage | 899 | 535 | 1,619 | 735 | 1,044 | 549 | 1,388 | 1,062 |
| Shawano | 191 | 259 | 412 | 465 | 198 | 415 | 235 | 790 |
| Wood | 340 | 328 | 611 | 468 | 226 | 328 | 457 | 655 |
| Total | 7,571 | 6,025 | 10,711 | 7,238 | 7,175 | 6,886 | 9,444 | 9,446 |
| Majority | 1,546 | ..... | 3,473 | ..... | 289 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Whole vote | 13,596 | | 17,949 | | 14,061 | | 18,890 | |

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE

At each Election since the Organization of the State.

NOTE.—In the following tables, where no figures are given opposite the counties in either of the columns, the counties were either unorganized in those years, or their votes are included with those of other counties to which they were attached, or no returns were received or canvassed of votes which may have been cast. In 1866, the name of La Pointe county was changed to Bayfield; in 1862, the name of Bad Ax county was changed to Vernon; in 1869, the name of Dallas county was changed to Barron, and the new name has been substituted for the old where it appeared in the election returns.

| COUNTIES. | 1848. | | 1849. | | 1851. | |
|------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Tweedy. | Dewey. | Collins. | Dewey. | Farwell. | Upham. |
| Bayfield..... | 107 | 270 | | 52 | | |
| Brown..... | 137 | 311 | 171 | 281 | 299 | 318 |
| Calumet..... | 66 | 113 | 117 | 135 | 63 | 129 |
| Columbia..... | 411 | 328 | 432 | 410 | 714 | 738 |
| Crawford..... | 107 | 270 | 32 | 152 | 48 | 123 |
| Dane..... | 751 | 1,098 | 759 | 666 | 1,454 | 1,047 |
| Dodge..... | 706 | 1,116 | 714 | 1,255 | 1,302 | 1,401 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 510 | 632 | 389 | 640 | 877 | 865 |
| Grant..... | 1,467 | 1,199 | 1,103 | 1,030 | 1,026 | 985 |
| Green..... | 406 | 481 | 324 | 443 | 504 | 530 |
| Iowa..... | 745 | 847 | 655 | 688 | 659 | 679 |
| Jefferson..... | 893 | 1,157 | 649 | 897 | 1,121 | 1,152 |
| Kenosha..... | | | | | 809 | 367 |
| La Crosse..... | | | | | 68 | 219 |
| La Fayette..... | 863 | 1,232 | 416 | 1,004 | 467 | 712 |
| Manitowoc..... | | | | | 93 | 328 |
| Marathon..... | | | | | 113 | 95 |
| Marquette..... | 258 | 230 | 247 | 259 | 681 | 722 |
| Milwaukee..... | 1,194 | 2,201 | 718 | 2,108 | 2,554 | 2,373 |
| Outagamie..... | | | | | 216 | 314 |
| Portage..... | 153 | 160 | 259 | 287 | 142 | 189 |
| Racine..... | 1,209 | 1,765 | 716 | 761 | 1,087 | 716 |
| Richland..... | | | | | 117 | 136 |
| Rock..... | 1,475 | 1,394 | 1,168 | 604 | 1,771 | 1,141 |
| St. Croix..... | 65 | 67 | 21 | 56 | 78 | 100 |
| Sauk..... | 157 | 187 | 226 | 356 | 474 | 490 |
| Sheboygan..... | 384 | 554 | 322 | 635 | 552 | 1,010 |
| Vernon..... | | | | | 52 | 86 |
| Walworth..... | 1,356 | 1,478 | 667 | 646 | 1,641 | 858 |
| Washington..... | 263 | 1,598 | 208 | 1,610 | 520 | 1,760 |
| Waukesha..... | 938 | 1,197 | 669 | 1,319 | 1,541 | 1,507 |
| Waupaca..... | | | | | 58 | 66 |
| Waushara..... | | | | | 195 | 86 |
| Winnebago..... | | | 335 | 318 | 1,023 | 570 |
| Total..... | 14,621 | 19,875 | 11,317 | 16,701 | 22,319 | 21,812 |

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

| COUNTIES. | 1853. | | | 1855. | | 1857. | |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Holton. | Barst'w | Baird. | Bashf'd. | Barst'w | Randall. | Cross. |
| Adams..... | 38 | 122 | 57 | 611 | 376 | 349 | 198 |
| Bayfield..... | | 39 | 1 | | 38 | | 43 |
| Brown..... | 33 | 254 | 334 | 201 | 335 | 143 | 575 |
| Buffalo..... | | | | 8 | 115 | 179 | 362 |
| Calumet..... | 90 | 250 | 93 | 318 | 377 | 361 | 488 |
| Chippewa..... | | | | 77 | 121 | 70 | 256 |
| Clark..... | | | | 7 | 45 | 59 | 39 |
| Columbia..... | 706 | 816 | 206 | 1,585 | 906 | 1,731 | 1,280 |
| Crawford..... | 24 | 118 | 29 | 120 | 163 | 278 | 366 |
| Dane..... | 1,234 | 1,630 | 177 | 2,380 | 2,367 | 2,668 | 2,959 |
| Dodge..... | 1,418 | 1,992 | 31 | 2,187 | 2,364 | 2,329 | 2,180 |
| Door..... | | | | 81 | | 39 | 38 |
| Douglas..... | | | | 8 | 88 | 28 | 145 |
| Dunn..... | | | | 43 | 124 | 204 | 111 |
| Eau Claire..... | | | | | | 199 | 133 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 1,217 | 1,489 | 51 | 1,989 | 1,722 | 2,097 | 1,826 |
| Grant..... | 1,026 | 988 | 195 | 1,588 | 1,112 | 1,681 | 1,260 |
| Green..... | 748 | 769 | 153 | 1,123 | 600 | 1,156 | 832 |
| Iowa..... | 464 | 402 | 14 | 768 | 1,092 | 765 | 915 |
| Jackson..... | 14 | 113 | | 176 | 114 | 336 | 324 |
| Jefferson..... | 1,591 | 1,490 | 108 | 1,746 | 1,558 | 1,804 | 1,711 |
| Juneau..... | | | | | | 499 | 505 |
| Kenosha..... | 812 | 590 | 4 | 995 | 610 | 432 | 693 |
| Kewaunee..... | | | | | | 51 | 178 |
| La Crosse..... | 150 | 276 | 61 | | | 684 | 861 |
| La Fayette..... | 420 | 1,026 | 280 | 743 | 1,199 | 758 | 1,360 |
| Manitowoc..... | 46 | 854 | 67 | 528 | 941 | 631 | 1,241 |
| Marathon..... | 4 | 205 | 208 | 88 | 104 | 197 | 209 |
| Marquette..... | 852 | 641 | 14 | 1,187 | 858 | 1,475 | 1,202 |
| Milwaukee..... | 1,334 | 4,184 | 24 | 1,749 | 4,627 | 2,248 | 5,531 |
| Monroe..... | | | | 213 | 92 | 555 | 434 |
| Oconto..... | | 90 | 120 | 88 | 131 | 180 | 186 |
| Outagamie..... | 206 | 267 | 18 | 414 | 382 | 416 | 573 |
| Ozaukee..... | 179 | 1,155 | | 271 | 1,586 | 266 | 1,167 |
| Pierce..... | | 71 | 34 | 147 | 55 | 306 | 171 |
| Polk..... | | 50 | 14 | 20 | 149 | 111 | 154 |
| Portage..... | 56 | 367 | 154 | 414 | 235 | 571 | 494 |
| Racine..... | 1,214 | 1,239 | 6 | 1,245 | 1,344 | 1,752 | 1,452 |
| Richland..... | 127 | 185 | 13 | 448 | 186 | 538 | 606 |
| Rock..... | 1,832 | 1,375 | 337 | 2,690 | 1,018 | 3,425 | 1,633 |
| St. Croix..... | | | | | | 358 | 388 |
| Sauk..... | 472 | 641 | 55 | 950 | 482 | 1,239 | 835 |
| Shawano..... | | | | 44 | 38 | 15 | 59 |
| Sheboygan..... | 676 | 1,389 | 4 | 1,108 | 1,306 | 1,276 | 1,047 |
| Trempealeau..... | | | | 47 | 18 | 164 | 54 |
| Vernon..... | 7 | 208 | 77 | 306 | 298 | 549 | 445 |
| Walworth..... | 1,584 | 1,062 | 203 | 2,080 | 1,112 | 2,335 | 1,089 |
| Washington..... | 310 | 1,462 | | 528 | 2,301 | 341 | 1,483 |
| Waukesha..... | 1,610 | 1,594 | 54 | 2,324 | 1,512 | 2,269 | 1,869 |
| Waupaca..... | 152 | 217 | 50 | 385 | 806 | 936 | 498 |
| Waushara..... | 232 | 135 | 1 | 478 | 248 | 978 | 288 |
| Winnebago..... | 1,008 | 710 | 71 | 1,691 | 1,138 | 2,058 | 1,430 |
| Wood..... | | | | | | 124 | 111 |
| | 21,886 | 30,405 | 3,304 | †36,198 | †36,355 | 44,693 | 44,239 |

† The certificate of the State board of canvassers was set aside by Supreme Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

| COUNTIES. | 1859. | | 1861. | | 1863. | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | Randall. | Hobart. | Harvey. | Ferguson. | Lewis. | Palmer. |
| Adams | 594 | 293 | 678 | 170 | 692 | 221 |
| Ashland | | | 29 | 38 | 32 | 30 |
| Bayfield | 72 | 109 | 57 | | 43 | 12 |
| Brown | 423 | 1,066 | 601 | 731 | 543 | 1,062 |
| Buffalo | | | 567 | 236 | 548 | 255 |
| Calumet | 518 | 633 | 394 | 326 | 557 | 707 |
| Chippewa | 156 | 248 | 155 | 191 | 226 | 272 |
| Clark | 71 | 42 | 175 | 26 | 106 | 45 |
| Columbia | 2,595 | 1,645 | 1,925 | 741 | 2,896 | 1,262 |
| Crawford | 619 | 748 | 582 | 672 | 712 | 666 |
| Dane | 3,727 | 3,880 | 3,113 | 2,675 | 4,152 | 3,598 |
| Dodge | 3,492 | 3,856 | 2,645 | 3,950 | *3,677 | *4,166 |
| Door | | | 196 | 56 | 230 | 49 |
| Douglas | 34 | 60 | 51 | 41 | 48 | 71 |
| Dunn | 192 | 175 | 490 | 7 | 507 | 273 |
| Eau Claire | | | 404 | 194 | 501 | 298 |
| Fond du Lac | 3,214 | 2,530 | 2,440 | 2,295 | 3,579 | 2,667 |
| Grant | 2,496 | 1,715 | 2,009 | 1,046 | 3,404 | 1,313 |
| Green | 1,726 | 1,141 | 1,461 | 661 | 2,046 | 836 |
| Green Lake | 1,453 | 662 | 811 | 428 | 1,499 | 433 |
| Iowa | 1,454 | 1,320 | 988 | 808 | 1,351 | 1,256 |
| Jackson | 494 | 293 | 605 | 99 | 559 | 204 |
| Jefferson | 2,327 | 2,512 | 1,838 | 2,076 | 2,299 | 2,438 |
| Juneau | 1,060 | 874 | 669 | 640 | 893 | 671 |
| Kenosha | 1,321 | 906 | 1,054 | 490 | 1,328 | 632 |
| Kewaunee | 167 | 567 | 307 | 204 | 143 | 456 |
| La Crosse | 1,219 | 1,034 | 1,166 | 777 | 1,299 | 717 |
| La Fayette | 1,102 | 1,514 | 1,464 | 1,851 | 1,483 | 1,463 |
| Manitowoc | 704 | 2,134 | 1,103 | 1,361 | 1,302 | 1,949 |
| Marathon | 206 | 509 | 100 | 403 | 107 | 402 |
| Marquette | 586 | 792 | 515 | 623 | 594 | 698 |
| Milwaukee | *2,811 | *6,251 | 1,840 | 5,370 | 3,170 | 5,815 |
| Monroe | 932 | 578 | 931 | 414 | 1,113 | 560 |
| Oconto | 352 | 440 | 542 | 33 | 326 | 55 |
| Outagamie | 494 | 733 | 449 | 884 | 737 | 1,014 |
| Ozaukee | 627 | 1,577 | 345 | 1,415 | 279 | 1,724 |
| Pepin | 432 | 255 | 467 | 137 | 295 | 96 |
| Pierce | 506 | 305 | 756 | 76 | 597 | 298 |
| Polk | 161 | 141 | 257 | 11 | 198 | 84 |
| Portage | 743 | 582 | 619 | 275 | 790 | 315 |
| Racine | 2,111 | 1,634 | 1,582 | 1,292 | 2,156 | 1,405 |
| Richland | 745 | 647 | 714 | 515 | 1,135 | 627 |
| Rock | 4,089 | 1,578 | 2,796 | 969 | 4,053 | 1,368 |
| St. Croix | 516 | 560 | 635 | 325 | 594 | 493 |
| Sauk | 1,659 | 799 | 1,627 | 578 | 2,061 | 854 |
| Shawano | 105 | 87 | 125 | 81 | 128 | 108 |
| Sheboygan | 1,772 | 1,839 | 1,258 | 1,223 | *2,076 | *1,824 |
| Trempealeau | 366 | 143 | 469 | 25 | 517 | 85 |
| Vernon | 995 | 619 | 966 | 287 | 1,155 | 360 |
| Walworth | 3,133 | 1,459 | 2,133 | 1,135 | 3,511 | 981 |
| Washington | 684 | 2,106 | 383 | 2,146 | 659 | 2,453 |
| Waukesha | 2,785 | 2,295 | 1,950 | 2,212 | 2,336 | 2,293 |
| Waupaca | 1,167 | 624 | 1,071 | 471 | 1,222 | 438 |
| Watshara | 1,126 | 380 | 996 | 189 | 1,098 | 224 |
| Winnebago | 2,235 | 1,570 | 2,071 | 1,345 | 2,796 | 1,524 |
| Wood | 235 | 280 | 203 | 232 | 284 | 327 |
| Soldiers' vote | | | | | 7,768 | 542 |
| Total | 59,999 | 52,539 | 53,777 | 45,456 | 72,717 | 49,053 |

* This vote was not canvassed by the State Board, and is not included in the footings

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

| COUNTIES. | 1865. | | 1867. | | 1869. | |
|----------------------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| | Fairchild. | Hobart. | Fairchild. | Tallma'ge. | Fairchild. | Robin'n |
| Adams | 594 | 126 | 624 | 194 | 575 | 191 |
| Ashland | 29 | 23 | 3 | 84 | 1 | 30 |
| Barron | | | | | 123 | |
| Bayfield | 29 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 43 | 19 |
| Brown | 447 | 846 | 815 | 1,217 | 783 | 1,698 |
| Buffalo | 523 | 211 | 708 | 388 | 875 | 413 |
| Burnett | 27 | | 41 | 6 | 74 | 3 |
| Calumet | 485 | 578 | 687 | 823 | 676 | 1,014 |
| Chippewa | 200 | 223 | 309 | 361 | 593 | 698 |
| Clark | 109 | 39 | 233 | 98 | 361 | 131 |
| Columbia | 2,021 | 1,087 | 2,649 | 1,603 | 2,185 | 1,342 |
| Crawford | 517 | 581 | 845 | 1,007 | 851 | 874 |
| Dane | 3,535 | 2,660 | 4,530 | 4,217 | 3,829 | 3,295 |
| Dodge | 2,702 | 3,530 | 2,804 | 4,795 | 2,419 | 4,220 |
| Door | 309 | 68 | 404 | 125 | 390 | 208 |
| Douglas | 45 | 54 | 51 | 64 | 39 | 54 |
| Dunn | 417 | 257 | 679 | 282 | 926 | 240 |
| Eau Claire | 422 | 312 | 662 | 467 | 791 | 391 |
| Fond du Lac | 2,871 | 2,759 | 3,789 | 3,698 | 3,071 | 3,289 |
| Grant | 2,977 | 1,131 | 3,095 | 1,649 | 3,008 | 1,476 |
| Green | 1,552 | 728 | 2,004 | 1,137 | 2,002 | 920 |
| Green Lake | 1,027 | 422 | 1,197 | 640 | 1,020 | 474 |
| Iowa | 1,102 | 1,051 | 1,677 | 1,604 | 1,413 | 1,262 |
| Jackson | 506 | 194 | 736 | 301 | 744 | 316 |
| Jefferson | 2,003 | 2,335 | 2,344 | 3,112 | 2,136 | 2,737 |
| Juneau | 627 | 556 | 1,030 | 924 | 913 | 772 |
| Kenosha | 1,035 | 552 | 1,173 | 1,088 | 1,081 | 898 |
| Keewaunee | 122 | 383 | 268 | 549 | 288 | 560 |
| La Crosse | 1,127 | 725 | 1,536 | 1,183 | 1,688 | 1,060 |
| La Fayette | 1,213 | 1,370 | 1,526 | 1,730 | 1,285 | 1,563 |
| Manitowoc | 1,013 | 1,792 | 1,247 | 2,112 | 1,502 | 1,154 |
| Marathon | 112 | 499 | 90 | 618 | 131 | 594 |
| Marquette | 446 | 580 | 445 | 748 | 466 | 864 |
| Milwaukee | 2,371 | 5,038 | 3,500 | 7,176 | 3,127 | 5,819 |
| Monroe | 1,006 | 581 | 1,329 | 1,061 | 1,095 | 640 |
| Oconto | 352 | 241 | 576 | 262 | 569 | 383 |
| Outagamie | 739 | 1,007 | 949 | 1,388 | 923 | 1,483 |
| Ozaukee | 263 | 1,643 | 220 | 2,042 | 330 | 1,523 |
| Pepin | 231 | 76 | 302 | 150 | 352 | 157 |
| Pierce | 540 | 238 | 829 | 387 | 837 | 393 |
| Polk | 197 | 112 | 224 | 117 | 359 | 175 |
| Portage | 597 | 369 | 972 | 683 | 736 | 428 |
| Racine | 1,499 | 1,152 | 2,117 | 1,629 | 1,748 | 1,252 |
| Richland | 967 | 636 | 1,166 | 884 | 1,247 | 890 |
| Rock | 3,190 | 1,122 | 4,227 | 1,830 | 3,227 | 1,159 |
| St. Croix | 543 | 241 | 884 | 775 | 985 | 613 |
| Sauk | 1,681 | 750 | 2,060 | 939 | 1,847 | 752 |
| Shawano | 198 | 116 | 145 | 148 | 212 | 198 |
| Sheboygan | 1,605 | 1,669 | 1,858 | 2,079 | 1,763 | 1,758 |
| Trempealeau | 415 | 47 | 622 | 165 | 642 | 139 |
| Vernon | 1,104 | 120 | 1,443 | 284 | 1,426 | 298 |
| Walworth | 2,800 | 852 | 3,258 | 1,286 | 2,472 | 1,175 |
| Washington | 599 | 1,969 | 615 | 2,554 | 690 | 2,382 |
| Waukesha | 1,939 | 2,025 | 2,308 | 2,656 | 2,177 | 2,668 |
| Waupaca | 1,109 | 492 | 1,294 | 720 | 1,620 | 739 |
| Waushara | 1,050 | 261 | 998 | 313 | 1,133 | 233 |
| Winnebago | 2,180 | 1,209 | 3,161 | 2,110 | 3,407 | 2,116 |
| Wood | 223 | 259 | 282 | 352 | 256 | 206 |
| Soldiers' vote | 1,200 | 277 | | | | |
| Total | 58,332 | 48,330 | 73,637 | 68,873 | 69,502 | 61,239 |

The Gubernatorial Vote—continued.

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | | 1873. | | President, 1879 | |
|------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | Washburn | Doolittle. | Washburn | Taylor. | Grant. | Greeley |
| Adams..... | 719 | 277 | 642 | 125 | 885 | 233 |
| Ashland..... | 40 | 16 | 61 | 265 | 86 | 43 |
| Barron..... | 169 | 35 | 356 | 169 | 120 | 38 |
| Bayfield..... | 75 | 38 | 102 | 12 | 89 | 42 |
| Brown..... | 1,335 | 1,739 | 1,296 | 2,030 | 2,694 | 2,185 |
| Buffalo..... | 1,156 | 507 | 939 | 1,105 | 843 | 861 |
| Burnett..... | 198 | 22 | 247 | 12 | 160 | 7 |
| Calumet..... | 936 | 1,139 | 508 | 1,357 | 757 | 1,313 |
| Chippewa..... | 696 | 851 | 587 | 879 | 1,045 | 767 |
| Clark..... | 377 | 154 | 362 | 429 | 801 | 119 |
| Columbia..... | 2,248 | 1,579 | 2,001 | 1,509 | 3,070 | 1,835 |
| Crawford..... | 814 | 916 | 681 | 1,112 | 1,162 | 1,151 |
| Dane..... | 4,171 | 3,865 | 3,760 | 4,295 | 5,143 | 4,682 |
| Dodge..... | 2,538 | 4,575 | 1,838 | 4,562 | 3,051 | 5,622 |
| Door..... | 578 | 166 | 538 | 213 | 873 | 214 |
| Douglas..... | * 58 | 69 | 79 | 70 | 73 | 96 |
| Dunn..... | 1,133 | 523 | 637 | 622 | 1,390 | 498 |
| Eau Claire..... | 1,409 | 890 | 810 | 1,122 | 1,615 | 818 |
| Fond du Lac..... | 3,596 | 3,875 | 2,932 | 3,926 | 4,292 | 4,429 |
| Grant..... | 3,154 | 1,971 | 2,405 | 2,104 | 4,307 | 2,319 |
| Green..... | 1,757 | 934 | 1,402 | 1,366 | 2,450 | 1,246 |
| Green Lake..... | 1,299 | 610 | 896 | 602 | 1,541 | 1,045 |
| Iowa..... | 1,457 | 1,632 | 1,384 | 1,539 | 2,078 | 1,978 |
| Jackson..... | 668 | 356 | 489 | 515 | 956 | 358 |
| Jefferson..... | 2,425 | 2,867 | 1,630 | 2,950 | 2,580 | 3,559 |
| Juneau..... | 1,080 | 829 | 1,110 | 909 | 1,421 | 1,068 |
| Kenosha..... | 1,051 | 901 | 862 | 942 | 1,408 | 1,215 |
| Kewaunee..... | 361 | 669 | 181 | 807 | 503 | 1,012 |
| La Crosse..... | 1,798 | 1,374 | 2,147 | 1,458 | 2,177 | 1,966 |
| La Fayette..... | 1,616 | 1,612 | 1,294 | 1,490 | 2,061 | 1,908 |
| Manitowoc..... | 1,452 | 1,833 | 831 | 2,715 | 2,289 | 2,677 |
| Marathon..... | 218 | 780 | 317 | 779 | 491 | 911 |
| Marquette..... | 532 | 971 | 345 | 739 | 643 | 910 |
| Milwaukee..... | 3,690 | 5,631 | 2,837 | 10,435 | 5,834 | 8,512 |
| Monroe..... | 1,209 | 914 | 1,267 | 1,134 | 2,117 | 1,425 |
| Oconto..... | 662 | 310 | 710 | 790 | 1,076 | 395 |
| Outagamie..... | 1,219 | 1,746 | 1,031 | 2,092 | 1,535 | 1,970 |
| Ozaukee..... | 295 | 1,574 | 235 | 1,339 | 574 | 1,594 |
| Pepin..... | 577 | 237 | 431 | 393 | 644 | 272 |
| Pierce..... | 1,228 | 534 | 687 | 741 | 1,460 | 634 |
| Polk..... | 561 | 182 | 524 | 223 | 659 | 189 |
| Portage..... | 899 | 535 | 1,044 | 549 | 1,536 | 798 |
| Racine..... | 2,073 | 1,659 | 1,888 | 2,138 | 2,880 | 2,100 |
| Richland..... | 1,401 | 1,009 | 1,148 | 1,066 | 1,675 | 999 |
| Rock..... | 3,661 | 1,504 | 3,347 | 1,279 | 5,138 | 1,740 |
| St. Croix..... | 1,181 | 1,015 | 1,023 | 1,151 | 1,873 | 1,190 |
| Sauk..... | 1,832 | 891 | 1,550 | 1,115 | 2,702 | 1,354 |
| Shawano..... | 191 | 259 | 198 | 415 | 416 | 464 |
| Sheboygan..... | 1,927 | 1,943 | 1,449 | 2,480 | 2,687 | 2,948 |
| Trempealeau..... | 988 | 294 | 923 | 339 | 1,457 | 417 |
| Vernon..... | 1,686 | 416 | 1,706 | 547 | 2,445 | 542 |
| Walworth..... | 2,908 | 1,270 | 2,482 | 1,075 | 3,512 | 1,499 |
| Washington..... | 666 | 2,371 | 463 | 2,334 | 947 | 2,727 |
| Waukesha..... | 2,413 | 2,529 | 2,086 | 2,641 | 2,671 | 2,720 |
| Waupaca..... | 1,575 | 831 | 1,542 | 902 | 2,050 | 945 |
| Waushara..... | 1,500 | 344 | 1,270 | 413 | 1,708 | 389 |
| Winnebago..... | 3,005 | 2,019 | 2,858 | 2,591 | 4,280 | 2,969 |
| Wood..... | 340 | 328 | 226 | 328 | 563 | 473 |
| Total..... | 78,301 | 68,910 | 66,224 | 81,599 | 105,012 | 86,290 |

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

| 1848. | | 1861. | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Dewey, democrat..... | 19,875 | Harvey, republican..... | 53,777 |
| Tweedy, whig..... | 14,621 | Ferguson, democrat..... | 45,456 |
| Dewey's majority | 5,254 | Harvey's majority..... | 8,321 |
| 1849. | | 1863. | |
| Dewey, democrat..... | 16,701 | Lewis, republican..... | 72,717 |
| Collins, whig..... | 11,317 | Palmer, democrat..... | 49,053 |
| Dewey's majority | 5,384 | Lewis's majority..... | 23,664 |
| 1851. | | 1865. | |
| Farwell, whig..... | 22,319 | Fairchild, republican..... | 58,332 |
| Upham, democrat..... | 21,812 | Hobart, democrat..... | 48,330 |
| Farwell's majority..... | 507 | Fairchild's majority..... | 10,002 |
| 1853. | | 1867. | |
| Barstow, democrat..... | 30,405 | Fairchild, republican..... | 73,637 |
| Holton, republican..... | 21,886 | Tallmadge, democrat..... | 68,873 |
| Baird, whig..... | 3,304 | Fairchild's majority..... | 4,764 |
| Barstow's plurality | 8,519 | | |
| 1855. | | 1869. | |
| Barstow, democrat..... | 36,355 | Fairchild, republican..... | 69,502 |
| Bashford, republican..... | 36,198 | Robinson, democrat..... | 61,239 |
| Barstow's majority.. | *157 | Fairchild's majority..... | 8,263 |
| 1857. | | 1871. | |
| Randall, republican..... | 44,693 | Washburn, republican..... | 78,301 |
| Cross, democrat..... | 44,239 | Doolittle, democrat..... | 68,910 |
| Randall's majority | 454 | Washburn's majority | 9,391 |
| 1859. | | 1873. | |
| Randall, republican..... | 59,999 | Taylor, democrat..... | 81,599 |
| Hobart, democrat..... | 52,539 | Washburn, republican..... | 66,224 |
| Randall's majority..... | 7,460 | Taylor's majority..... | 15,375 |

*The certificate of the state board of canvassers was set aside by the Supreme Court, and the election awarded to Mr. Bashford.

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

SENATE.

| District. | Republican Candidate. | Vote. | Democratic Reform Candidate. | Vote. | Rep. Maj. | D. R. Maj. |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| I | T. M. Blackstock, | 2,323 | Enos Eastman.... | 2,990 | ..... | 667 |
| II | J. S. Curtis | 2,149 | John M. Reed.... | 2,893 | ..... | 744 |
| III | Edw. Ascherman† | 34 | W. H. Jacobs | 6,734 | ..... | *4,400 |
| IV | A. E. Bleekman .. | 4,283 | No Candidate | | *1,282 | ..... |
| V | R. H. Baker | 2,706 | Charles Herrick.. | 2,130 | 576 | ..... |
| VI | John Bentley..... | 2,137 | John Black..... | 5,183 | ..... | 3,046 |
| VII | Geo. E. Bryant ... | 2,644 | A. R. Cornwall.... | 2,384 | 260 | ..... |
| VIII | T. D. Weeks | 3,207 | John F. Potter.... | 2,111 | 1,096 | ..... |
| IX | L. W. Joiner | 1,833 | David McFarland. | 1,970 | ..... | 137 |
| X | William Blair | 2,187 | John A. Rice..... | 2,541 | ..... | 354 |
| XI | Francis Campbell. | 1,933 | Nelson Bowers... | 1,905 | 28 | ..... |
| XII | A. C. Dodge | 1,362 | Harvey T. Moore. | 1,370 | ..... | 8 |
| XIII | Vincent Roberts.. | 2,264 | J. H. Barney | 4,819 | ..... | 2,555 |
| XIV | J. B. Quimby | 1,448 | J. Stevens Tripp . | 1,175 | 273 | .. |
| XV | John Schuette.... | 2,907 | Joseph Vilas | 2,160 | 747 | ..... |
| XVI | J. C. Holloway ... | 2,401 | Ira W. Brunson .. | 2,090 | 311 | ..... |
| XVII | H. N. Davis | 3,706 | Wm. A. Lawrence† | 1,982 | *2,049 | ..... |
| XVIII | W. H. Hiner | 2,693 | A. C. Whiting | 2,113 | 580 | ..... |
| XIX | Wm. P. Rounds .. | 4,051 | Armine Pickett .. | 3,442 | 509 | ..... |
| XX | Andrew Dieringer. | 935 | Joseph Wagner... | 1,073 | ..... | *1,220 |
| XXI | E. L. Bump | 3,968 | W. C. Silverthorn. | 4,693 | ..... | 725 |
| XXII | O. R. Potter | 1,219 | R. Schlichting.... | 2,673 | ..... | 1,454 |
| XXIII | C. B. Skinner | 2,344 | W. W. Reed | 3,552 | ..... | 1,208 |
| XXIV | H. D. Barron | 3,359 | C. L. Taylor | 2,123 | 1,236 | ..... |
| XXV | R. L. D. Potter.... | 3,471 | J. W. Woodhull †. | 2,565 | ..... | *757 |
| XXVI | P. Baldwin | 1,668 | R. E. Davis | 2,019 | ..... | 351 |
| XXVII | L. W. Barden | 2,726 | Evan O. Jones†.. | 1,964 | *492 | ..... |
| XXVIII | F. J. Miller | 1,691 | Geo. Krouskop.... | 2,274 | ..... | 583 |
| XXIX | Thomas B. Scott.. | ..... | No Candidate | | *1,111 | ..... |
| XXX | Samuel W. Hunt. | 2,618 | H. P. Graham | 2,808 | ..... | 190 |
| XXXI | S. L. Nevins | 1,926 | D. A. McDonald.. | 1,852 | 74 | ..... |
| XXXII | R. C. Field | 2,354 | R. Dewhurst | 2,097 | 257 | ..... |
| XXXIII | J. G. Wilmott† .. | 3,575 | B. S. Weil | 2,124 | ..... | *3,475 |

* This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1873 and not on the legislative vote here given
† Independent Candidate.

*The Legislative Vote—continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

| COUNTIES. | Republican Candidate. | Vote. | Dem. Reform Candidate. | Vote. | Rep. Maj. | D. R. Maj. |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| ADAMS, etc— I..... | G. M. Marshall | 1,167 | J. H. Hubbard.. | 859 | 308 | ..... |
| ASHLAND, etc— I..... | S. S. Fifield.... | 1,453 | Wm. Amery... | 536 | 917 | ..... |
| BROWN, etc— I..... II..... III..... | H. K. Cowles.. W. J. Flsk M. Vandenberg . | 1,075 1,069 404 | T. R. Hudd ... Wm. Rice Pat'ck Hobbins | 1,160 619 1,009 | 450 | 85 605 |
| BUFFALO— I..... | G. Waelty | 517 | Edward Lees.. | 779 | ..... | 262 |
| CALUMET— I..... | John Harsh.... | 1,265 | W. J. Parkinson | 1,172 | 93 | ..... |
| CHIPPEWA— I..... | T. L. Halbert.. | 1,344 | A. Gough..... W. Hopkins†.. | 619 299 | ..... ..... | *292 |
| CLARK, etc— I..... | James Hewett.. | 1,179 | R. Dewhurst .. | 1,210 | ..... | 31 |
| COLUMBIA— I..... II..... III..... | Marcus Barden J. R. Rowlands J. B. Dwinnell. | 851 1,043 798 | A. Chamberlain H. C. Fields... P. H. Kingsley | 833 547 631 | 18 496 167 | ..... ..... ..... |
| CRAWFORD— I..... | Zenas Beach ... | 1,158 | Wm. Wilt | 1,098 | 60 | ..... |
| DANE— I..... II..... III..... IV..... | Isaac Adams... Wm. A. Vroman A. J. Damp†... Phin's Baldwin | 1,423 1,234 173 987 | W. H. Slatter.. S. U. Pinney .. David Ford Mich'l Johnson | 985 1,389 1,406 1,191 | 438 | 155 *581 204 |
| DODGE, etc— I..... II..... III..... IV..... V..... VI..... | O. R. Jones.... D. M. Coleman John Lloyd.... E. S. Blanchard E. Simpson†... H. Grubet..... | 723 688 658 283 631 454 | Thos. J. Jones. Conrad Keller. O. McCollon... M. Bachuber .. Wm. M. Morse Thos. O'Meara. | 666 649 501 735 667 429 | 57 39 157 | 452 *765 *393 |
| DOOR, etc— I..... | Chas. Scofield . | 1,342 | A. J. Looz | 1,145 | 197 | ..... |
| DUNN, etc— I..... | R. J. Flint..... | 1,581 | Theo. Louis... | 1,066 | 515 | ..... |
| EAU CLAIRE.. I..... | J. G. Callahan. | 1,872 | Levi M. Vilas.. | 1,475 | 397 | ..... |
| FOND DU LAC— I..... II..... III..... | Wm. Plocker.. Geo. Hunter... Geo. Keyes | 1,585 1,729 759 | J. Dobbs C. H. Benton... Michael Serwe.. | 956 1,382 1,419 | 629 347 | 660 |

*This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1873, and not on the legislative vote here given.

†Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Republican Candidate. | Vote. | Dem.-Reform Candidate. | Vote. | Rep. Maj. | D.-R. Maj. |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| GRANT— | | | | | | |
| I..... | James Jeffrey.. | 805 | John Harmes.. | 763 | 42 | ..... |
| II..... | L. Caskey | 719 | John B. Callis.. | 592 | 127 | ..... |
| III..... | Ben. M. Coates | 838 | G. Wehrley.... | 645 | 193 | ..... |
| IV..... | Delos Abrams.. | 775 | James Kinyon.. | 569 | 206 | ..... |
| GREEN— | | | | | | |
| I..... | C. R. Deniston.. | 1,906 | Jacob Adams.. | 1,691 | 215 | ..... |
| GREEN LAKE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | W. H. Dakin .. | 1,243 | O. W. Bow | 1,141 | 102 | ..... |
| IOWA— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Kearton Coates | 808 | James Hird.... | 617 | 191 | ..... |
| II..... | H. Halgrimson | 1,002 | Owen King .. | 1,387 | ..... | 385 |
| JEFFERSON— | | | | | | |
| I..... | A. Volkman... .. | 781 | Chris. Meyer.. | 969 | ..... | 188 |
| II..... | John Spencer.. | 697 | A. Kellogg | 990 | ..... | 293 |
| III..... | J. W. Ostrander | 1,318 | P. N. Waterbury | 1,117 | 191 | ..... |
| JUNEAU— | | | | | | |
| I..... | R. Moulton.... | 1,215 | Job. N. Grant .. | 1,403 | ..... | 188 |
| KENOSHA— | | | | | | |
| I..... | R. Simmons... .. | 1,327 | D. C. Stewart.. | 1,075 | 252 | ..... |
| LA CROSSE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | John Bradley.. | 1,918 | W. Van Waters | 1,815 | 103 | ..... |
| LA FAYETTE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Geo. Weatherby | 1,897 | John Anderson | 1,926 | ..... | 29 |
| MANITOWOC— | | | | | | |
| I..... | John Voss..... | 495 | F. Schmitz | 922 | ..... | 427 |
| II..... | S. A. Newell .. | 656 | B. S. Lorigan.. | 1,012 | ..... | 356 |
| III..... | R. D. Smart... .. | 1,232 | A. Wittman... .. | 693 | 529 | ..... |
| MARATHON— | | | | | | |
| I..... | No candidate.. | ..... | B. Ringle..... | 1,647 | ..... | *462 |
| MARQUETTE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Rob't Mitchell.. | 776 | Neil Dimond.. | 654 | 122 | ..... |
| MILWAUKEE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | J. W. V. Schaick | 752 | John W. Cary .. | 578 | 174 | ..... |
| II..... | T. Armstrong† | 451 | Peter Fagg | 995 | ..... | 544 |
| III..... | W. J. Kershaw† | 856 | James Hoye | 285 | 571 | ..... |
| IV..... | S. A. Harrison.. | 831 | A. W. Phelps.. | 279 | ..... | *70 |
| V..... | David Vance .. | 776 | J. Wechselberg† | 638 | ..... | ..... |
| VI..... | W. K. Wilson† | 492 | C. H. Larkin .. | 829 | ..... | 53 |
| VII..... | Sam. Ellsworth | 750 | D. H. Richards | 656 | ..... | 164 |
| VIII..... | B. Schlicting .. | 781 | J. G. Jenkins .. | 478 | 272 | ..... |
| IX..... | Andrew Keye .. | 675 | J. P. Ryan .. | 565 | 216 | ..... |
| X..... | Amos Thomas.. | 415 | F. T. Zettler... .. | 922 | ..... | 247 |
| XI..... | Thos. O'Neill.. | 625 | F. Moscovitt.. | 621 | ..... | *589 |
| | | | W. Lindwurmt | 154 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | V. Knoell | 541 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | I. S. Clifford † | 587 | ..... | *656 |
| MONROE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Elh Waste | 760 | C. Blakeslee... .. | 754 | 6 | ..... |
| II..... | W. W. Jackson | 902 | L. B. Upham .. | 736 | 116 | ..... |

* This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1873, and not on the legislative vote here given.

† Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Republican Candidate. | Vote. | Dem. Reform Candidate. | Vote. | Rep. Maj. | Dem. Ref. Maj. |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|
| OCONTO— | | | | | | |
| I..... | John Leigh.... | 888 | A. Reinhart... | 706 | ..... | *80 |
| | | | H. B. Palmert. | 118 | | |
| OUTAGAMIE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | J'n Goodland†. | 741 | G. N. Richm'd. | 1,735 | ..... | *990 |
| OZAUKEE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | John Cutler.... | 380 | Gustav Goetze. | 832 | ..... | 452 |
| II..... | Fred W. Horn†. | 444 | Wm. F. Iahn... | 334 | ..... |  |
| | | | R. Schmidt†. | 276 | ..... | *784 |
| PIERCE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | T. L. Nelson.. | 1,178 | C. L. Taylor... | 951 | 227 | ..... |
| PORTAGE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | G. H. Guernsey | 1,360 | B. F. Felch.... | 1,168 | 92 | ..... |
| RACINE— | | | | | | |
| I..... | H. T. Taylor... | 1,021 | C. F. Bliss.... | 1,116 | ..... | 95 |
| II..... | H. D. Morse... | 1,199 | E. N. White... | 1,430 | ..... | 231 |
| RICHLAND— | | | | | | |
| I..... | N. L. James... | 776 | V. Harter..... | 659 | 117 | ..... |
| II..... | B. F. Washburn | 696 | J. S. Ellsworth | 490 | 236 | ..... |
| | J. McCaskey†. | 30 | | | | |
| ROCK— | | | | | | |
| I..... | M. Osborne.... | 782 | Scattering..... | 6 | *520 | ..... |
| II..... | Z. P. Burdick. | 807 | D. Sayref..... | 349 | 458 | ..... |
| III..... | A. Barlass.... | 705 | Scattering..... | 17 | *473 | ..... |
| IV..... | G. H. Crosby.. | 758 | W. S. Yost..... | 292 | 466 | ..... |
| V..... | H. Merrill..... | 799 | J. Winans..... | 694 | 105 | ..... |
| ST. CROIX— | | | | | | |
| I..... | H. S. Clapp.... | 1,230 | P. Q. Boyden.. | 1,407 | ..... | 177 |
| SAUK— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Thom. Baker... | 749 | C. C. Kuntz... | 700 | 49 | ..... |
| II..... | D. E. Welch... | 1,316 | Moses Young.. | 743 | 573 | ..... |
| SHAWANO— | | | | | | |
| I..... | F. M. Guernsey | 1,327 | Herman Naber. | 2,014 | ..... | 687 |
| SHEBOYGAN | | | | | | |
| I..... | J. Bredemeyer. | 710 | Joseph Wedig. | 1,154 | ..... | 444 |
| II..... | N. C. Harmon. | 781 | P. Geraghty.. | 850 | ..... | 69 |
| III..... | N. C. Farnsw'h | 911 | H. Tidman.... | 770 | 141 | ..... |
| TREMPEALEAU— | | | | | | |
| I..... | N. D. Comst'ck | 839 | L. Porter..... | 694 | 145 | ..... |
| VERNON— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Ole Anderson.. | 807 | H. Allent..... | 476 | 331 | ..... |
| II..... | J. E. Newell.. | 743 | W. W. Joseph† | 500 | 243 | ..... |
| WALWORTH— | | | | | | |
| I..... | E. M. Sharp... | 783 | U. S. Hollister. | 501 | 282 | ..... |
| II..... | Chas. Dunlap.. | 844 | O. C. Chase.... | 676 | 168 | ..... |
| III..... | N. M. Bunker. | 872 | H. O. Montag'e | 479 | 393 | ..... |

*This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1873, and not on the legislative vote here given
† Independent

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Republican Candidate. | Vote. | Dem. Reform Candidate. | Vote. | Rep. Maj. | D. R. Maj. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| WASHINGTON— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Philip Laun ... | 625 | Andrew Martin | 819 | ..... | 194 |
| II..... | No candidate.... | ..... | Phil. Schneider | 1,730 | ..... | *1,007 |
| WAUKESHA— | | | | | | |
| I..... | H. F. Dousman | 1,261 | Silas Barber ... | 1,263 | ..... | 2 |
| II..... | M. S. Hodgson. | 1,229 | Henry Phillips. | 1,115 | 114 | ..... |
| WAUPACA— (<i>In part</i>) | | | | | | |
| I..... | Geo. H. Calkins | 1,030 | H. C. Mumfrees | 983 | 47 | ..... |
| WAUSHARA— | | | | | | |
| I..... | Jno. H. Thomas | 2,110 | Scattering | 12 | *857 | ..... |
| WINNEBAGO— | | | | | | |
| I..... | C. D. Cleveland | 981 | Asa Rogers.... | 1,338 | ..... | 357 |
| II..... | N. S. Robinson | 1,390 | J. H. Merrill .. | 919 | 471 | ..... |
| III..... | L. S. Chase.... | 841 | Chas. Morgan . | 810 | 31 | ..... |
| IV..... | Frank Leach... | 661 | E. B. Rounds.. | 437 | 204 | ..... |

* This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1873, and not on the legislative vote here given.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856.

| STATES. | 1872. | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Grant, Rep. | Greeley, Dem. Lib. | Scat- tering. | Grant's maj. | Gree- ley's maj. |
| Alabama..... | 90,272 | 79,444 | ..... | 10,828 | ..... |
| Arkansas*..... | 41,073 | 37,927 | ..... | 3,146 | ..... |
| California..... | 54,020 | 40,718 | 1,068 | 12,234 | ..... |
| Connecticut..... | 50,633 | 45,872 | 410 | 4,356 | ..... |
| Delaware..... | 11,115 | 10,205 | 487 | 423 | ..... |
| Florida..... | 17,765 | 15,428 | ..... | 2,337 | ..... |
| Georgia..... | 62,715 | 76,278 | 4,000 | ..... | 9,563 |
| Illinois..... | 241,248 | 184,770 | 3,058 | 53,420 | ..... |
| Indiana..... | 186,144 | 163,637 | 1,417 | 21,090 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 131,233 | 71,134 | 2,221 | 57,878 | ..... |
| Kansas..... | 67,048 | 32,970 | 596 | 33,482 | ..... |
| Kentucky..... | 88,816 | 100,212 | 2,374 | ..... | 9,022 |
| Louisiana*..... | 59,975 | 66,467 | ..... | ..... | 6,492 |
| Maine..... | 61,422 | 29,087 | ..... | 32,335 | ..... |
| Maryland..... | 66,760 | 67,685 | 19 | ..... | 904 |
| Massachusetts..... | 133,472 | 59,260 | ..... | 74,212 | ..... |
| Michigan..... | 136,202 | 77,027 | 4,132 | 55,043 | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | 55,709 | 35,211 | ..... | 20,498 | ..... |
| Mississippi..... | 81,916 | 47,191 | ..... | 34,725 | ..... |
| Missouri..... | 119,196 | 151,433 | 2,429 | ..... | 29,868 |
| Nebraska..... | 18,245 | 7,705 | ..... | 10,540 | ..... |
| Nevada..... | 8,413 | 6,236 | ..... | 2,177 | ..... |
| New Hampshire..... | 37,168 | 31,425 | 300 | 5,443 | ..... |
| New Jersey..... | 91,611 | 76,501 | 630 | 14,180 | ..... |
| New York..... | 440,759 | 387,279 | 1,655 | 53,480 | ..... |
| North Carolina..... | 94,304 | 69,474 | ..... | 24,830 | ..... |
| Ohio..... | 281,852 | 244,321 | 8,263 | 34,268 | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 11,820 | 7,746 | 572 | 3,502 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania..... | 349,689 | 211,961 | 1,630 | 136,098 | ..... |
| Rhode Island..... | 13,665 | 5,329 | ..... | 8,336 | ..... |
| South Carolina..... | 72,290 | 22,903 | 187 | 49,200 | ..... |
| Tennessee..... | 83,665 | 94,391 | ..... | ..... | 10,736 |
| Texas..... | 47,406 | 66,500 | 2,580 | ..... | 16,514 |
| Vermont..... | 41,487 | 10,947 | 593 | 29,947 | ..... |
| Virginia..... | 93,415 | 91,440 | 42 | 1,993 | ..... |
| West Virginia..... | 32,283 | 29,537 | 600 | 2,143 | ..... |
| Wisconsin..... | 104,992 | 86,477 | 834 | 17,681 | ..... |
| Total..... | 3,579,793 | 2,842,425 | 35,097 | 737,368 | ..... |
| Whole vote..... | | | | | 6,457,815 |

* The vote returned by the regular (Warmoth) Board of Canvassers is given for Louisiana, and that returned by the Secretary of State of Arkansas for that State.

Popular Vote for President—continued.

| STATES. | 1868. | | 1864. | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | Grant, Rep. | Seymour, Dem. | Lincoln, Rep. | Mc- Clellan, Dem. |
| Alabama | 76,366 | 72,086 | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 22,152 | 19,078 | ..... | ..... |
| California | 54,592 | 54,078 | 62,194 | 43,841 |
| Connecticut | 50,996 | 47,951 | 44,691 | 42,285 |
| Delaware | 7,063 | 10,980 | 8,155 | 8,767 |
| *Florida ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 57,134 | 102,822 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 250,293 | 199,143 | 189,996 | 158,730 |
| Indiana | 176,552 | 166,980 | 150,422 | 130,233 |
| Iowa | 120,399 | 74,040 | 89,075 | 49,596 |
| Kansas | 31,047 | 14,019 | 16,441 | 3,691 |
| Kentucky | 39,569 | 115,899 | 27,786 | 64,301 |
| Louisiana | 33,263 | 80,225 | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 70,426 | 42,396 | 68,114 | 46,992 |
| Maryland | 30,438 | 62,357 | 40,153 | 32,739 |
| Massachusetts | 136,477 | 59,408 | 126,742 | 48,745 |
| Michigan | 128,550 | 97,069 | 91,521 | 74,604 |
| Minnesota | 43,542 | 28,072 | 21,060 | 17,375 |
| Mississippi ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 85,671 | 59,788 | 72,750 | 31,678 |
| Nebraska | 9,729 | 5,439 | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 6,480 | 5,218 | 9,826 | 6,594 |
| New Hampshire | 38,191 | 31,224 | 36,400 | 32,871 |
| New Jersey | 80,121 | 83,001 | 60,723 | 68,024 |
| New York | 419,883 | 429,833 | 368,735 | 361,986 |
| North Carolina | 96,226 | 84,090 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 230,128 | 238,700 | 265,154 | 205,568 |
| Oregon | 10,961 | 11,125 | 9,888 | 8,457 |
| Pennsylvania | 342,280 | 313,382 | 296,391 | 276,316 |
| Rhode Island | 12,903 | 6,548 | 14,349 | 8,718 |
| South Carolina | 62,301 | 45,237 | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 56,757 | 26,311 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 44,167 | 12,045 | 42,419 | 13,321 |
| Virginia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 29,025 | 20,306 | 23,152 | 10,438 |
| Wisconsin | 108,857 | 84,710 | 83,458 | 65,884 |
| Total | 3,013,188 | 2,703,600 | 2,223,035 | 811,754 |
| Whole vote | 5,716,788 | ..... | 4,034,789 | ..... |

*Electors chosen by legislature.

Popular Vote for President—continued.

| STATES. | 1860. | | | | 1856. | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Lincoln. Rep. | Br'kin- ridge. Dem. | Bell. Union. | Douglas. Dem. | Fremont Repub. | Fill- more. Amer. | Buch- anan. Dem. |
| Alabama..... | | 48,831 | 27,875 | 13,651 | | 28,552 | 46,739 |
| Arkansas..... | | 23,732 | 20,093 | 5,227 | | 10,787 | 21,910 |
| California..... | 39,173 | 34,334 | 6,817 | 38,516 | 20,691 | 36,165 | 53,365 |
| Connecticut.... | 43,792 | 14,641 | 3,291 | 15,522 | 42,715 | 2,615 | 34,995 |
| Delaware..... | 3,815 | 7,337 | 3,804 | 1,023 | 308 | 6,175 | 8,004 |
| Florida..... | | 8,543 | 5,437 | 367 | | 4,833 | 6,358 |
| Georgia..... | | 51,889 | 42,886 | 11,590 | | 42,228 | 56,598 |
| Illinois..... | 172,161 | 2,404 | 4,913 | 160,215 | 96,189 | 37,444 | 105,348 |
| Indiana..... | 139,033 | 12,295 | 5,306 | 115,509 | 94,375 | 22,386 | 118,670 |
| Iowa..... | 70,409 | 1,048 | 1,763 | 55,111 | 43,954 | 9,180 | 36,170 |
| Kansas..... | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 1,364 | 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 | 19,626 | 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..... | | | | 5,801 | | | |
| N. Hampshire... | 37,519 | 2,112 | 441 | 22,811 | 38,345 | 422 | 32,789 |
| New Jersey..... | 58,324 | | | 62,500 | 23,338 | 24,115 | 46,943 |
| New York..... | 362,646 | | | 312,731 | 276,007 | 124,604 | 195,878 |
| N. Carolina..... | | 48,539 | 44,990 | | | 36,886 | 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.... | 268,630 | 178,871 | 12,776 | 16,765 | 147,510 | 82,175 | 230,710 |
| Rhode Island.... | 12,244 | | | 7,707 | 11,467 | 1,675 | 6,680 |
| *S. 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 | 545 | 10,569 |
| Virginia..... | 1,929 | 74,323 | 74,681 | 16,290 | 291 | 60,310 | 89,706 |
| W. Virginia..... | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 86,110 | 888 | 161 | 65,021 | 66,090 | 579 | 52,843 |
| Total..... | 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 1856.

| STATES. | 1856. | | 1860. | | | | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Frem. | Buch. | Linc'n. | Breck. | Bell. | Doug. | Linc'n. | McCl. | Grant. | Seymour. | Grant. | Gr'y.† |
| Alabama..... | | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | * | * | 8 | ..... | 10 | .. |
| Arkansas..... | | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | * | * | 5 | ..... | †6 | .. |
| California..... | | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 6 | .. |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | .. |
| Delaware..... | | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Florida..... | | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | * | * | 3 | ..... | 4 | .. |
| Georgia..... | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | * | * | ..... | 9 | ..... | 11 |
| Illinois..... | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 21 | .. |
| Indiana..... | | 13 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 15 | .. |
| Iowa..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 11 | .. |
| Kansas..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | .. |
| Kentucky..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 12 |
| Louisiana..... | | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | * | * | ..... | 7 | †8 | .. |
| Maine..... | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | .. |
| Maryland..... |  | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 8 |
| Massachusetts..... | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 13 | .. |
| Michigan..... | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 11 | .. |
| Minnesota..... |  | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 5 | .. |
| Mississippi..... | | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | * | * | * | * | 8 | .. |
| Missouri..... | | 9 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Nebraska..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | .. |
| Nevada..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | .. |
| New Hampshire..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | .. |
| New Jersey..... | | 7 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | 9 | .. |
| New York..... | 35 | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 35 | .. |
| North Carolina..... | | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | * | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 10 | .. |
| Ohio..... | 23 | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 22 | .. |
| Oregon..... |  | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Pennsylvania..... | | 27 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 29 | .. |
| Rhode Island..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | .. |
| South Carolina..... | | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | * | * | ..... | 6 | ..... | 7 | .. |
| Tennessee..... | | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | * | * | 10 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Texas..... | | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | * | * | * | * | ..... | 8 |
| Vermont..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | .. |
| Virginia..... | | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | * | * | * | * | 11 | .. |
| West Virginia..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | .. |
| Wisconsin..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 10 | .. |
| Total..... | 114 | 174 | 180 | 72 | 39 | 12 | 213 | 21 | 214 | 80 | 300 | 65 |

Majorities.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1856. Pierce..... | 212 | 1864. Lincoln..... | 192 |
| 1856. Buchanan, over all..... | 52 | 1868. Grant..... | 134 |
| 1860. Lincoln, over all..... | 67 | 1872. Grant..... | 234 |

* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856, Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral colleges, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1.

‡ The election in Arkansas and Louisiana is contested, but the vote is counted for Grant.

Miscellaneous.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Indebtedness.

The amount of the State indebtedness and the manner in which it has been funded will be sent from the following statement:

| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| Certificates of indebtedness— | | |
| School Fund | \$1,559,700 00 | ..... |
| University Fund | 111,000 00 | ..... |
| Agricultural College Fund | 50,600 00 | ..... |
| Normal School Fund..... | 513,600 00 | ..... |
| | | \$2,234,900 00 |
| Bonds outstanding— | | |
| July 1, 1877..... | \$100 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1880..... | 12,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1884..... | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1886..... | 3,000 00 | ..... |
| July 1, 1888..... | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| | | 17,100 00 |
| Currency certificates outstanding..... | | 57 00 |
| | | \$2,252,057 00 |

General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

| RECEIPTS. | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| From counties, state tax..... | \$733,145 90 | ..... | ..... |
| From counties, suit tax | 3,859 89 | ..... | ..... |
| | | \$737,002 79 | ..... |
| Railroad companies, taxes..... | | 393,235 40 | ..... |
| Plankroad companies, taxes..... | | 273 79 | ..... |
| Telegraph companies, taxes | | 2,346 00 | ..... |
| Fires ins. co's. license, taxes, fees. . | 53,908 35 | ..... | ..... |
| Life insurance companies, license .. | 12,980 08 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 66,888 43 | ..... |
| Bonds receivable..... | | 610 00 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | | 30,802 03 | ..... |
| Total receipts..... | | | \$1,231,158 44 |

State Finances—General Fund—continued.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Salaries | \$24,509 94 | ..... |
| State Library | 3,171 75 | ..... |
| State Historical Society | 6,300 00 | ..... |
| Supreme Court | 15,080 70 | ..... |
| Circuit Courts | 30,875 00 | ..... |
| Wisconsin Reports | 23,512 50 | ..... |
| Interest on State indebtedness | 157,518 00 | ..... |
| | | \$260,967 89 |
| Legislative expenses | | 88,010 51 |
| State Prison and Charitable Institutions— | | |
| State Prison | \$49,968 39 | ..... |
| Hospital for the Insane, Madison | 96,567 08 | ..... |
| Northern Hospital for the Insane | 128,263 97 | ..... |
| Institute for the Blind | 23,175 00 | ..... |
| Institute for Deaf and Dumb | 40,500 00 | ..... |
| Industrial School for Boys | 40,438 50 | ..... |
| Soldiers' Orphans' Home | 22,082 64 | ..... |
| | | 400,995 58 |
| Miscellaneous | | 288,729 36 |
| Total disbursements | | \$1,038,703 34 |
| Total receipts | \$1,231,158 44 | |
| Overpayment, September 30, 1873 | | 66,923 80 |
| Balance, September 30, 1874 | | 125,531 30 |
| | \$1,231,158 44 | \$1,231,158 44 |

School Fund.

The amounts of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874, respectively, were as follows:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sales | \$506,031 20 | \$477,221 21 |
| Amount due on loans | 261,449 02 | 265,901 55 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 1,559,700 00 | 1,559,700 00 |
| United States bonds | 43,000 00 | 43,000 00 |
| Milwaukee water bonds | 140,000 00 | 170,000 00 |
| Iowa county bonds | | 50,000 00 |
| | \$2,510,181 12 | \$2,565,822 76 |

Showing an increase of \$55,641.64 during the past year.

School Fund Income.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Receipts | \$188,763 97 |
| Disbursements | 186,272 24 |

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by Congress for the support of a State University.

State Finances—continued.

The amount of productive University Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874, respectively, was as follows:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sales. | \$64,480 38 | \$61,248 56 |
| Amount due on mortgages | 12,039 00 | 19,584 50 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 111,000 00 | 111,000 00 |
| Dane county bonds | 19,000 00 | 19,000 00 |
| Milwaukee water bonds | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| | \$216,519 38 | \$220,833 06 |

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$4,313.68

University Fund Income.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts | \$43,131 31 |
| Disbursements | 43,131 31 |

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the state by congress for the support of an institution of learning for giving instructions in the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund Sept. 30, 1873 and 1874, respectively, was as follows:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Dues on certificates of sales | \$144,823 40 | \$146,421 40 |
| Dues on loans | 9,886 33 | 18,112 67 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 50,600 00 | 51,600 00 |
| Dane county bonds | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| United States bonds | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Milwaukee water bonds | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Total | \$225,309 73 | \$236,134 07 |

Showing an increase of this fund during the year of \$10,824.34.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts | \$18,754 67 |
| Disbursements | 18,754 67 |

Normal School Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land set apart for the support of Normal Schools by the provisions of chapter 537, general laws of 1865.

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1873 and 1874 respectively, was as follows:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Amount due on certificates of sale..... | \$55,731 43 | \$50,602 29 |
| Amount due on mortgages..... | 147,312 05 | 137,604 05 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 512,600 00 | 512,600 00 |
| United States bonds | 43,000 00 | 43,000 00 |
| Milwaukee water bonds | 140,000 00 | 160,000 00 |
| Town bonds..... | 20,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Iowa county loan..... | | 50,000 00 |
| Total | \$918,643 48 | \$973,806 34 |

Showing an increase during the year of \$55,163.86.

Normal School Fund Income.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Receipts..... | \$80,184 90 |
| Disbursements..... | 61,128 70 |

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the state on the 30th day of September, 1874, were \$3,996,596.23, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$125,943.52.

The amount belonging to each fund on the same day, was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| School Fund | \$2,565,822 76 |
| University Fund | 230,833 06 |
| Agricultural College Fund.... | 236,134 07 |
| Normal School Fund..... | 973,806 34 |
| Total... .. | \$3,996,596 23 |

Drainage Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, Laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Receipts..... | \$42,318 24 |
| Disbursements..... | 51,569 67 |

Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1874.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| General Fund..... | \$125,531 30 |
| School Fund..... | 38,320 32 |
| School Fund Income..... | 16,781 05 |
| Normal School Fund..... | 21,630 00 |
| Normal School Fund Income..... | 73,725 55 |
| Drainage Fund | 14,170 76 |
| University Fund | 954 48 |
| Agricultural College Fund..... | 518 23 |
| Delinquent Fund..... | 3,165 03 |
| Deposit Fund | 7,129 85 |
| St. Croix and Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund..... | 64,771 88 |
| Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund..... | 2 45 |
| River Falls Normal School Building Fund..... | 9,375 17 |
| North Wisconsin Railroad Aid Fund..... | 402 43 |
| Redemption Fund..... | 23 18 |
| Allotment Fund | 1,843 30 |
| Total balance Sept. 30, 1874..... | \$378,344 98 |

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1874.

| COUNTIES. | Valuation by | | State Tax for 1874. | | | Total Tax. |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Town Ass. in 1874. | State Bo'rd 1874. | Per ct. on valuation 125-100 m. | Hospitals for the Insane. | Ind Sch for Boys. | |
| Adams . . . | \$820,151 | \$1,392,931 | \$1,741 16 | \$400 36 | ..... | \$2,141 52 |
| Ashland . . . | 1,038,169 | 1,072,461 | 1,340 57 | ..... | ..... | 1,340 57 |
| Barron * . . . | ..... | 732,361 | 915 45 | 16 58 | ..... | 932 03 |
| Bayfield . . . | 638,903 | 646,767 | 808 46 | ..... | ..... | 808 46 |
| Brown | 3,869,481 | 6,905,753 | 8,632 19 | \$1,507 32 | \$507 50 | 10,647 01 |
| Buffalo . . . | 1,311,851 | 2,315,948 | 2,894 94 | 322 22 | ..... | 3,217 16 |
| Burnett . . . | 342,031 | 339,169 | 423 96 | 122 78 | ..... | 546 74 |
| Calumet . . . | 2,209,194 | 3,386,736 | 4,233 43 | 721 58 | 78 50 | 5,033 51 |
| Chippewa . . | 5,134,431 | 10,208,786 | 12,760 99 | 237 41 | ..... | 12,998 40 |
| Clark | 2,664,949 | 3,596,647 | 4,495 81 | 108 08 | ..... | 4,603 89 |
| Columbia . . | 8,997,467 | 10,821,338 | 13,526 67 | 1,113 07 | 323 00 | 14,962 74 |
| Crawford . . | 2,356,234 | 3,403,079 | 4,253 85 | 762 31 | 247 00 | 5,263 16 |
| Dane | 19,676 888 | 25,741,848 | 32,177 31 | 3,228 40 | 551 00 | 35,956 71 |
| Dodge | 14,296,192 | 17,254,771 | 21,568 46 | 2,117 03 | 321 00 | 24,036 49 |
| Doré † | 680,068 | 845,485 | 1,056 85 | 382 58 | 34 00 | 1,473 43 |
| Douglas . . . | 1,125,447 | 1,292,745 | 1,615 92 | 99 12 | ..... | 1,715 04 |
| Dunn | 2,735,773 | 3,144,944 | 3,931 17 | 426 69 | ..... | 4,357 86 |
| Eau Claire . . | 5,733,644 | 4,418,432 | 5,523 04 | 667 91 | 78 00 | 6,268 95 |
| Fond du Lac . | 14,833,262 | 17,449,574 | 21,811 56 | 2,750 26 | 1,423 50 | 25,985 72 |
| Grant † . . . | 10,314,901 | 14,896,516 | 18,620 65 | 1,962 53 | 200 00 | 20,783 18 |
| Green | 8,193,827 | 10,370,773 | 12,963 46 | 1,139 26 | 208 00 | 14,310 72 |
| Green Lake . . | 4,577,382 | 5,194,309 | 6,492 69 | 841 97 | 241 50 | 7,576 36 |
| Iowa | 5,795,025 | 9,239,099 | 11,548 87 | 1,164 56 | 56 50 | 12,769 93 |
| Jackson . . . | 1,587,673 | 2,253,575 | 2,816 96 | 194 77 | ..... | 3,011 73 |
| Jefferson . . | 9,954,361 | 11,788,298 | 14,735 38 | 1,359 97 | 286 50 | 16,381 85 |
| Juneau . . . | 2,260,311 | 2,616,010 | 3,270 01 | 666 77 | 52 00 | 3,988 78 |
| Kenosha . . . | 5,722,251 | 6,774,669 | 8,468 34 | 500 98 | 200 08 | 9,177 32 |
| Kewaunee . . | 846,885 | 628,440 | 785 55 | 184 48 | ..... | 970 03 |
| La Crosse . . | 5,258,047 | 6,869,420 | 8,586 77 | 1,014 75 | 252 00 | 9,853 52 |
| La Fayette . . | 6,155,569 | 8,292,775 | 10,365 96 | 874 25 | 128 00 | 11,368 21 |
| Manitowoc . . | 5,565,567 | 7,972,691 | 9,965 86 | 2,081 29 | 156 00 | 12,203 15 |
| Marathon § . | 2,575,825 | 4,255,193 | 5,318 98 | 201 79 | 52 00 | 5,572 77 |
| Marquette . . | 1,161,532 | 1,461,042 | 1,826 30 | 597 45 | 52 00 | 2,475 75 |
| Milwaukee . . | 58,539,195 | 53,282,565 | 66,603 20 | 4,107 35 | 151 50 | 70,862 05 |
| Monroe . . . | 2,912,576 | 4,600,119 | 5,750 15 | 452 85 | 43 00 | 6,246 00 |
| Oconto . . . | 4,454,996 | 5,824,391 | 7,280 49 | 514 17 | 104 00 | 7,898 66 |
| Ooutagamie . . | 4,620,216 | 7,125,466 | 8,906 82 | 1,067 45 | 184 50 | 10,158 77 |
| Ozaukee . . . | 3,166,231 | 3,779,310 | 4,724 14 | 554 97 | ..... | 5,279 11 |
| Pepin † . . . | 792,771 | 812,201 | 1,015 25 | 165 56 | ..... | 1,180 81 |
| Pierce | 3,050,103 | 4,351,673 | 5,439 59 | 498 07 | 52 00 | 5,989 66 |
| Polk | 1,146,005 | 1,516,699 | 1,895 87 | 447 76 | ..... | 2,343 63 |
| Portage . . . | 1,959,040 | 3,386,860 | 4,233 57 | 533 66 | 52 00 | 4,819 23 |
| Racine | 9,983,594 | 11,197,350 | 13,996 68 | 1,127 28 | 335 00 | 15,468 96 |
| Richland . . . | 2,490,824 | 4,085,839 | 5,107 28 | 594 31 | 52 00 | 5,753 59 |
| Rock | 19,174,516 | 21,556,252 | 26,945 31 | 2,045 23 | 370 00 | 29,360 54 |
| St. Croix . . | 3,822,622 | 4,533,524 | 5,666 90 | 528 03 | ..... | 6,194 93 |
| Sauk | 5,667,421 | 9,033,763 | 11,292 20 | 1,296 54 | 213 50 | 12,802 24 |
| Shawano * . . | ..... | 1,565,741 | 1,957 17 | 187 93 | ..... | 2,145 10 |
| Sheboygan . . | 7,998,859 | 9,131,458 | 11,414 32 | 1,870 71 | 300 00 | 13,585 03 |
| Trempealeau . | 2,292,609 | 2,637,610 | 3,297 01 | 389 68 | 52 00 | 3,738 69 |
| Vernon . . . | 3,257,130 | 5,833,379 | 7,291 72 | 904 04 | ..... | 8,195 76 |
| Walworth . . | 13,903,735 | 14,602,251 | 18,252 81 | 700 84 | 242 00 | 19,195 65 |
| Washington . . | 5,983,078 | 7,004,528 | 8,755 66 | 1,467 07 | ..... | 10,222 73 |
| Waukesha . . | 14,460,079 | 14,244,401 | 17,805 50 | 1,548 41 | 273 50 | 19,627 41 |
| Waupaca . . . | 2,218,814 | 3,809,432 | 4,761 79 | 658 54 | 57 50 | 5,477 83 |
| Waushara . . | 1,699,645 | 2,119,546 | 2,649 42 | 140 17 | 156 00 | 2,945 59 |
| Winnebago . . | 15,142,658 | 15,841,681 | 19,802 10 | 2,434 24 | 564 50 | 22,800 84 |
| Wood | 1,215,507 | 1,826,735 | 2,283 41 | 290 11 | 91 00 | 2,664 52 |
| Total | \$346,476,464 | \$421,285,359 | \$526,606,53 | \$52,302 49 | \$8,750 00 | \$587,660 02 |

* No report. † No return from two towns. ‡ No return from one town. § Including Lincoln county.
17—MANUAL.

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the Towns, Cities and Villages in the several Counties in this State, January 1, 1874.

| COUNTIES. | Bonded Indebtedness. | | | | All other indebtedness. | Indeb't of Sch'l Distr's. | Total indebtedness. |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Railroad Aid. | Roads and Bridges | Other Purposes | Inter'st Unpaid | | | |
| Adams | | | \$186 | | \$187 | \$700 | \$1,073 |
| Ashland | | | | | | | |
| Barron | | | | | | | |
| Bayfield | | | | | | | |
| Brown | \$134,055 | \$5,481 | 13,300 | \$593 | 7,172 | 24,000 | 184,601 |
| Buffalo | | 3,975 | | | 735 | 1,200 | 5,910 |
| Burnett | | | | | | | |
| Calumet | 75,000 | | | | | 1,721 | 76,721 |
| Chippewa | | 8,049 | | 17,860 | 11,785 | 687 | 38,381 |
| Clark | | | | | | | |
| Columbia | 58,425 | 1,500 | | 4,564 | 10,024 | 14,946 | 89,459 |
| Crawford | | | | | | 700 | 700 |
| Dane | 4,578 | 3,415 | 229,000 | | | 2,286 | 239,729 |
| Dodge | * | | 2,800 | 58 | 104 | 6,017 | 8,879 |
| Door | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | †350,000 | | | | | | 350,000 |
| Dunn | | | | | | | |
| Eau Claire | | 15,000 | 6,500 | | 968 | 11,500 | 33,968 |
| Fond du Lac | 261,950 | | | 8,860 | 13,563 | 64,100 | 348,473 |
| Grant | 104,000 | 25,000 | | 2,500 | 100 | 12,228 | 143,828 |
| Green | | | | | 25 | 7,447 | 7,447 |
| Green Lake | 61,737 | | 6,000 | | | | 67,737 |
| Iowa | 190,839 | | | | 2,181 | 5,312 | 198,332 |
| Jackson | 30,000 | | | 1,200 | | 10,200 | 41,400 |
| Jefferson | †901,200 | | | 65,500 | | 2,435 | 969,135 |
| Juneau | | | | | | | |
| Kenosha | ‡200,000 | | 100,000 | 450,000 | 87 | | 750,087 |
| Kewaunee | | | | | 143 | | 143 |
| La Crosse | 35,000 | | | | 749 | 373 | 36,122 |
| La Fayette | | | | | | 13,865 | 13,865 |
| Manitowoc | 113,000 | 10,000 | | | | 18,000 | 141,000 |
| Marathon | | | | | | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Marquette | | | 460 | | | 450 | 910 |
| Milwaukee | 200,000 | | 2,086,000 | | 250,000 | 4,000 | 2,540,000 |
| Monroe | 3,300 | | 203 | | | 325 | 3,828 |
| Oconto | | | | | 1,843 | | 1,843 |
| Outagamie | 23,964 | | 37,750 | 3,602 | | 717 | 66,033 |
| Ozaukee | 12,300 | 1,235 | 10,000 | 492 | | | 24,027 |
| Pepin | | | 185 | | | | 185 |
| Pierce | | | 13,665 | 910 | 1,940 | 302 | 16,817 |
| Polk | | | | | | | |
| Portage | 30,000 | 200 | 20,000 | | | | 50,200 |
| Racine | | | | | 350,000 | | 350,000 |
| Richland | | | | | | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Rock | 213,900 | 10,980 | 10,700 | 2,328 | | 36,800 | 274,708 |
| St. Croix | 25,000 | | 22,023 | 170 | | 250 | 47,443 |
| Sauk | 125,000 | | | 8,672 | 274 | 11,470 | 145,416 |
| Shavano | | | | | 1,939 | 984 | 2,923 |
| Sheboygan | 97,000 | | 209,397 | | | 150 | 306,547 |
| Trempealeau | 75,000 | | | | | 600 | 75,600 |
| Vernon | | 125 | 558 | | 1,097 | 6,345 | 8,125 |
| Walworth | 112,400 | 705 | 100 | 3,571 | | 1,000 | 117,776 |
| Washington | 9,200 | | | 568 | | | 9,768 |
| Waukesha | | 2,118 | | | | | 2,118 |
| Waupaca | 160,036 | 100 | 218 | 5,200 | 400 | | 165,954 |
| Waushara | | 100 | 406 | | 506 | 1,055 | 2,067 |
| Winnebago | 136,800 | 20,500 | 300 | 17,900 | 408 | 162 | 176,070 |
| Wood | 20,000 | | 4,800 | | 16,036 | | 40,836 |
| Totals | \$3,763,684 | \$108,483 | \$2,774,551 | \$594,548 | \$672,266 | \$272,297 | \$8,185,829 |

* See Jefferson county. † Contested. ‡ Including \$800,000 railroad aid indebtedness of the city of Watertown, two wards of which are in Dodge county. § Estimated.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin, January 1, 1874.

| COUNTIES. | Bonded Indebtedness | | | | Total Bonded Indebtedness. | All other Indebtedness. | Total Indebtedness. |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | Railroad Aid. | Roads, Bridges | Interest Unpaid. | Other Purpo's | | | |
| Adams | | | | | | | |
| Ashland | | | | | | | |
| Barron | | | | | | | |
| Bayfield | | | | | | | |
| Brown | \$254,000 | | | \$12,000 | \$266,000 | | \$266,000 |
| Buffalo | | | | | | | |
| Burnett | | | | | | | |
| Calumet | | | | | | \$56,000 | 56,000 |
| Chippewa | | | | | | | |
| Clark | | | | | | | |
| Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Crawford | | | | | | | |
| Dane | | | | | | \$25,000 | 25,000 |
| Dodge | | | | | | | |
| Door | | | | | | | |
| Douglas | | | | | | \$350,000 | 350,000 |
| Dunn | | | | 3,200 | 3,200 | | 3,200 |
| Eau Claire | | | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Fond du Lac | 261,950 | | \$3,860 | | 270,810 | 177,663 | 348,472 |
| Grant | | | | | | | |
| Green | | | | | | 7,442 | 7,442 |
| Green Lake | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 516,000 | | | | 516,000 | 34,338 | 550,338 |
| Jackson | 35,000 | | 11,025 | | 46,025 | | 46,025 |
| Jefferson | | | | 2,435 | 2,435 | | 2,435 |
| Juneau | | | | | | 8,984 | 8,984 |
| Kenosha | | | | | | | |
| Kewaunee | | | | | | | |
| La Crosse | | | | | | | |
| La Fayette | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | | | | | | | |
| Manitowoc | 150,000 | | | | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| Marathon | | \$9,000 | | | 9,000 | 34,356 | 43,356 |
| Marquette | | | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | | | | 440,430 | 440,430 | | 440,430 |
| Monroe | | | | | | | |
| Oconto | | | | | | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Outagamie | | | | | | | |
| Ozaukee | | | | | | | |
| Pepin | | | | 185 | 185 | | 185 |
| Pierce | | | 910 | 13,665 | 14,575 | 2,242 | 16,817 |
| Polk | | | | | | | |
| Portage | 100,000 | | | | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| Racine | | | | | | | |
| Richland | | | | | | | |
| Rock | | | 2,500 | 25,000 | 27,500 | | 27,500 |
| St. Croix | | | | | | | |
| Sauk | | | | | | | |
| Shawano | | | | | | | |
| Sheboygan | 181,120 | | | | 181,120 | | 181,120 |
| Trempealeau | | | | | | | |
| Vernon | | | | | | | |
| Walworth | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 9,200 | | | | 9,200 | | 9,200 |
| Waukesha | | 2,118 | | | 2,118 | | 2,118 |
| Waupaca | | | | | | | |
| Waushara | | | | | | | |
| Winnebago | | | | | | | |
| Wood | 200,000 | | | | 200,000 | 3,000 | 203,000 |
| Totals | \$1,707,270 | \$11,118 | \$23,295 | \$536,915 | \$2,278,598 | \$611,025 | \$2,889,623 |

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—1840-1870.

[BY COUNTIES.]

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. |
| Total | 1,054,670 | 775,881 | 305,391 | 30,945 |
| Adams | 6,601 | 6,492 | 187 | ..... |
| Ashland | 2:1 | 515 | ..... | ..... |
| Barron | 538 | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Bayfield | 344 | 353 | 484 | ..... |
| Brown | 25,168 | 11,795 | 6,215 | 2,107 |
| Buffalo | 11,123 | 3,864 | ..... | ..... |
| Burnett | 706 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Calumet | 12,335 | 7,895 | 1,743 | 275 |
| Chippewa | 8,311 | 1,895 | 615 | ..... |
| Clark | 3,450 | 789 | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 28,802 | 24,441 | 9,565 | ..... |
| Crawford | 13,075 | 8,068 | 2,498 | 1,502 |
| Dane | 53,096 | 43,922 | 16,689 | 314 |
| Dodge | 47,035 | 42,818 | 19,138 | 67 |
| Door | 4,919 | 2,948 | ..... | ..... |
| Douglas | 1,122 | 812 | ..... | ..... |
| Dunn | 9,488 | 2,704 | ..... | ..... |
| Eau Claire | 10,769 | 3,162 | ..... | ..... |
| Fond du Lac | 46,273 | 34,154 | 14,510 | 139 |
| Grant | 37,979 | 31,189 | 16,169 | 3,926 |
| Green | 23,611 | 19,808 | 8,566 | 933 |
| Green Lake | 13,195 | 12,663 | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | 24,544 | 18,967 | 9,525 | 3,978 |
| Jackson | 7,687 | 4,170 | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson | 34,040 | 30,438 | 15,317 | 914 |
| Juneau | 12,372 | 8,770 | ..... | ..... |
| Kenosha | 13,147 | 13,900 | 10,734 | ..... |
| Kewaunee | 10,128 | 5,530 | ..... | ..... |
| La Crosse | 20,297 | 12,186 | ..... | ..... |
| La Fayette | 22,659 | 18,134 | 11,531 | ..... |
| Manitowoc | 33,364 | 22,416 | 3,702 | 235 |
| Marathon | 5,885 | 2,892 | 508 | ..... |
| Marquette | 8,056 | 8,233 | 8,641 | 18 |
| Milwaukee | 89,930 | 62,518 | 31,077 | 5,605 |
| Monroe | 16,550 | 8,410 | ..... | ..... |
| Oconto | 8,321 | 3,592 | ..... | ..... |
| Outagamie | 18,430 | 9,587 | ..... | ..... |
| Ozaukee | 15,564 | 15,682 | ..... | ..... |
| Pepin | 4,659 | 2,392 | ..... | ..... |
| Pierce | 9,958 | 4,672 | ..... | ..... |
| Polk | 3,422 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Portage | 10,634 | 7,507 | 1,250 | 1,623 |
| Racine | 26,740 | 21,360 | 14,973 | 3,475 |
| Richland | 15,731 | 9,732 | 903 | ..... |
| Rock | 39,030 | 36,690 | 20,750 | 1,701 |
| Sauk | 23,860 | 18,963 | 4,371 | 102 |
| Shawano | 3,166 | 829 | ..... | ..... |
| Sheboygan | 31,749 | 26,875 | 8,379 | 123 |
| St. Croix | 11,035 | 5,392 | 624 | 809 |
| Trempealeau | 10,732 | 2,560 | ..... | ..... |
| Vernon | 18,645 | 11,007 | ..... | ..... |
| Walworth | 25,972 | 26,496 | 17,862 | 2,611 |
| Washington | 23,919 | 23,622 | 19,485 | 343 |
| Waukesha | 18,274 | 26,831 | 19,258 | ..... |
| Waupaca | 15,539 | 8,851 | ..... | ..... |
| Waushara | 11,279 | 8,770 | ..... | ..... |
| Winnebago | 37,279 | 25,770 | 10,107 | 135 |
| Wood | 2,912 | 2,425 | ..... | ..... |

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES—1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total of United States. | 38,558,371 | 31,443,321 | 23,191,876 | 17,069,453 |
| Total of States | 38,115,641 | 31,183,744 | 23,067,262 | 17,019,641 |
| Alabama | 996,992 | 964,201 | 771,623 | 590,756 |
| Arkansas | 484,471 | 435,450 | 2,9,897 | 97,574 |
| California | 560,247 | 379,994 | 92,597 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 537,454 | 460,147 | 370,792 | 309,978 |
| Delaware | 125,015 | 112,216 | 91,532 | 78,065 |
| Florida | 187,748 | 140,424 | 87,445 | 54,477 |
| Georgia | 1,184,109 | 1,057,266 | 906,185 | 691,393 |
| Illinois | 2,539,891 | 1,711,951 | 851,470 | 476,183 |
| Indiana | 1,680,637 | 1,350,426 | 988,416 | 685,866 |
| Iowa | 1,194,020 | 674,913 | 192,214 | 43,112 |
| Kansas | 364,399 | 107,206 | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 1,321,011 | 1,155,684 | 982,405 | 779,828 |
| Louisiana | 726,915 | 708,602 | 517,762 | 352,411 |
| Maine | 626,915 | 628,279 | 583,169 | 501,793 |
| Maryland | 780,894 | 687,049 | 583,034 | 470,019 |
| Massachusetts | 1,457,351 | 1,231,066 | 994,514 | 737,699 |
| Michigan | 1,184,059 | 749,113 | 397,654 | 212,267 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 | 172,023 | 6,077 | ..... |
| Mississippi | 827,922 | 791,305 | 606,526 | 375,651 |
| Missouri | 1,721,295 | 1,182,012 | 682,044 | 383,702 |
| Nebraska | 122,993 | 28,841 | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 42,491 | 6,857 | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 318,360 | 326,073 | 317,976 | 284,574 |
| New Jersey | 906,096 | 672,035 | 489,555 | 373,306 |
| New York | 4,382,759 | 3,880,735 | 3,097,394 | 2,423,921 |
| North Carolina | 1,071,361 | 992,622 | 869,039 | 753,419 |
| Ohio | 2,665,260 | 2,339,511 | 1,980,329 | 1,519,467 |
| Oregon | 90,923 | 52,465 | 13,294 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 3,521,951 | 2,906,215 | 2,311,786 | 1,724,033 |
| Rhode Island | 217,353 | 174,620 | 147,545 | 108,830 |
| South Carolina | 705,606 | 703,708 | 668,507 | 594,398 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 | 1,109,801 | 1,002,717 | 829,210 |
| Texas | 818,579 | 604,215 | 212,592 | ..... |
| Vermont | 330,551 | 315,098 | 314,120 | 291,948 |
| Virginia | 1,225,163 | 1,596,318 | 1,421,661 | 1,239,797 |
| West Virginia | 442,014 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 1,054,670 | 775,881 | 305,391 | 30,945 |
| Total of Territories | 442,730 | 259,577 | 124,614 | 43,712 |
| Arizona | 9,658 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | 39,864 | 34,277 | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | 14,181 | 4,837 | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia .. | 131,700 | 75,050 | 51,687 | 43,712 |
| Idaho | 14,999 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montana | 20,595 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | 91,874 | 93,516 | 61,547 | ..... |
| Utah | 86,786 | 40,273 | 11,380 | ..... |
| Washington | 23,955 | 11,594 | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | 9,118 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Population of the United States—continued.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | 1830. | 1820. | 1810. | 1800. | 1790. |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total of the U. S. | 12,866,020 | 9,633,823 | 7,239,881 | 5,308,483 | 3,929,214 |
| Total of States... | 12,220,868 | 9,603,782 | 7,215,858 | 5,294,390 | 3,929,214 |
| Alabama | 309,527 | 127,901 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 30,388 | 14,255 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| California ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 297,675 | 275,148 | 261,942 | 251,002 | 237,946 |
| Delaware | 76,748 | 72,749 | 72,674 | 64,273 | 59,096 |
| Florida | 34,730 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 516,823 | 340,985 | 252,433 | 162,686 | 82,548 |
| Illinois | 157,445 | 55,162 | 12,282 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 343,031 | 147,178 | 24,520 | 5,641 | ..... |
| Iowa ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 687,917 | 564,135 | 406,511 | 220,955 | 73,677 |
| Louisiana | 215,739 | 152,923 | 76,556 | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 399,455 | 298,269 | 228,705 | 151,719 | 96,540 |
| Maryland | 447,040 | 407,350 | 380,546 | 341,548 | 319,728 |
| Massachusetts | 610,408 | 523,159 | 472,040 | 422,845 | 378,787 |
| Michigan | 31,639 | 8,765 | 4,762 | ..... | ..... |
| Minnesota ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 136,621 | 75,448 | 40,352 | 8,850 | ..... |
| Missouri | 140,455 | 66,557 | 20,845 | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 269,328 | 244,022 | 214,460 | 183,858 | 141,885 |
| New Jersey | 320,823 | 277,426 | 245,562 | 211,149 | 184,139 |
| New York | 1,918,608 | 1,372,111 | 959,049 | 589,051 | 340,120 |
| North Carolina | 737,987 | 638,829 | 555,500 | 478,103 | 393,751 |
| Ohio | 937,903 | 581,295 | 230,760 | 45,365 | ..... |
| Oregon ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,348,233 | 1,047,507 | 810,091 | 602,365 | 434,373 |
| Rhode Island | 97,199 | 83,015 | 76,931 | 69,122 | 68,825 |
| South Carolina | 581,185 | 502,741 | 415,115 | 345,591 | 249,073 |
| Tennessee | 681,904 | 422,771 | 261,727 | 105,602 | 35,691 |
| Texas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 280,652 | 235,966 | 217,895 | 154,465 | 85,425 |
| Virginia | 1,211,405 | 1,065,116 | 974,600 | 880,200 | 747,610 |
| West Virginia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total of Territories. | 39,834 | 33,039 | 24,023 | 14,093 | ..... |
| Arizona ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia. | 39,834 | 33,039 | 24,023 | 14,093 | ..... |
| Idaho ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montana ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

| STATE. | Name of Ruler | Title. | Form of Government. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| United States.... | Ulysses Grant.... | President..... | Fd. Rep.—2hs. of Con. |
| Great Britain.... | Victoria I..... | Queen..... | Lim. Mon.—Lds.&Com |
| France..... | McMahon..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Russia..... | Alexander II..... | Czar..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| Austria..... | Francis Joseph I.. | Emperor..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| Sweden and Nor. | Oscar II..... | King..... | Lim. Mon., with Leg. |
| Denmark..... | Christian IX..... | King..... | Lim. Mon., with P. S. |
| Holland..... | William III..... | King..... | Lim. Mon.—two Chms. |
| Belgium..... | Leopold II..... | King..... | Lim. Mon.—two Chms. |
| German Empire. | William I..... | Emperor..... | Lim. Mon.—two Chms. |
| Spain..... | Alfonso..... | King..... | Const. Monarchy. |
| Portugal..... | Louis Philippe..... | King..... | Lim. Mon.—one Chm. |
| Italy..... | Victor Emmanuel II | King..... | Lim. Mon.—two Chms. |
| Greece..... | George I..... | King..... | Limited Monarchy. |
| Turkey..... | Abdul Azis..... | Sultan..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| Monaco..... | Charles III..... | Prince..... | Absolute Sovereignty. |
| Switzerland..... | Dr. J. Dubbs..... | Pr. Fed. Coun. | Federate Republic. |
| San Marino..... | P. Belluzzi and G. Belluzzi..... | { Capitaines... { Regents..... | { Republic—Senate and { Executive Council. |
| Servia..... | Milan IV..... | Hospodar..... | Hereditary Monarchy. |
| Roumania..... | Charles I..... | Hospodar..... | Limited Monarchy. |
| Montenegro..... | Nicholas I..... | Prince..... | Republican. |
| Egypt..... | Ismael Pacha..... | Khedervi..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| China..... | T'oung-chi..... | Hoang Ti..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| Muscat..... | Wahabee..... | Imaum..... | Absolute Monarchy. |
| Persia..... | Nassar ed Dini..... | Schah..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Japan..... | Mikado..... | Mikado..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Anam (Coch. Chi.) | Tu Duc..... | King..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Siam..... | Pewar Sath. Mon. | King..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Afghanistan..... | Shere Ali..... | Shah..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Bokhara..... | Mozar-ed-di..... | Khan..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Khokan..... | ..... | Khan..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Yemen..... | ..... | Imaum..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Beloochistan..... | ..... | Khan..... | Confederate Tribes. |
| Thibet..... | ..... | Tale Lama..... | Hierarchy. |
| Burmah..... | Serewa..... | King..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Abysinia..... | Gobazzie..... | Emperor..... | Federate Monarchy. |
| Madagascar..... | Uranavolo II..... | King..... | Despotic Monarchy. |
| Morocco..... | Sidi Mohammed..... | Emeer..... | Despotic Sovereignty. |
| Brazil..... | Dom Pedro II..... | Emperor..... | Hereditary Monarchy. |
| Argentine Confed. | Dom F. Sarmiento | President..... | Federate Republic. |
| Uruguay..... | Lorenzo Battle..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Paraguay..... | — Ruzzola..... | Provis. Pres. | Republic. |
| Bolivia..... | Mariano Melgarejo | President..... | Republic. |
| Chili..... | Jose Joaquin Perez | President..... | Republic. |
| Costa Rica..... | Bruno Corazza..... | Provis. Pres. | Republic. |
| Ecuador..... | Janvier De Espin'a | President..... | Republic. |
| Guatemala..... | Vincent Cerna..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Honduras..... | Jose Maria de Md'a | President..... | Republic. |
| Mexico..... | Jordo de Tejada..... | President..... | ..... |
| Columbia..... | Eustorgia Salgar..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Nicaragua..... | Fernando Guzman | President..... | Republic. |
| Peru..... | Jose Balta..... | President..... | Republic. |
| San Salvador..... | Francois Duenas..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Venezuela..... | Guzman Blanco..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Hayti..... | Nissage Saget..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Dominica..... | Buenventura Baez | Provis. Pres. | Republic. |
| Sandwich Islands | (Vacant)..... | King..... | Monarchy. |
| Society Islands.. | Pomare..... | Queen..... | Monarchy. |
| Liberia..... | Edward J. Roye..... | President..... | Republic. |
| Dahomey..... | Adahoonzou II..... | King..... | Absolute Despotism. |
| Mosqueto..... | Jamaso..... | Indian King..... | Monarchy. |

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

| TOWN. | County. | Name. | Creed. | ss |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Ahnapee | Kewaunee .. | Ahnapee Record | Rep... | Weekly. |
| Alma | Buffalo | Express | Rep... | do.... |
| Apleton | Outagamie .. | Crescent | Ref | do.... |
| Apleton | Outagamie .. | Post | Rep | do.... |
| Apleton | Outagamie .. | City Times | Rep | D. & W. |
| Apleton | Outagamie .. | Volksfreund* | Ref | Weekly. |
| Ashland | Ashland | Press | Rep | do.... |
| Augusta | Eau Claire .. | Eagle | Rep | do.... |
| Baldwin | St. Croix | Baldwin Bulletin | Rep | do.... |
| Baraboo | Sauk | Republic | Rep | do.... |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | Argus | Ref | do.... |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | Citizen | Rep | do.... |
| Beloit | Rock | The Beloit Free Press .. | Rep | do.... |
| Berlin | Green Lake .. | Courant | Rep | do.... |
| Berlin | Green Lake .. | Journal | Rep | do.... |
| Black Earth | Dane | Advertiser | Ind | do.... |
| Black River Falls .. | Jackson | Barner | Rep | do.... |
| Boscobel | Grant | Boscobel Dial | Rep | do.... |
| Brandon | Fond du Lac .. | Times | Rep | do.... |
| Brodhead | Green | Independent | Ind | do.... |
| Burlington | Racine | Standard | Rep | do.... |
| Chilton | Calumet | Times | Dem | do.... |
| Chilton | Calumet | Wisconsin Demokrat* .. | Ref | do.... |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | Herald | Rep | do.... |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | Avalanche | Ref | do.... |
| Columbus | Columbia | Democrat | Dem | do.... |
| Columbus | Columbia | Republican | Rep | do.... |
| Darlington | La Fayette .. | Democrat | Dem | do.... |
| Darlington | La Fayette .. | Republican | Rep | do.... |
| Delavan | Walworth | Republican | Rep | do.... |
| De Pere | Brown | News | Rep | do.... |
| De Soto | Vernon | De Soto Leader | Rep | do.... |
| Dodgeville | Iowa | Chronicle | Rep | do.... |
| Durand | Pepin | Times | Rep | do.... |
| Elkhorn | Walworth | Independent | Rep | do.... |
| Elkhorn | Walworth | Walworth Co. Liberal .. | Ref | do.... |
| Ellsworth | Pierce | Herald | Rep | do.... |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire .. | Free Press | Rep | D. & W. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire .. | Valley News | Ref | Weekly. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire .. | Chippewa Anzieger* .. | Ref | do.... |
| Elroy | Juneau | Elroy Head Light | Rep | do.... |
| Evansville | Rock | Review | Rep | do.... |
| Evansville | Rock | Journal | Ind | do.... |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Commonwealth | Rep | D. & W. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Journal | Ref | Weekly. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Reporter | Rep | do.... |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Northwestern Courier* .. | Dem | do.... |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Tribune | Ref | do.... |
| Fort Atkinson | Jefferson | Jefferson Co. Union .. | Rep | do.... |
| Fort Howard | Brown | Fort Howard Herald .. | Rep | do.... |
| Fort Howard | Brown | Fort Howard Monitor .. | Ref | do.... |
| Fountain City | Buffalo | Republican* | Ref | do.... |
| Fox Lake | Dodge | Representative | Rep | do.... |
| Friendship | Adams | Adams County Press .. | Rep | do.... |

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

| TOWN. | COUNTY. | NAME. | CRED. | ISSUE. |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Galesville | Trempealeau | Independent..... | Ind | Weekly. |
| Geneva | Walworth... | Geneva Lake Herald... | Rep | do.... |
| Grand Rapids | Wood | Reporter..... | Rep | do.... |
| Grand Rapids..... | Wood | Tribune | Ind | do.... |
| Green Bay | Brown | Green Bay Advocate..... | Dem | do.... |
| Green Bay | Brown | State Gazette..... | Rep | D. & W. |
| Green Bay..... | Brown | Staat Zeitung* | Bem | Weekly. |
| Hudson | St. Croix.... | Star and Times | Rep | Weekly. |
| Hudson | St. Croix.... | True Republican | Ref | do.... |
| Janesville | Rock..... | Janesville Gazette | Rep | D. & W. |
| Janesville | Rock..... | Recorder | Rep | Weekly. |
| Janesville | Rock..... | Times | Ref | do.... |
| Jefferson | Jefferson .. | Banner | Ref | do.... |
| Juneau | Dodge..... | Democrat..... | Dem | do.... |
| Kenosha..... | Kenosha | Telegraph | Rep | do.... |
| Kenosha..... | Kenosha .. | Union | Dem | do.... |
| Kewaunee | Kewaunee .. | Enterprise..... | Dem | do.... |
| Kilbourn City... | Columbia .. | Wisconsin Mirror..... | Rep | do.... |
| La Crosse | La Crosse .. | Liberal Democrat..... | Lib | D. & W. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse .. | Republican and Leader.. | Rep | do.... |
| La Crosse | La Crosse .. | sun..... | Lib | Weekly. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse .. | Fædrelandet..... | Rep | do.... |
| La Crosse | La Crosse .. | Nord Stern*..... | Lib | do.... |
| Lancaster | Grant | Advocate | Ref | do.... |
| Lancaster | Grant | Grant County Herald.... | Rep | do.... |
| Lodi | Columbia .. | Lodi Valley News..... | Rep | do.... |
| Madison | Dane | Wisconsin State Journal. | Rep | D. & W. |
| Madison | Dane | Madison Democrat | Ref | do.... |
| Madison | Dane | Home Diary | Lib | Weekly. |
| Madison | Dane | Botschafter*..... | Ref | do.... |
| Madison | Dane | Liberal Demokrat..... | Ref | do.... |
| Madison | Dane | University Press | Ed | S. M. |
| Madison | Dane | Journal of Education.... | Ed | Monthly. |
| Madison | Dane | Field, Farm and Garden. | Ag | do.... |
| Mauston..... | Juneau | Star | Rep | S. M. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Tribune | Rep | Weekly. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Pilot | Dem | do.... |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Nordwestern*..... | Dem | do.... |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Zeitung*..... | Rep | do.... |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Concordia | Dem | do.... |
| Marinette | Oconto | Eagle..... | Rep | do.... |
| Menasha | Winnebago.. | Press | Rep | do.... |
| Menasha | Winnebago.. | Observer | Dem | do.... |
| Menomonie | Dunn | Dunn County News | Rep | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Milwaukee Sentinel..... | Rep | D. & W. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Milwaukee News..... | Dem | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Wisconsin | Rep | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | See Bote*..... | Dem | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Herold*..... | Ref | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Banner and Volksfreund* | Dem | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Journal of Commerce.... | Ind | Weekly. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Germania*..... | Ind | D. & W. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Commercial Times | Ref | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Columbia | Ind | D. & W. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Sontag's Blatt | Ind | Weekly. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Courier..... | Neu | do.... |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Monthly Magazine | Lit | Monthly. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Lumberman | Lum | do.... |

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

| Town. | County. | Name. | Creed | Issue. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee.. | Christian Statesman | Relig. | Weekly. |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee.. | Catholic Vindicator | Relig. | do |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee.. | Advertiser | Rep. | Daily. |
| Mineral Point | Iowa | National Democrat | Dem. | Weekly. |
| Mineral Point | Iowa | Tribune | Rep. | Weekly. |
| Montroe | Green | Sentinel | Rep. | do |
| Monroe | Green | Reformer | Ref. | do |
| Montello | Marquette .. | Express | Dem. | do |
| Monticello | Green | Item | Ind. | do |
| Neenah | Winnebago. | Gazette | Rep. | do |
| Neillsville | Clark | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Neillsville | Clark | Clark County Press | Ref. | do |
| New Lisbon | Juneau | Argus | Ref. | do |
| New London | Waupaca | Times | Rep. | do |
| New London | Waupaca | News | Ref. | do |
| Oconomowoc | Waukesha.. | Local | Ind. | do |
| Oconomowoc | Waukesha.. | Times | Lib. | do |
| Oconto | Oconto | Times | Ref. | do |
| Oconto | Oconto | Lumberman | Rep. | do |
| Oconto | Oconto | Reporter | Ind. | do |
| Omro | Winnebago. | Journal | Rep. | do |
| Osceola | Polk | Polk County Press | Rep. | do |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago. | Northwestern | Rep. | D. & W. |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago. | City Times | Ref. | Weekly. |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago. | Telegraph* | Ref. | do |
| Palmyra | Jefferson .. | Enterprise | Rep. | do |
| Platteville | Grant | Witness | Rep. | do |
| Plover | Portage | Times | Rep. | do |
| Plymouth | Sheboygan .. | Reporter | Lib. | do |
| Portage | Columbia .. | Wisconsin State Register. | Rep. | do |
| Portage | Columbia .. | Western Advance | Ind. | do |
| Portage | Columbia .. | Columbia Co. Wecker* .. | Ref. | do |
| Port Washington | Ozaukee | Ozaukee Advertiser | Dem. | do |
| Port Washington | Ozaukee | Zeitung* | Dem. | do |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford .. | Courier | Dem. | do |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford .. | Union | Rep. | do |
| Prescott | Pierce | Clarion | Ind. | do |
| Princeton | Green Lake. | Republic | Rep. | do |
| Racine | Racine | Racine Advocate | Ind. | do |
| Racine | Racine | Argus | Dem. | do |
| Racine | Racine | Journal | Rep. | do |
| Racine | Racine | Salvator | Lib. | do |
| Randolph | Dodge | Enterprise | Ind. | do |
| Reedsburg | Sauk | Free Press | Rep. | do |
| Richland Center | Richland .. | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Richmond | St. Croix .. | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Ripon | Fond du Lac | Commonwealth | Rep. | do |
| Ripon | Fond du Lac | Free Press | Rep. | do |
| River Falls | Pierce | Journal | Lib. | do |
| River Falls | Pierce | Advance | Lib. | do |
| River Falls | Pierce | Press | Rep. | do |
| Sauk City | Sauk | Pionier am Wisconsin* .. | Rep. | do |
| Sharon | Walworth .. | Inquirer | Ref. | do |
| Shawano | Shawano | Journal | Ref. | do |
| Shawano | Shawano | Wisconsin Post* | Ref. | do |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan .. | Times | Rep. | do |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan .. | Herald | Rep. | do |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan .. | Demokrat* | Dem. | do |

Wisconsin Newspapers—continued.

| Town. | County. | Name. | Creed. | Issue. |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|
| Sparta | Monroe | Republican | Lib | Weekly. |
| Sparta | Monroe | Herald | Rep. | do |
| Stevens Point | Portage | Pinery | Ref. | do |
| Stevens Point | Portage | Journal | Rep. | do |
| Stoughton | Dane | Signal | Ref. | do |
| Sturgeon Bay | Door | Advocate | Rep. | do |
| Sturgeon Bay | Door | Door County Expositor .. | Neut. | do |
| Superior | Douglas | Times | Ind. | do |
| Tomah | Monroe | Journal | Rep. | do |
| Two Rivers | Manitowoc .. | Chronicle | Ind. | do |
| Trempealeau | Trempealeau .. | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Viroqua | Vernon | Vernon County Censor .. | Rep. | do |
| Viroqua | Vernon | Independent | Ref. | do |
| Watertown | Jefferson | Watertown Democrat | Dem. | do |
| Watertown | Jefferson | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Watertown | Jefferson | Weltberger* | Dem. | do |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | Waukesha Freeman | Rep. | do |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | Plaindealer | Dem. | do |
| Waukesha | Waukesha | Democrat | Ref. | do |
| Waupaca | Waupaca | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Waupun | Fond du Lac .. | Prison City Leader | Rep. | do |
| Waupun | Dodge | Times | Rep. | do |
| Wautoma | Waushara | Argus | Rep. | do |
| Wausau | Marathon | Pilot | Dem. | do |
| Wausau | Marathon | Central Wisconsin | Rep. | do |
| Wausau | Marathon | Wochenblatt* | Dem. | do |
| Waterloo | Jefferson | Journal | Rep. | do |
| West Bend | Washington .. | Democrat | Dem. | do |
| West Bend | Washington .. | Republican | Rep. | do |
| Westfield | Marquette | Independent | Rep. | do |
| Weyauwega | Waupaca | Times | Lib. | do |
| Weyauwega | Waupaca | Bugle | Lib. | Monthly |
| Whitehall | Trempealeau .. | Messenger | Rep. | Weekly. |
| Whitewater | Walworth | Register | Rep. | do |
| Winneconne | Winnebago | Herald | Rep. | do |

* Printed in the German language.

† Printed in the Scandinavian language.

‡ Printed in the Bohemian language.

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to Jan. 20, 1875.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

| Post Office, | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Ableman | Sauk | Bailey's Harbor | Door. |
| Ack-rville | Washington. | Baldwin | St. Croix. |
| Adams | Walworth. | Baldwin's Mills | Waupaca. |
| Adams Center | Adams. | Balsam Lake | Polk. |
| Adamsville | Iowa. | Bangor | La Crosse. |
| Addison | Washington. | Banner | Fond du Lac. |
| Adell | Sheboygan. | BARABOO | Sauk. |
| Afton | Rock. | Barber | Iowa. |
| Ahnepee | Kewaunee. | Barnum | Adams. |
| Aken | Richland. | Barre Mills | La Crosse. |
| Alabama | Polk. | BARRON | Barron. |
| Alaska | Kewaunee. | Barton | Washington. |
| Alban | Portage. | Bassett's Station | Kenosha. |
| Albanville | Monroe. | Bass Wood | Richland. |
| Albany | Green. | Bay City | Pierce. |
| Albion | Dane. | BAYFIELD | Bayfield. |
| Alden | Polk. | Bay Hill | Walworth. |
| Alden's Corners | Dane. | Bay Settlement | Brown. |
| Alderly | Dodge. | Buyview | Milwaukee. |
| Alhambra | Trempealeau. | Bear | Richland. |
| Allen's Grove | Walworth. | Bear Creek | Waupaca. |
| Alloa | Columbia. | Bear Valley | Richland. |
| ALMA | Buffalo. | Beaver Creek | Jackson. |
| Alma Center | Jackson. | Beaver Dam | Dodge. |
| Almond | Portage. | Beechwood | Sheboygan. |
| Amherst | Portage. | Bee own | Grant. |
| Anchorage | Buffalo. | Beldenville | Pierce. |
| Anderson | Burnett. | Belgium | Ozaukee. |
| Angelica | Shawano. | Bell Center | Crawford. |
| Annaton | Grant. | Bellefountain | Columbia. |
| APPLETON | Outagamie. | Belle Plaine | Shawano. |
| Arcadia | Trempealeau. | Belleville | Dane. |
| Arena | Iowa. | Belmont | La Fayette. |
| Argyle | La Fayette. | Beloit | Rock. |
| Arkansaw | Pepin. | Bem | Green. |
| Arkdale | Adams. | Benson | Dunn. |
| Arlington | Columbia. | Benton | La Fayette. |
| Armenia | Juneau. | Bergen | Vernon. |
| Armstrong's Corners | Fond du Lac. | Berlin | Green Lake. |
| Ashford | Fond du Lac. | Big Bend | Waukesha. |
| Ashippun | Dodge. | Big Flats | Adams. |
| ASHLAND | Ashland. | Big Pitch | Grant. |
| Ash Ridge | Richland. | Big Spring | Adams. |
| Ashton | Dane. | Binghampton | Outagamie. |
| Askeaton | Brown. | Black Brook | Polk. |
| Attica | Green. | Black Creek | Outagamie. |
| Auburndale | Wood. | Black Earth | Dane. |
| Augusta | Eau Claire. | Black Hawk | Sauk. |
| Aurora | Washington. | BLACK RIV. Falls | Jackson. |
| Auroraville | Waushara. | Blair | Trempealeau. |
| Avalanche | Vernon. | Blanchardville | La Fayette. |
| Avoca | Iowa. | Bloomfield | Walworth. |
| Avon Center | Rock. | Bloomington | Vernon. |
| Aztalan | Jefferson. | Blue Mounds | Grant. |
| Badger | Portage, | Blue River | Dane. |
| | | | Grant. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Boardman | St. Croix. | Cazenovia | Richland. |
| Boaz | Richland. | Cedarburg | Ozaukee. |
| Bohemia | La Crosse. | Cedar Creek | Washington. |
| Boltonville | Washington. | Cedar Falls | Dunn. |
| Bonchea | St. Croix. | Cedar Grove | Sheboygan. |
| Bonduel | Shawano. | Cedar Lake | Waushara. |
| Boscobel | Grant. | Center | Rock. |
| Bradville | Grant. | Centralia | Jackson. |
| Brady's | Richland. | Charlesburgh | Calumet. |
| Branch | Manitowoc. | Chaseburgh | Vernon. |
| Brandon | Fond du Lac. | Chester Station | Dodge. |
| Brandt | Calumet. | CHILTON | Calumet. |
| Brereton | Dane. | Chimney Rock | Trempealeau. |
| Bridgeport | Crawford. | Chippewa City | Chippewa. |
| Briggsville | Marquette. | CHIPPEWA FALLS | Chippewa. |
| Brighton | Kenosha. | Christiana | Dane. |
| Brillion | Calumet. | Clam Falls | Polk. |
| Brinkmann | Vernon. | Clark's Mills | Manitowoc. |
| Bristol | Kenosha. | Clay Banks | Door. |
| British Hollow | Grant. | Clear Lake | Polk. |
| Brodhead | Green. | Clemansville | Winnebago. |
| Brookfield Center | Waukesha. | Clifton | Monroe. |
| Brooklyn | Green. | Clifton Mills | Pierce. |
| Brookside | Oconto. | Clinton | Rock. |
| Brookville | St. Croix. | Clintonville | Waupaca. |
| Brothertown | Calumet. | Clontarf | Dane. |
| Brushville | Waushara. | Clyman | Dodge. |
| Brussels | Door. | Cobb | Iowa. |
| Buckhorn | Adams. | Colburn | Columbia. |
| Buena Vista | Portage. | Colby | Marathon. |
| Buffalo | Buffalo. | Cold Spring | Jefferson. |
| Burlington | Racine. | Colfax | Dunn. |
| Burnett | Dodge. | Coloma | Waushara. |
| Burnett Station | Dodge. | Columbus | Columbia. |
| Burns | La Crosse. | Concord | Jefferson. |
| Burnside | Buffalo. | Connersville | Dunn. |
| Burr | Vernon. | Cook's Valley | Chippewa. |
| Burr Oak | La Crosse. | Cooksville | Rock. |
| Burton | Grant. | Coon Prairie | Vernon. |
| Busseyville | Jefferson. | Coon Valley | Vernon. |
| Butler | Milwaukee. | Cooperstown | Manitowoc. |
| Butte des Morts | Winnebago. | Coral City | Trempealeau. |
| Byron | Fond du Lac. | Cottage Grove | Dane. |
| Cadiz | Green. | Cross | Buffalo. |
| Cadott | Chippewa. | Cross Plains | Dane. |
| Cady | St. Croix. | Crystal Lake | Waupaca. |
| Calamine | La Fayette. | Cushing | Polk. |
| Cadwell's Prairie | Racine. | Cylon | St. Croix. |
| Cainville | Rock. | Cypress | Kenosha. |
| Caledonia Center | Racine. | Dacada | Sheboygan. |
| Calvary | Fond du Lac. | Dacota | Waushara. |
| Calumet Harbor | Fond du Lac. | Dane Station | Dane. |
| Cambria | Columbia. | Danville | Dodge. |
| Cambridge | Dane. | Darbellay | Kewaunee. |
| Camp Douglas | Juneau. | Darien | Walworth. |
| Carlton | Kewaunee. | DARLINGTON | La Fayette. |
| Caroline | Shawano. | DARTFORD | Green Lake. |
| Cascade | Sheboygan. | Davis | Dunn. |
| Casco | Kewaunee. | Davis Corners | Adams. |
| Cassell Prairie | Sauk. | Dayton | Green. |
| Cassville | Grant. | Deansville | Dane. |
| Castle Rock | Grant. | Debello | Vernon. |
| Cataract | Monroe. | Decora Prairie | Trempealeau. |
| Cato | Manitowoc. | Deerfield | Dane. |
| Cavoit | Oconto. | De Forest | Dane. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Dekorra | Columbia. | Ella | Pepin. |
| Delafield | Waukesha. | Ellenborough | Grant. |
| Delavan | Walworth. | Ellis | Portage. |
| Dell | Vernon. | Ellison Bay | Door. |
| Dellona | Sauk. | Ellisville | Kewaunee. |
| Dell Prairie | Adams. | ELLSWORTH | Pierce. |
| Delton | Sauk. | Elmore | Fond du Lac. |
| Denmark | Brown. | Elm Grove | Waukesha. |
| De Pere | Brown. | Elm Lake | Wood. |
| De Soto | Vernon. | Elo | Winnebago. |
| Dexterville | Wood. | El Paso | Pierce. |
| Dhainsville | Washington. | Elroy | Juneau. |
| Diamond Bluff | Pierce. | El Salem | Polk. |
| Dickesville | Grant. | Elston | Richland. |
| Dixon | Columbia. | Elton | Walworth. |
| Dodge | Trempealeau. | Embarrass | Waupaca. |
| Dodge's Corners | Waukesha. | Emerald | St. Croix. |
| DODGEVILLE | Iowa. | Emerald Grove | Rock. |
| Door Creek | Dane. | Emery | Monroe. |
| Dorset | Monroe. | Empire | Fond du Lac. |
| Dorchester | Clark. | Enoma | Vernon. |
| Dotyville | Fond du Lac. | Enterprise | Vernon. |
| Douglas Center | Marquette. | Ephraim | Door. |
| Dousman | Waukesha. | Erin | St. Croix. |
| Downsville | Dunn. | Erfurt | Jefferson. |
| Doyle | Columbia. | Esdaile | Pierce. |
| Dundas | Calumet. | Esofea | Vernon. |
| Dundee | Fond du Lac. | Etna | La Fayette. |
| Dunnville | Dunn. | Etrick | Trempealeau. |
| Duplainville | Waukesha. | Eureka | Winnebago. |
| Dupont | Waupaca. | Evansville | Rock. |
| DURAND | Pepin. | Evanswood | Waupaca. |
| Durham Hill | Waukesha. | Excelsior | Richland. |
| Dyckesville | Kewaunee. | | |
| Eagle | Waukesha. | Fairchild | Eau Claire. |
| Eagle Corners | Richland. | Fairfield | Rock. |
| Eagle Creek | Buffalo. | Fairplay | Grant. |
| East Delavan | Walworth. | Fairview | Grant. |
| East Farmington | Polk. | Fairwater | Fond du Lac. |
| East Gibson | Manitowoc. | Fall City | Dunn. |
| East Lincoln | Polk. | Fall River | Columbia. |
| East Middleton | Dane. | Fall Creek | Eau Claire. |
| East Oasis | Waushara. | Fancy Creek | Richland. |
| East Pepin | Pepin. | Farmer's Grove | Green. |
| East Troy | Walworth. | Farmer's Valley | Monroe. |
| East Wrightstown | Brown. | Farmersville | Dodge. |
| Eastman | Crawford. | Farmington | Jefferson. |
| Easton | Adams. | Farmington Center | Polk. |
| Eaton | Manitowoc. | Fayette | La Fayette. |
| EAU CLAIRE | Eau Claire. | Fayetteville | Walworth. |
| Eau Galle | Dunn. | Fennimore | Grant. |
| Eau Pleine | Portage. | Perryville | Crawford. |
| Edgerton | Rock. | Fidelia | Milwaukee. |
| Edson | Chippewa. | Fillmore | Washington. |
| Edwards | Sheboygan. | Fish Creek | Door. |
| Egg Harbor | Door. | Fisk's Corners | Winnebago. |
| Elberton | Waupaca. | Fitchburg | Dane. |
| Eldorado | Fond du Lac. | Five Mile House | Milwaukee. |
| Eldorado Mills | Fond du Lac. | Flambeau | Chippewa. |
| Elk | Manitowoc. | Flintville | Brown. |
| Elk Creek | Trempealeau. | FOND DU LAC | Fond du Lac. |
| Elk Grove | La Fayette. | Fontenoy | Brown. |
| Elkhart Lake | Sheboygan. | Footville | Rock. |
| ELKHORN | Walworth. | Forest | Richland. |
| Elk Mound | Dunn. | Forest Junction | Calumet. |
| | | Forestville | Door. |
| | | Fort Atkinson | Jefferson. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Fort Howard..... | Brown. | Hamlin | Trempealeau. |
| Forward..... | Dane | Hammond..... | St. Croix. |
| Foscuro..... | Kewaunee. | Hancock..... | Wausara. |
| Foster..... | Fond du Lac. | Hanerville..... | Dane. |
| Fountain City..... | Buffalo. | Hanover..... | Rock. |
| Fox Lake..... | Dodge. | Hanson..... | Polk. |
| Fox River..... | Kenosha. | Harmony..... | Vernon. |
| Francis' Creek..... | Manitowoc. | Harrelson..... | Grant. |
| Frankfort..... | Pepin. | Harrisville..... | Marquette. |
| Franklin..... | Sheboygan. | Hartford..... | Washington. |
| Franks..... | Racine. | Hartland..... | Waukesha. |
| Frankville..... | Clark. | Hartman..... | Columbia. |
| Fredonia..... | Ozaukee. | Hayton..... | Calumet. |
| Freeman..... | Crawford. | Hazel Green..... | Grant. |
| Freedom..... | Outagamie. | Heart's Prairie..... | Walworth. |
| Freistadt..... | Ozaukee. | Hebron..... | Jefferson. |
| Fremont..... | Waupaca. | Hegg..... | Trempealeau. |
| Frenchville..... | Trempealeau. | Helena Station..... | Iowa. |
| FRIENDSHIP..... | Adams. | Helenville..... | Jefferson. |
| Fulton..... | Rock. | Helvta..... | Waupaca. |
| Fussville1..... | Waukesha. | Henrietta..... | Richland. |
| | | Herman..... | Dodge. |
| GALESVILLE..... | Trempealeau. | Hersey..... | St. Croix. |
| Genesee..... | Waukesha. | Herseyville..... | Monroe. |
| Genesee Depot..... | Waukesha. | Hewittsville..... | Clark. |
| Geneva..... | Walworth. | Hingham..... | Sheboygan. |
| Genoa..... | Vernon. | High Hill..... | Vernon. |
| Genca Junction..... | Walworth. | Highland..... | Iowa. |
| Georgetown..... | Grant. | Hika..... | Manitowoc. |
| Germantown..... | Juneau. | Hilbert..... | Calumet. |
| Germania..... | Marquette. | Hillsborough..... | Vernon. |
| Gibbsville..... | Sheboygan. | Hinesberg..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Gilmantown..... | Buffalo. | Hixton..... | Jackson. |
| Gilman..... | Pierce. | Hobart's Mills..... | Sheboygan. |
| Gillett..... | Oconto. | Holland..... | Brown. |
| Glasgow..... | Trempealeau. | Holy Cross..... | Ozaukee. |
| Glenbeulah..... | Sheboygan. | Home..... | Trempealeau. |
| Glencoe..... | Buffalo. | Homewood..... | Monroe. |
| Glendale..... | Monroe. | Honey Creek..... | Walworth. |
| Glen Haven..... | Grant. | Horicon..... | Dodge. |
| Golden Lake..... | Waukesha. | Hortonville..... | Outagamie. |
| Good Hope..... | Milwaukee. | Howard's Grove..... | Sheboygan. |
| Goole..... | Vernon. | Howe..... | Brown. |
| Grafton..... | Ozaukee. | Hubbleton..... | Jefferson. |
| Grand Marsh..... | Adams. | HUDSON..... | St. Croix. |
| Grand Prairie..... | Green Lake. | Hullsburgh..... | Dodge. |
| GRAND RAPIDS..... | Wood. | Humbird..... | Clark. |
| Granger..... | Dunn. | Hurlbut's Corners..... | Crawford. |
| GRANTSBURG..... | Burnett. | Hurricane Grove..... | Grant. |
| Granis..... | Manitowoc. | Hustistord..... | Dodge. |
| Granville..... | Milwaukee. | Hyde's Mills..... | Iowa. |
| Granville Center..... | Milwaukee. | Hyder's Corners..... | Dane. |
| Gratiot..... | La Fayette. | | |
| Gravesville..... | Calumet. | Ida..... | Pepin. |
| GREEN BAY..... | Brown. | Indian Ford..... | Rock. |
| Greenbush..... | Sheboygan. | Iola..... | Waupaca. |
| Greenfield..... | Milwaukee. | Iron Ridge..... | Dodge. |
| Green Lake..... | Green Lake. | Ironton..... | Sauk. |
| Greenleaf..... | Brown. | Irving..... | Jackson. |
| Greenville..... | Outagamie. | Ithaca..... | Richland. |
| Greenwood..... | Clark. | Ives' Grove..... | Racine. |
| Grove..... | Walworth. | Ixonia Center..... | Jefferson. |
| | | | |
| Hale..... | Trempealeau. | Jackson..... | Washington. |
| Hale's Corners..... | Milwaukee. | Jacksonport..... | Door. |
| Half Way Creek..... | La Crosse. | Jamestown..... | Grant. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| JANESVILLE..... | Rock. | Leopolis..... | Shawano. |
| Janneys..... | Richland. | Leroy..... | Dodge. |
| Jeddo..... | Marquette. | Leroy Station..... | Monroe. |
| JEFFERSON..... | Jefferson. | Lewiston..... | Columbia. |
| Jenney..... | Lincoln. | Leyden..... | Rock. |
| Jenniton..... | Iowa. | Liberty..... | Vernon. |
| Jewett Mills..... | St. Croix. | Liberty Pole..... | Vernon. |
| Johnson's Creek..... | Jefferson. | Liberty Ridge..... | Grant. |
| Johnsonville..... | Sheboygan. | Lima Center..... | Rock. |
| Johnstown..... | Rock. | Lime Ridge..... | Sauk. |
| Johnstown Center..... | Rock. | Lime Rock..... | Outagamie. |
| Jordan..... | Green. | Lincoln..... | Kewaunee. |
| Juda..... | Green. | Lincoln Center..... | Polk. |
| Junction..... | Portage. | Lind..... | Waupaca. |
| JUNEAU..... | Dodge. | Linden..... | Iowa. |
| | | Linwood..... | Portage. |
| Kansasville..... | Racine. | Little Chute..... | Outagamie. |
| Kasson..... | Manitowoc. | Little Falls..... | Polk. |
| Kaukauna..... | Outagamie. | Little Grant..... | Adams. |
| Kendall..... | Monroe. | Little Lake..... | Grant. |
| Keene..... | Portage. | Little Prairie..... | Walworth. |
| Kekoskee..... | Dodge. | Little Rapids..... | Brown. |
| Kellnersville..... | Manitowoc. | Little Sturgeon..... | Door. |
| KENOSHA..... | Kenosha. | Little Suamico..... | Oconto. |
| Keshena..... | Shawano. | Little Valley..... | Dunn. |
| Keyesville..... | Richland. | Little Wolf..... | Waupacca. |
| Kickapoo..... | Vernon. | Lodi..... | Columbia. |
| Kiel..... | Manitowoc. | Logansville..... | Sauk. |
| Kilbourn City..... | Columbia. | Lomira..... | Dodge. |
| Kildare..... | Juneau. | Lone Pine..... | Portage. |
| King's Bridge..... | Manitowoc. | Lone Rock..... | Richland. |
| Kingston..... | Green Lake. | Longwood..... | Clark. |
| Kinnickinnic..... | St. Croix. | Lost Creek..... | Pierce. |
| Kirchayn..... | Washington. | Louisville..... | Dunn. |
| Kloten..... | Calumet. | Lowell..... | Dodge. |
| Knapp..... | Dunn. | Lower Lynxville..... | Crawford. |
| Knapp's Creek..... | Crawford. | Lowville..... | Columbia. |
| Knowlton..... | Marathon. | Loyal..... | Clark. |
| Kohlsville..... | Washington. | Lloyd..... | Richland. |
| Koro..... | Winnebago. | Lucas..... | Dunn. |
| Koshkonong..... | Rock. | Luck..... | Polk. |
| Kroghville..... | Jefferson. | Lynn..... | Clark. |
| | | Lyons..... | Walworth. |
| Ladola..... | Fond du Lac. | McDill..... | Portage. |
| Laney..... | Shawano. | McFarland..... | Dane. |
| Langlade..... | Oconto. | Mackville..... | Outagamie. |
| LA CROSSE..... | La Crosse. | Madeley..... | Portage. |
| La Farge..... | Vernon. | MADISON..... | Dane. |
| La Fayette..... | Chippewa. | Magnolia..... | Rock. |
| La Grange..... | Walworth. | Maiden Rock..... | Pierce. |
| Lake Five..... | Washington. | Malakoff..... | Door. |
| Lake Maria..... | Green Lake. | Manchester..... | Green Lake. |
| Lake Mills..... | Jefferson. | MANITOWOC..... | Manitowoc. |
| Lake View..... | Dane. | Manitowoc Rapids..... | Manitowoc. |
| Lamartine..... | Fond du Lac. | Maple Grove..... | Manitowoc. |
| Lamberton..... | Racine. | Maple Springs..... | Dunn. |
| LANCASTER..... | Grant. | Mapleton..... | Waukesha. |
| La Pointe..... | Ashland. | Maplewood..... | Door. |
| Larrabee..... | Manitowoc. | Maple Works..... | Clark. |
| La Valle..... | Sauk. | Marathon City..... | Marathon. |
| Lawrence..... | Marquette. | Marable Ridge..... | Sauk. |
| Legeville..... | Brown. | Marble..... | Waupacca. |
| Leeds..... | Columbia. | Marcellon..... | Columbia. |
| Leeds Center..... | Columbia. | Marcey..... | Waukesha. |
| Lemonweir..... | Juneau. | Marengo..... | Jackson. |
| Leon..... | Monroe. | | |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Markesan | Green Lake. | Morrisonville | Dane. |
| Marquette | Green Lake. | Moscow | Iowa. |
| Marinette | Oconto. | Mosel | Sheboygan. |
| Marshall | Dane. | Mosinee | Marathon. |
| Marshfield | Wood. | Moundville | Marquette. |
| Marietta | Crawford. | Mount Hope | Grant. |
| Martell | Pierce. | Mount Horeb | Dane. |
| Martin | Green. | Mount Ida | Grant. |
| Martinville | Grant. | Mount Morris | Waushara. |
| Marytown | Fond du Lac. | Mount Pisgah | Monroe. |
| MAUSTON | Juneau. | Mount Sterling | Crawford. |
| Maxville | Buffalo. | Mount Tabor | Vernon. |
| Mayfield | Washington. | Mount Vernon | Dane. |
| Mayville | Dodge. | Mount Zion | Juneau. |
| Mayhew | Walworth. | Mukwonago | Waukesha. |
| Mazomanie | Dane. | Mulberry | Vernon. |
| Medina | Outagamie. | Muscoda | Grant. |
| Meeker | Washington. | Muskego Center | Waukesha. |
| Meeker's Grove | La Fayette. | Myra | Washington. |
| Meeme | Manitowoc. | | |
| Meirose | Jackson. | Namur | Door. |
| Melvina | Monroe. | Nanaua | Fond du Lac. |
| Menasha | Winnebago. | Nashotah Mission | Waukesha. |
| Meene Kanne | Oconto. | Nelsonville | Wood. |
| MENO & ONIE | Dunn. | Nangart | Marathon. |
| Menominee Falls | Waukesha. | Navarina | Shawano. |
| Mequon River | Ozaukee. | Necedah | Juneau. |
| Meridian | Dunn. | Neeenah | Winnebago. |
| Merrillon | Jackson. | NEILLSVILLE | Clark. |
| Merrimack | Sauk. | Nekama | Winnebago. |
| Merton | Waukesha. | Nelson | Buffalo. |
| Metomen | Fond du Lac. | Nelsonville | Portage. |
| Middlebury | Iowa. | Nenno | Washington. |
| Middleton | Dane. | Neosho | Dodge. |
| Midland | Columbia. | Nepeuskun | Winnebago. |
| Midway | La Crosse. | Neptune | Richland. |
| Mifflin | Iowa. | Nero | Manitowoc. |
| Milford | Jefferson. | Neshkoro | Marquette. |
| Millard | Walworth. | New Amsterdam | La Crosse. |
| Mill Creek | Richland. | New Berlin | Waukesha. |
| Millhome | Manitowoc. | Newburg | Washington. |
| Mills | Jackson. | New California | Grant. |
| Mills Center | Brown. | New Cassel | Fond du Lac. |
| Millston | Jackson. | New Centerville | St. Croix. |
| Milltown | Polk. | New Chester | Adams. |
| Millville | Grant. | New City | Trempeleau. |
| Milton | Rock. | New Coeln | Milwaukee. |
| Milton Junction | Rock. | New Diggings | La Fayette. |
| MILWAUKEE | Milwaukee. | Fewfane | Fond du Lac. |
| Mindora | La Crosse. | New Franken | Brown. |
| Mineral Point | Iowa. | New Glarus | Green. |
| Minnesota Junction | Dodge. | New Haven | Adams. |
| Misha Mokwa | Buffalo. | New Holstein | Calumet. |
| Mishicott | Manitowoc. | New Hope | Portage. |
| Modena | Buffalo. | New Lisbon | Juneau. |
| Monches | Waukesha. | New London | Waupaca. |
| Mondovia | Buffalo. | New Prospect | Fond du Lac. |
| MONROE | Green. | New Richmond | St. Croix. |
| Montana | Buffalo. | New Rome | Adams. |
| MONTELLO | Marquette. | Newry | Vernon. |
| Monterey | Waukesha. | Newton | Vernon. |
| Montfort | Grant. | Newtonburg | Manitowoc. |
| Monticello | Green. | Newville | Vernon. |
| Montpelier | Kewaunee. | Niles | Manitowoc. |
| Moose Ear | Barron. | Nora | Dane. |
| Morrison | Brown. | Norman | Kewaunee. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Norheim..... | Manitowoc. | Pacific..... | Columbia. |
| North Bend..... | Jackson. | Packwaukee..... | Marquette. |
| North Branch..... | Jackson. | Painesville..... | Milwaukee. |
| North Cape..... | Racine. | Palmyra..... | Jefferson. |
| North Clayton..... | Crawford. | Paoli..... | Dane. |
| North Freedom..... | Sauk. | Pardeeville..... | Columbia. |
| North La Crosse..... | La Crosse. | Paris..... | Kenosha. |
| North Lake..... | Waukesha. | Patch Grove..... | Grant. |
| North Leeds..... | Columbia. | Pedee..... | Green. |
| North Port..... | Waupaca. | Pensaukee..... | Oconto. |
| North Prairie Station.. | Waukesha. | Peot..... | Kewaunee. |
| North Star..... | Crawford. | Pepin..... | Pepin. |
| North Taycheedah.... | Fond du Lac. | Perry..... | Dane. |
| North Valley..... | Polk. | Perry's Mills..... | Waupaca. |
| Northern Junction.... | Milwaukee. | Peshtigo..... | Oconto. |
| Norwalk..... | Monroe. | Petersville..... | Oconto. |
| Norway Grove..... | Dane. | Pewaukee..... | Waukesha. |
| Norway Ridge..... | Monroe. | Pheasant Branch..... | Dane. |
| | | Pigeon Falls..... | Trempealeau. |
| Oak Creek..... | Milwaukee. | Pilot Knob..... | Adams. |
| Oakfield..... | Fond du Lac. | Pine Bluff..... | Dane. |
| Oak Center..... | Fond du Lac. | Pine Grove..... | Brown. |
| Oak Grove..... | Dodge. | Pine Hill..... | Jackson. |
| Oak Hill..... | Jefferson. | Pine Knob..... | Iowa. |
| Oakland..... | Jefferson. | Pine River..... | Waushara. |
| Oakley..... | Green. | Pipersville..... | Jefferson. |
| Oaks..... | Sauk. | Plain..... | Sauk. |
| Oakwood..... | Milwaukee. | Plainfield..... | Waushara. |
| Oasis..... | Waushara. | Plainville..... | Adams. |
| Oconomowoc..... | Waushara. | Platteville..... | Grant. |
| OCONTO..... | Oconto. | Pleasant Hill..... | Crawford. |
| Oconto Falls..... | Oconto. | Pleasant Ridge..... | Clark. |
| Odanah..... | Ashland. | Pleasant Valley..... | St. Croix. |
| Ogdensburg..... | Waupaca. | Plover..... | Portage. |
| Oil City..... | Monroe. | Plum City..... | Pierce. |
| Okee..... | Columbia. | Plymouth..... | Sheboygan. |
| Olin..... | Adams. | Point Bluff..... | Adams. |
| Olivet..... | Pierce. | Pole Grove..... | Jackson. |
| Omro..... | Winnebago. | Polonia..... | Portage. |
| Onalaska..... | La Crosse. | PORTAGE CITY..... | Columbia. |
| Oneida..... | Brown. | Port Andrew..... | Richland. |
| Union River..... | Sheboygan. | Port Edward..... | Wood. |
| Ono..... | Pierce. | Porter's Mills..... | Eau Claire. |
| Ontario..... | Vernon. | Port Hope..... | Columbia. |
| Orange..... | Juneau. | PORT WASHINGTON..... | Ozaukee. |
| Ora Oak..... | Grant. | Portland Center..... | Monroe. |
| Ordino..... | Marquette. | Potosi..... | Grant. |
| Oregon..... | Dane. | Potter's Mills..... | Calumet. |
| Orfordville..... | Rock. | Poygan..... | Winnebago. |
| Orihula..... | Winnebago. | Poynette..... | Columbia. |
| Orion..... | Richland. | Poyssippi..... | Waushara. |
| Osceola..... | Fond du Lac. | PRAIRIE DU CH'N..... | Crawford. |
| OSCEOLA MILLS..... | Polk. | Prairie Farm..... | Barron. |
| Oalo..... | Manitowoc. | Prairie du Sac..... | Sauk. |
| Osseo..... | Trempealeau. | Prescott..... | Pierce. |
| Oostburgh..... | Sheboygan. | Primrose..... | Dane. |
| OSHKOSH..... | Winnebago. | Princeton..... | Green Lake. |
| Otsego..... | Columbia. | Prospect Hill..... | Waukesha. |
| Ottawa..... | Waukesha. | Pulcifer..... | Shawano. |
| Otter Creek..... | Eau Claire. | Purdy..... | Vernon. |
| Our Town..... | Sheboygan. | Quincy..... | Adams. |
| Owego..... | Shawano. | Quinney..... | Calumet. |
| Oxford..... | Marquette. | RACINE..... | Racine. |
| Ozaukee..... | Ozaukee. | Randolph..... | Dodge. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Randolph Center..... | Columbia. | Saint Croix Falls..... | Polk. |
| Random Lake..... | Sheboygan. | Saint Francis Station. | Milwaukee. |
| Rathbun..... | Sheboygan. | Saint Jacobs..... | Ozaukee. |
| Raymond..... | Racine. | Saint John..... | Calumet. |
| Readfield..... | Waupaca. | Saint Killian..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Readstown..... | Vernon. | Saint Lawrence..... | Washington. |
| Red Mound..... | Vernon. | Saint Mary's..... | Monroe. |
| Red River..... | Door. | Saint Martin's..... | Milwaukee. |
| Reedsburg..... | Sauk. | Saint Nathan's..... | Oconto. |
| Reedsville..... | Manitowoc. | Saint Nazianz..... | Manitowoc. |
| Reeseville..... | Dodge. | Saint Rose..... | Grant. |
| Remington..... | Wood. | Salem..... | Kenosha. |
| Rest..... | Vernon. | Sand Creek..... | Dunn. |
| Retreat..... | Vernon. | Sandusky..... | Sauk. |
| Rhine..... | Sheboygan. | Sandy Bay..... | Kewaunee. |
| Rice Lake..... | Barron. | Sauk City..... | Sauk. |
| Richfield..... | Washington. | Saukville..... | Ozaukee. |
| Richford..... | Waushara. | Sawyer..... | Door. |
| RICHLAND CENTER..... | Richland. | Saxeville..... | Waushara. |
| Richland City..... | Richland. | Scandinavia..... | Waupaca. |
| Richmond..... | Walworth. | Schiller..... | Brown. |
| Rich's Corners..... | Sauk. | Schlesingerville..... | Washington. |
| Richwood..... | Dodge. | Schofield's Mills..... | Marathon. |
| Ridgeville..... | Monroe. | Scotia..... | Trempealeau. |
| Ridgeway..... | Iowa. | Scott..... | Sheboygan. |
| Ring..... | Winnebago. | Scranton..... | Wood. |
| Rio..... | Columbia. | Schlersville..... | Jackson. |
| Ripon..... | Fond du Lac. | Seneca..... | Crawford. |
| Rising Sun..... | Crawford. | Sentinel..... | Juneau. |
| River Falls..... | Pierce. | Sevastopol..... | Door. |
| River..... | Dane. | Sextonville..... | Richland. |
| Roaring Creek..... | Jackson. | Seymour..... | Outagamie. |
| Robinson..... | Brown. | Sharon..... | Walworth. |
| Roche-a-Cris..... | Adams. | SHAWANO..... | Shawano. |
| Rochester..... | Racine. | SHEBOYGAN..... | Sheboygan. |
| Rockbridge..... | Richland. | Sheboygan Falls..... | Sheboygan. |
| Rock Elm..... | Pierce. | Shelby..... | La Crosse. |
| Rock Elm Center..... | Pierce. | Shetek..... | Barron. |
| Rock Falls..... | Dunn. | Sheridan..... | Waupaca. |
| Rockland..... | La Crosse. | Sherwood..... | Calumet. |
| Rock Prairie..... | Rock. | Shiloh..... | Polk. |
| Rockton..... | Vernon. | Shiocton..... | Outagamie. |
| Rocky Run..... | Columbia. | Shopiere..... | Rock. |
| Rockville..... | Grant. | Shuey's Mills..... | Green. |
| Rolling Prairie..... | Dodge. | Shullsburg..... | La Fayette. |
| Romance..... | Vernon. | Sierra..... | Vernon. |
| Rome..... | Jefferson. | Silver Creek..... | Sheboygan. |
| Root Creek..... | Milwaukee. | Sinsinawa Mound..... | Grant. |
| Rosecrans..... | Manitowoc. | Sister Bay..... | Door. |
| Rosendale..... | Fond du Lac. | Skinner..... | Green. |
| Rowe's..... | Crawford. | Sladesburg..... | Crawford. |
| Roxbury..... | Dane. | Snidersville..... | Outagamie. |
| Royalton..... | Waupaca. | Soldiers' Grove..... | Crawford. |
| Rubicon..... | Dodge. | Somers..... | Kenosha. |
| Rudd's Mills..... | Monroe. | Somerset..... | St. Croix. |
| Rudolph..... | Wood. | South Farmington..... | Polk. |
| Rural..... | Waupaca. | South Germantown..... | Washington. |
| Rusk..... | Dunn. | South Osborne..... | Outagamie. |
| Rutland..... | Dane. | Spafford..... | La Fayette. |
| Ryan..... | Kewaunee. | SPARTA..... | Monroe. |
| | | Spencer..... | Marathon. |
| Sagole..... | Outagamie. | Spring Bluff..... | Adams. |
| Saint Anna..... | Calumet. | Spring Creek..... | Adams. |
| Saint Augustine..... | Washington. | Springdale..... | Dane. |
| Saint Cloud..... | Fond du Lac. | Springfield..... | Walworth. |

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Springfield Corners..... | Dane. | Trippville..... | Vernon. |
| Spring Green..... | Sauk. | Troy..... | Walworth. |
| Spring Lake..... | Waushara. | Troy Center..... | Walworth. |
| Spring Prairie..... | Walworth. | Truax..... | Dunn. |
| Springville..... | Vernon. | Tunnel City..... | Monroe. |
| Spring Valley..... | Pelce. | Tusten..... | Waushara. |
| Springwater..... | Waushara. | Twin Grove..... | Green. |
| Standford..... | Barron. | Two Rivers..... | Manitowoc. |
| Star..... | Vernon. | Union..... | Rock. |
| Star Prairie..... | St. Croix. | Union Center..... | Juneau. |
| Stevensville..... | Outagamie. | Union Church..... | Waukesha. |
| STEVENS POINT..... | Portage. | Union Grove..... | Racine. |
| Stevenstown..... | La Crosse. | Union Mills..... | Iowa. |
| Stettin..... | Marathon. | Unity..... | Marathon. |
| Stewart..... | Green. | Upham..... | Shawano. |
| Stiles..... | Oconto. | Urne's Corners..... | Buffalo. |
| Stinson..... | Outagamie. | Utica..... | Dane. |
| Stockbridge..... | Calumet. | | |
| Stockholm..... | Pepin. | Valley..... | Vernon. |
| Stockton..... | Portage. | Valton..... | Sauk. |
| Stoddard..... | Vernon. | Vanceburgh..... | Dunn. |
| Stone Bank..... | Waukesha. | Van Dyne..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Stoner's Prairie..... | Dane. | Vanville..... | Chippewa. |
| Stoughton..... | Dane. | Velp..... | Brown. |
| Strong's Prairie..... | Adams. | Vernon..... | Waukesha. |
| STURGEON BAY..... | Door. | Verona..... | Dane. |
| Suamico..... | Brown. | Victor..... | Vernon. |
| Sucker Lake..... | Polk. | Vienna..... | Walworth. |
| Sugar Grove..... | Vernon. | Vinland..... | Winnebago. |
| Sullivan..... | Jefferson. | Viola..... | Richland. |
| Summit Center..... | Waukesha. | VIROQUA..... | Vernon. |
| Summit Station..... | Fond du Lac. | | |
| Sun Prairie..... | Dane. | Wagon Landing..... | Polk. |
| SUPERIOR..... | Douglas. | Wakefield..... | Outagamie. |
| Surrey..... | Portage. | Waldwick..... | Iowa. |
| Sussex..... | Waukesha. | Walheim..... | Kewaunee. |
| Syene..... | Dane. | Walworth..... | Walworth. |
| Sylvan..... | Richland. | Waneka..... | Dunn. |
| Sylvania..... | Racine. | Wausemon..... | Green. |
| Sylvan Springs..... | Barron. | Warner's Landing..... | Vernon. |
| Sylvester..... | Green. | Warren..... | St. Croix. |
| Symco..... | Waupaca. | Warren's Corners..... | Door. |
| | | Warren's Mills..... | Iowa. |
| Tabor..... | Racine. | Washburn..... | Grant. |
| Tamarack..... | Trempealeau. | Washington Harbor..... | Door. |
| Taycheedah..... | Fond du Lac. | Waterford..... | Racine. |
| Ten Mile House..... | Milwaukee. | Waterloo..... | Jefferson. |
| Tess Corners..... | Waukesha. | Watertown..... | Jefferson. |
| Theresa..... | Dodge. | Waterville..... | Waukesha. |
| Thompsonville..... | Racine. | Waubeck..... | Pepin. |
| Thompson..... | Washington. | Waucousta..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Tiffany..... | Rock. | Waukau..... | Winnebago. |
| Tiffany Creek..... | Dunn. | Waukecheon..... | Shawano. |
| Tirade..... | Walworth. | WAUKESHA..... | Waukesha. |
| Token Creek..... | Dane. | Waumandee..... | Buffalo. |
| Toland Prairie..... | Washington. | Wauwaukee..... | Dane. |
| Tomah..... | Monroe. | WAUPACA..... | Waupaca. |
| Tornado..... | Door. | Waupun..... | Fond du Lac. |
| Towerville..... | Crawford. | WAUSAU..... | Marathon. |
| Trade Lake..... | Burnette. | WAUTOMA..... | Waushara. |
| Trapp..... | Marathon. | Wauwatosa..... | Milwaukee. |
| Trémont..... | Jackson. | Wauzeka..... | Crawford. |
| Trempealeau..... | Trempealeau. | Wayne..... | Washington. |
| Trenton..... | Pierce. | Wayside..... | Brown. |
| Trimbelle..... | Pierce. | Weelaunee..... | Winnebago. |

Post Offices in Wisconsin—continued.

| Post Office. | County. | Post Office. | County. |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Wequiock | Brown. | Wilmot..... | Kenosha. |
| Werner..... | Juneau. | Wilson | St. Croix. |
| WEST BEND | Washington. | Wilton | Monroe. |
| West Blue Mounds ... | Iowa. | Winchester | Winnebago. |
| West Branch..... | Richland. | Windsor | Dane. |
| West Farmington | Polk. | Winneconne | Winnebago. |
| Westfield..... | Marquette. | Winooski | Sheboygan. |
| Westford | Richland. | Wiota | La Fayette. |
| West Granville..... | Milwaukee. | Wolf Creek..... | Polk. |
| West Green Lake | Green Lake. | Wonewoc | Juneau. |
| West Lima..... | Richland. | Worcester..... | Chippewa. |
| West Magnolia..... | Rock. | Woodhull | Fond du Lac. |
| West Middleton | Dane. | Woodland | Dodge. |
| Weston..... | Dunn. | Woodman | Grant. |
| West Pensaukee | Oconto. | Wood | Wood. |
| West Point..... | Columbia. | Woodstock..... | Richland. |
| Westport | Dane. | Woodside | St. Croix. |
| West Prairie | Vernon. | Woodworth | Kenosha. |
| West Rosendale..... | Fond du Lac. | Wright's Ferry..... | Crawford. |
| West Salem..... | La Crosse. | Wrightstown..... | Brown. |
| West Sweden | Polk. | Wrightsville | Jackson. |
| Weyauwega | Waupaca. | Wyalusing | Grant. |
| Wheatland | Kenosha. | Wyocena..... | Columbia. |
| Wheatville | Crawford. | Wyoming | Iowa. |
| White Creek | Adams. | Yankeetown | Crawford. |
| Whitefish Bay | Milwaukee. | Yellowstone | La Fayette. |
| Whitehall | Trempealeau. | York | Dane. |
| White Mound | Sauk. | Yorkville..... | Racine. |
| White Oak Springs.... | La Fayette. | Young America..... | Washington. |
| Whitewater | Walworth. | Yuba..... | Richland. |
| Wild Rose | Waushara. | Zoa..... | Winnebago. |
| Willett | Green. | | |
| Williamsburg | Trempealeau. | | |

The Judiciary.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Allotment. etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,

As made Jan. 15, 1869, under the Acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1857

| Name of Judge and State whence coming. | Number and Territory of the Circuit. | Date and Author of Judge's Commission. |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Chief Justice.</i> | <i>Fourth.</i> | <i>1874.</i> |
| HON. MORRISON R. WAITE. Ohio. | Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and S. Carolina. | January 17th President Grant. |
| <i>Associates.</i> | <i>Second.</i> | <i>1872.</i> |
| HON. WARD HUNT, New York. | New York, Vermont and Connecticut. | December 5th. President Grant. |
| | <i>Third.</i> | <i>1870.</i> |
| HON. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania. | Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware. | March 14th. President Grant. |
| | <i>First.</i> | <i>1858.</i> |
| HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine. | Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. | January 12th President Buchanan |
| | <i>Fifth.</i> | <i>1870</i> |
| HON. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey. | Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. | March 23d. President Grant. |
| | <i>Sixth.</i> | <i>1862.</i> |
| HON. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio. | Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. | January 24th. President Lincoln. |
| | <i>Eighth.</i> | <i>1862.</i> |
| HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa. | Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kan. and Arkan. | July 16th. President Lincoln. |
| | <i>Seventh.</i> | <i>1862.</i> |
| HON. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois. | Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. | December 8th. President Lincoln. |
| | <i>Ninth.</i> | <i>1863.</i> |
| HON. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California. | California, Oregon and Nevada. | March 10th. President Lincoln. |

| | |
|---|----------|
| DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C..... | Clerk |
| JOHN G. NICOLAY..... | Marshal. |
| JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pennsylvania | Reporter |

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS OF WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

| Title of Office. | Name. | Address. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| United States Circuit Judge..... | THOMAS DRUMMOND. | Chicago. |
| United States District Judge..... | | |
| United States District Attorney... | LEVI HUBBELL..... | Milwaukee. |
| United States Marshal | CHAS. S. HAMILTON .. | Fond du Lac. |
| Clerk to United States Attorney.. | F. STARSCH..... | Milwaukee. |
| Clerk United States Circuit Court | E. KURTZ..... | Milwaukee. |
| Clerk United States District Court | HENRY FISCHER..... | Milwaukee. |

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.

AT OSHKOSH—First Monday in July.

Counties Comprising District.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Brown. | Kewaunee. | Outagamie. | Walworth. |
| Calumet. | Manitowoc. | Ozaukee. | Washington. |
| Door. | Marquette. | Racine. | Waukesha. |
| Fond du Lac. | Milwaukee. | Shawano. | Waupaca. |
| Green Lake. | Oconto. | Sheboygan. | Waushara. |
| Kenosha. | | | Winnebago. |

WESTERN DISTRICT.

| Title of Office. | Name. | Address. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| United States Circuit Judge | THOMAS DRUMMOND. | Chicago. |
| United States District Judge | JAMES C. HOPKINS .. | Madison. |
| United States District Attorney .. | CHARLES M. WEBB... | Gr'd Rapids. |
| United States Marshal | F. W. OAKLEY..... | Madison. |
| Clerk to United States Courts..... | F. M. STEWART..... | Madison. |
| Clerk to United States Courts..... | H. J. PECK..... | La Crosse. |

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.

AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.

SPECIAL TERM at Madison, first Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Adams. | Crawford, | Jefferson, | Polk, |
| Ashland. | Dane, | Juneau, | Portage, |
| Barron. | Douglas, | La Crosse, | Richland, |
| Bayfield. | Eau Claire, | La Fayette, | Rock, |
| Buffalo. | Grant, | Marathon, | St. Croix, |
| Burnett. | Green, | Monroe, | Sauk, |
| Chippewa, | Iowa, | Pepin, | Trempealeau, |
| Clark, | Jackson, | Pierce, | Vernon, |
| Columbia, | | | Wood. |

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit Judges.

| Circuit. | Name. | Where from. |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| First | GEORGE F. SHEPLEY | Maine. |
| Second | LEWIS B. WOODRUFF | New York. |
| Third | WILLIAM McKENNAN | Pennsylvania. |
| Fourth | HUGH L. BOND | Maryland. |
| Fifth | WILLIAM B. WOODS | Alabama. |
| Sixth | H. H. EMMONS | Michigan. |
| Seventh | THOMAS DRUMMOND | Illinois. |
| Eighth | JOHN F. DILLON | Iowa. |
| Ninth | LORENZO SAWYER | California. |

Circuits..

| | |
|--------------|---|
| First..... | Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. |
| Second..... | New York, Vermont and Connecticut. |
| Third | Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. |
| Fourth..... | Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. |
| Fifth..... | Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. |
| Sixth | Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee. |
| Seventh..... | Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. |
| Eighth | Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas. |
| Ninth..... | California, Oregon and Nevada. |

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

| NAME. | Title of Office. | Salary. | Term expires |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|
| EDWARD G. RYAN | Chief Justice..... | \$5,000 | May 31, 1875 |
| WILLIAM PENN LYON | Associate Justice. | 4,000 | May 31, 1877 |
| ORSAMUS COLE..... | Associate Justice. | 5,000 | May 31, 1879 |
| LA FAYETTE KELLOGG | Clerk ..... | ..... | ..... |
| O. M. CONOVER..... | Reporter ..... | ..... | ..... |

Terms of Court, at Madison.

JANUARY TERM.—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday of January.

JUNE TERM.—First Tuesday in June.

TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties of the State.

| COUNTIES. | Terms. | Where held. | Laws. |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| First Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge</i> —ROBERT HARKNESS. | | | |
| Walworth ... | 3d Monday in September ... 3d Monday in February 2d Monday in June | { Elkhorn | { Ch. 18, G. L. 1869. |
| Racine | 2d Monday in October 2d Monday in March 3d Monday in June | { Racine | { Ch. 18, G. L. 1869. |
| Kenosha..... | Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in Apr. 2d Monday in August..... | { Kenosha | { Ch. 18, G. L. 1869. |
| Second Circuit.* | | | |
| <i>Judge</i> —DAVID W. SMALL. | | | |
| Milwaukee ... | 2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June 1st Monday in October..... | { Milwaukee | { Ch. 22, G. L. 1871. |
| Waukesha... | 3d Monday in March..... 1st Monday in December ... 2d Mon. in June[Law Term] | { Waukesha..... | { Ch. 248, P & L 1866 |
| Third Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge</i> —DAVID J. PULLING. | | | |
| Marquette ... | Tues. after 1st Mon. in Jan. Tues. after last Mon. in May | { Montello | { Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. |
| Green Lake.. | 2d Monday in January..... 1st Monday in June | { Dartford..... | { Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. |
| Dodge | 2d Monday in October 4th Monday in February.... | { Juneau | { Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. |
| Washington . | 3d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in November.... | { West Bend | { Ch. 22, G. L. 1872. |
| Ozaukee..... | Tues. after 4th Mon. in Jan. Tues. after 3d Mon. in June. | { Port Washington } | { Ch. 24, G. L. 1871. |

*Section 1 of chapter 106, general laws of 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit be special terms for the whole circuit.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Terms. | Where held. | Laws. |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| THIRD CIRCUIT—continued. | | | |
| Winnebago .. { | Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. Tues. after 4th Mon. in Sept. Tues. after 1st Mon. in Dec. } | Oshkosh..... { | Ch. 24, G. L. 1871, and ch. 233 L. 1873. |
| Fourth Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge—CAMPBELL McLEAN.</i> | | | |
| Sheboygan .. { | 3d Monday in February 4th Monday in May 4th Monday in November... } | Sheboygan { | Ch. 119, L. 1874. |
| Calumet..... { | 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in November ... } | Chilton..... { | Ch. 119, L. 1874. |
| Manitowoc .. { | 3d Tuesday in June..... 2d Tuesday in December.... } | Manitowoc { | Ch. 119, L. 1874. |
| Kewaunee... { | 1st Monday in February..... 2d Monday in July..... } | Kewaunee { | Ch. 119, L. 1874. |
| Fond du Lac. { | 1st Monday in January 4th Monday in April 1st Monday in October..... Special term, 1st Mon. in July } | Fond du Lac.... { | Ch. 119, L. 1874. |
| Fifth Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge—JOSEPH T. MILLS.</i> | | | |
| Grant..... { | 1st Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September.. } | Lancaster { | Ch. 72, G. L. 1873. |
| Iowa { | 4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October..... } | Dodgeville { | Ch. 72, G. L. 1873. |
| La Fayette .. { | 4th Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday in December .. } | Darlington ... { | Ch. 72, G. L. 1872. |
| Richland { | 2d Tuesday in April..... 4th Tuesday in October..... } | Richland Center { | Ch. 72, G. L. 1872. |
| Crawford { | 4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November.. } | Prairie du Chien { | Ch. 72, G. L. 1872. |
| Sixth Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge—ROMANZO BUNN.</i> | | | |
| Clark..... { | 4th Tuesday in February ... 1st Tuesday in September.. } | Neillsville..... { | Ch. 1, L. 1873. |
| Jackson { | 2d Tuesday in March 2d Tuesday in September .. } | Black River Falls { | Ch. 9, G L. 1871. |
| Monroe..... { | 4th Tuesday in March 4th Tuesday in September.. } | Sparta..... { | Ch. 9, G L. 1871. |

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Terms. | Where held. | Laws. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| SIXTH CIRCUIT—con. | | | |
| La Crosse . . . { | 2d Tuesday in May 2d Tuesday in November . . . | La Crosse { | Ch. 9, G. L. 1871. |
| Vernon { | 2d Tuesday in June 1st Tuesday after the 2d Mon- day in December | Viroqua { | Ch. 9, G. L. 1871. |
| Buffalo { | 1st Tuesday in May 4th Tuesday in October | Alma { | Ch. 9, G. L. 1871. |
| Trempealeau { | 3d Tuesday in April 2d Tuesday in October | Galesville { | Ch. 9, G. L. 1871. |
| Seventh Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge</i> —GEORGE W. CATE. | | | Ch. 187, G. L. 1872, and ch. 127 L. 1873. |
| Marathon . . . { | 2d Monday in April 3d Monday in September . . . | Wausau { | |
| Portage { | 1st Monday in March 5th Monday in August | Stevens Point . . { | Ch. 200 L. 1874. |
| Waushara . . . { | 4th Monday in March 2d Monday in September . . . | Wautoma { | Ch. 41, G. L. 1870. |
| Waupaca . . . { | 4th Monday in May 2d Monday in December . . . | Waupaca { | Ch. 133, G. L. 1871. |
| Adams { | 3d Monday in March 3d Monday in October | Friendship { | Ch. 143, G. L. 1870. |
| Juneau* { | 1st Monday in May 2d Monday in October | Mauston { | Ch. 133, G. L. 1871. |
| Wood { | 2d Monday in February 2d Monday in August | Grand Rapids . . { | Ch. 98, G. L. 1867. |
| Eighth Circuit. | | | |
| <i>Judge</i> —H. L. HUMPHREY. | | | |
| Barron { | 1st Monday in March 1st Monday in September . . . | Barron { | Ch. 87, L. 1874. |
| Chippewa . . . { | 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in December . . . | Chippewa Falls . { | Ch. 28, G. L. 1872. |
| Dunn { | 2d Monday in March 2d Monday in September . . . | Menomonie { | Ch. 120, L. 1874. |
| Eau Claire . . { | 4th Monday in March 4th Monday in September . . | Eau Claire { | Ch. 34, G. L. 1868. |
| Pepin { | 3d Monday in April 3d Monday in October | Durand { | Ch. 120, L. 1874. |

* Chapter 30, G. L. 1871, provides that the general terms of the circuit court for the county of Juneau shall be held on the second Monday of October, and the second Monday in March in each year.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Terms. | Where held. | Laws. |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| EIGHTH CIRCUIT—continued. | | | |
| Pierce..... | 4th Monday in May..... 4th Monday in November.. | Ellsworth..... | Ch. 116, R. S. |
| St. Croix*... | 2d Monday in May..... 2d Monday in November.... | Hudson..... | Ch. 116 R. S. |
| Ninth Circuit. | | | |
| Judge—ALVA STEWART. | | | |
| Columbia. .. | 3d Tuesday in May..... 1st Tuesday in December.. | Portage..... | Ch. 149, G. L. 1867. |
| Dane | Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in April | Madison..... | Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch. 149, G. L. 1867. |
| | Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in November | | |
| | Special term, 2d Tuesday in July | | |
| Sauk | 4th Monday in September .. 3d Monday in March | Baraboo..... | Ch. 10, G. L. 1872. |
| Tenth Circuit.† | | | |
| Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS. | | | |
| Outagamie .. | 1st Monday in June | Appleton..... | Ch. 9, G. L. 1872. |
| | 2d Monday in November.. | | |
| Oconto | 4th Monday in April..... 3d Monday in November .. | Oconto..... | Ch. 1, L. 1874. |
| Shawano | 1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday in June | Shawano..... | Ch. 9, G. L. 1872. |
| | 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January..... | | |
| Door..... | 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in February | Sturgeon Bay.... | Ch. 1, L. 1874. |
| | 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in July | | |
| Brown..... | 4th Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September .. 2d Monday in December.. | Green Bay..... | Ch. 1, L. 1874. |
| | Special term for whole cir- cuit, 4th Monday in Jan.. | | |

* Chapter 254, Laws 1874, authorizes the circuit judge to alter the time for holding terms in this county, by publishing a notice of such change for sixty days before such order is to take effect.

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

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—continued.

| COUNTIES. | Terms. | Where held. | Laws. |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Eleventh Circuit.</i> | | | |
| <i>Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.</i> | | | |
| Ashland | 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in January | Ashland..... | Ch. 106, L. 1873. |
| | 3d Monday in July | | |
| Bayfield | 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in July | Bayfield | Ch. 3, G. L. 1871. |
| | 2d Monday in January | | |
| Douglas | 3d Monday in June..... | Superior City .. | Ch. 3, G. L. 1871. |
| | 2d Monday in December ... | | |
| Polk..... | 2d Monday in March..... | Osceola | Ch. 3, G. L. 1871. |
| | 4th Monday in September .. | | |
| Burnett | 1st Monday in March | Grantsburg..... | Ch. 6, G. L. 1872. |
| | 3d Monday in September ... | | |
| <i>• Twelfth Circuit.</i> | | | |
| <i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i> | | | |
| Rock | 4th Monday in April | Janesville | Ch. 4, G. L. 1871. |
| | 2d Monday in August..... | | |
| | Wednesday next succeeding 1st Monday in November. | | |
| Green | 1st Monday in March..... | Monroe..... | Ch. 4, G. L. 1871. |
| | 2d Monday in July..... | | |
| | 1st Monday in October..... | | |
| Jefferson | 1st Monday in February | Jefferson | Ch. 4, G. L. 1871. |
| | 4th Tuesday in June | | |
| | 1st Monday in September... | | |

United States Government.

10—MANUAL.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| President of the United States..... | Salary. \$50 000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Vice President of the United States | 10,000 |
|---|--------|

THE CABINET.

| NAME. | Where From. | Title of Office. | Salary. |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------|
| HAMILTON FISH..... | New York..... | Secretary of State.... | \$8,000 |
| BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW | Kentucky..... | Secretary of Treasury | 8,000 |
| WILLIAM W. BELKNAP | Iowa | Secretary of War..... | 8 000 |
| GEORGE M. ROBESON.. | New Jersey..... | Secretary of Navy.... | 8,000 |
| COLUMBUS DELANO.... | Ohio..... | Secretary of Interior. | 8,000 |
| GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. | Oregon | Attorney General | 8,000 |
| MARSHALL JEWELL... | Connecticut.... | Postmaster General.. | 8,000 |

THE SUPREME COURT.

| Dist. | NAME. | Title of Office. | Residence. |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| IV | MORRISON R. WAITE. | Chief Justice | Ohio. |
| I | NATHAN CLIFFORD | Associate Justice | Maine. |
| II | WARD HUNT | do | New York. |
| III | WILLIAM STRONG..... | do | Pennsylvania. |
| V | JOSEPH P. BRADLEY..... | do | New Jersey. |
| VI | NOAH H. SWAYNE..... | do | Ohio. |
| VII | SAMUEL F. MILLER..... | do | Iowa. |
| VIII | DAVID DAVIS | do | Illinois. |
| IX | STEPHEN J. FIELD | do | California. |

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR GENERALS.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

SURGEON GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER.....Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| | Title. | Where Employed. | Salary. |
|---|--|-----------------|---------|
| ARGENTINE REP. Julius White | Minister Resident..... | Buenos Ayres. | \$7,500 |
| AUSTRIA. John Jay..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Vienna | 12,000 |
| BELGIUM. J. Russell Jones | Minister Resident..... | Brussels..... | 7,500 |
| BRAZIL. James R. Partridge.. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Rio de Janeiro | 12,000 |
| BOLIVIA. Robt. M. Reynolds . | Minister Resident..... | La Paz..... | 7,500 |
| CHILI. Cornelius A. Logan. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Santiago | 10,000 |
| CHINA. Benjamin P. Avery . | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Pekin | 12,000 |
| COLOMBIA. Wm. L. Scruggs | Minister Resident..... | Bogota | 7,500 |
| DANISH DOMINIONS. M. J. Cramer..... | Minister Resident..... | Copenhagen.. | 7,500 |
| ECUADOR. (Vacant.) | Minister Resident..... | Quito..... | 7,500 |
| FRENCH DOMINION. Ellihu B. Washburne | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Paris | 17,500 |
| GREAT BRITAIN. Robert C. Schenck.. | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | London..... | 17,500 |
| GREECE. J. Meredith Read... | Minister Resident..... | Athens | 7,500 |
| GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR AND NI- CARAGUA. Silas A. Hudson..... | Minister Resident..... | Guatemala ... | 10,000 |
| HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Henry A. Peirce..... | Minister Resident..... | Honolulu..... | 7,500 |
| HAYTI. E. D. Basset..... | Minister Resident and Con- sul General..... | P't au Prince. | 7,500 |
| ITALY. George P. Marsh | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Florence | 12,000 |

Diplomatic Officers—continued.

| | Title. | Where Employed. | Salary. |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|
| JAPAN. Jno. A. Bingham | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Yeddo | \$12,000 |
| LIBERIA. J. M. Turner | Minister Resident and Consul General..... | Monrovia..... | 4,000 |
| MEXICO. John W. Foster | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Mexico. | 12,000 |
| NETHERLANDS. Charles T. Gorham.. | Minister Resident..... | The Hague ... | 7,500 |
| PERU. Francis Thomas..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Lima | 12,000 |
| PORTUGAL. Benjamin Moran ... | Minister Resident..... | Lisbon | 7,500 |
| GERMAN EMPIRE. George Bancroft..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Berlin | 17,500 |
| RUSSIA. (Vacant.)..... | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | St. Petersburg | 17,500 |
| SPAIN. Caleb Cushing | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. | Madrid. | 12,000 |
| SWEDEN AND NORWAY. C. C. Andrews..... | Minister Resident..... | Stockholm ... | 7,500 |
| SWITZERLAND. Horace Rublee | Minister Resident..... | Berne | 7,500 |
| TURKEY. Geo. H. Boker..... | Minister Resident..... | Constantin'le. | 7,500 |
| VENEZUELA. Thos. Russell | Minister Resident..... | Caracas..... | 7,500 |
| URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY. John C. Caldwell ... | Minister Resident..... | Monte Video.. | 10,000 |

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AS CONSTITUTED JANUARY 1, 1875

SENATE.

President—HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

| ALABAMA. | | MISSOURI. | |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| <i>George Goldthwaite</i> | 1877 | <i>Carl Schurz</i> | 1875 |
| <i>George E. Spencer</i> | 1879 | <i>Louis V. Boggy</i> | 1879 |
| ARKANSAS. | | NEBRASKA. | |
| <i>Powell Clayton</i> | 1877 | <i>Thomas W. Tipton</i> | 1875 |
| <i>S. W. Dorsey</i> | 1879 | <i>Phineas W. Hitchcock</i> | 1877 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEVADA. | |
| <i>John S. Hager</i> | 1875 | <i>William M. Stewart</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Aaron A. Sargeant</i> | 1879 | <i>John P. Jones</i> | 1879 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | |
| <i>Wm. A. Buckingham</i> | 1875 | <i>Aaron H. Cragin</i> | 1877 |
| <i>Orris S. Ferry</i> | 1879 | <i>Bainbridge Wadleigh</i> | 1879 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW JERSEY. | |
| <i>Thomas F. Bayard</i> | 1875 | <i>John P. Stockton</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Eli Saulsbury</i> | 1877 | <i>Fred. T. Frelinghuysen</i> .. | 1877 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEW YORK. | |
| <i>Abijah Gilbert</i> | 1875 | <i>Reuben E. Fenton</i> | 1875 |
| <i>S. B. Conover</i> | 1879 | <i>Roscoe Conkling</i> | 1879 |
| GEORGIA. | | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| <i>Thomas M. Norwood</i> | 1875 | <i>Matthew W. Ransom</i> | 1877 |
| <i>John B. Gordon</i> | 1879 | <i>Augustus R. Merrimon</i> .. | 1879 |
| ILLINOIS. | | OHIO. | |
| <i>John A. Logan</i> | 1877 | <i>Allen G. Thurman</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Richard J. Oglesby</i> | 1879 | <i>John Sherman</i> | 1879 |
| INDIANA. | | OREGON. | |
| <i>Daniel D. Pratt</i> | 1875 | <i>James K. Kelly</i> | 1877 |
| <i>Oliver P. Morton</i> | 1879 | <i>John H. Mitchell</i> | 1879 |
| IOWA. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| <i>George G. Wright</i> | 1877 | <i>John Scott</i> | 1875 |
| <i>William B. Allison</i> | 1879 | <i>Simon Cameron</i> | 1879 |
| KANSAS. | | RHODE ISLAND. | |
| <i>Robert Crozier</i> | 1877 | <i>WILLIAM SPRAGUE</i> | 1875 |
| <i>John J. Ingalls</i> | 1879 | <i>Henry B. Anthony</i> | 1878 |
| KENTUCKY. | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| <i>John W. Stevenson</i> | 1877 | <i>Thomas J. Robertson</i> | 1877 |
| <i>Thomas C. McCreery</i> | 1879 | <i>John J. Patterson</i> | 1879 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| <i>J. Rodman West</i> | 1877 | <i>William G. Brownlow</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Contested</i> | 1879 | <i>Henry Cooper</i> | 1877 |
| MAINE. | | TEXAS. | |
| <i>Hannibal Hamlin</i> | 1875 | <i>Joseph W. Flanagan</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Lot M. Morrill</i> | 1877 | <i>Morgan C. Hamilton</i> | 1877 |
| MARYLAND. | | VERMONT. | |
| <i>William T. Hamilton</i> | 1875 | <i>George F. Edmunds</i> | 1875 |
| <i>George R. Dennis</i> | 1879 | <i>Justin S. Morrill</i> | 1879 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| <i>Wm. B. Washburn</i> | 1875 | <i>John F. Lewis</i> | 1875 |
| <i>George S. Boutwell</i> | 1879 | <i>John W. Johnston</i> | 1877 |
| MICHIGAN. | | WEST VIRGINIA. | |
| <i>Zachariah Chandler</i> | 1875 | <i>Arthur I. Boreman</i> | 1875 |
| <i>Thomas W. Ferry</i> | 1877 | <i>Henry G. Davis</i> | 1877 |
| MINNESOTA. | | WISCONSIN. | |
| <i>Alexander Ramsey</i> | 1875 | <i>Matthew H. Carpenter</i> .. | 1875 |
| <i>William Windom</i> | 1877 | <i>Tim. O. Howe</i> | 1879 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | Republicans, in Roman. | |
| <i>Adelbert Ames</i> | 1875 | Opposition, in <i>Italics</i> . | |
| <i>James L. Alcorn</i> | 1877 | | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As constituted January 1, 1875.]

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, Speaker.

ALABAMA.

1. *Fred. G. Bromberg.*
 2. *James T. Rapier.*
 3. *Charles Pelham.*
 4. *Charles Hays.*
 5. *John H. Caldwell.*
 6. *Joseph H. Sloss.*
- At Large—Alex. White.
Christ'r C. Sheats.

1. Contested.
 2. Oliver P. Snyder.
 3. Contested.
- At Large—W. J. Haynes.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Charles Clayton.*
2. *Henry F. Page.*
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. *Sher. O. Houghton.*

CONNECTICUT.

1. *Joseph R. Hawley.*
2. *Stephen W. Kellogg.*
3. *H. H. Starkweather.*
4. *Wm. H. Barnum.*

DELAWARE.

1. *James R. Lofland,*

FLORIDA.

- Josiah T. Walls.*
- Wm. J. Purman.*

GEORGIA.

1. *Morgan Rawls.*
2. *Rich'd H. Whitekey.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *James C. Freeman.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Hiram P. Bell.*

ILLINOIS.

1. *John B. Rice.*
2. *Jasper D. Ward.*
3. *Charles B. Farwell.*
4. *Stephen A. Hurlbut.*
5. *Horatio C. Burchard.*
6. *John B. Hawley.*
7. *Franklin Corwin.*
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.*
9. *Granville Barrere.*
10. *William H. Ray.*
11. *Robert M. Knapp.*
12. *Jas. C. Robinson.*
13. *John McNulta.*
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.*
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. *James S. Martin.*
17. *Wm. R. Morrison.*
18. *Isaac Clements.*
19. *Sam'l S. Marshall.*

INDIANA.

1. *Wm. E. Niblack.*
 2. *Simeon K. Wolfe.*
 3. *Wm. S. Holman.*
 4. *Jeremiah M. Wilson.*
 5. *John Coburn.*
 6. *Morton C. Hunter.*
 7. *Thomas J. Cason.*
 8. *James N. Tyner.*
 9. *John P. C. Shanks.*
 10. *Henry B. Saylor.*
 11. *Jasper Packard.*
- At Large—G. S. Orth.
William Williams.

IOWA.

1. *Geo. W. McCrary.*
2. *Aylett R. Cotton.*
3. *Wm. G. Donnan.*
4. *Henry O. Pratt.*
5. *James Wilson.*
6. *Wm. Loughridge.*
7. *John A. Kasson.*
8. *James W. McDill.*
9. *Jackson Orr.*

KANSAS.

- At Large—D. P. Lowe.
Stephen A. Cobb.
Wm. A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Chas. W. Milliken.*
4. *William B. Read.*
5. *E. D. Standeford.*
6. *Wm. E. Arthur.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *George M. Adams.*
10. *John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA.

1. *J. Hale Sypher.*
2. *Lionel A. Sheldon.*
3. *Chester B. Darrall.*
4. *George L. Smith.*
5. *Frank Morey.*

At Large—Contested.

MAINE.

1. *John H. Burleigh.*
2. *William P. Frye.*
3. *James G. Blaine.*
4. *Samuel F. Hersey.*
5. *Eugene Hale.*

MARYLAND.

1. *Ephraim K. Wilson.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *William J. Albert.*
6. *Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *James Buffinton.*
2. *Benj. W. Harris.*
3. *H. L. Pierce.*
4. *Samuel Hooper.*
5. *Daniel W. Gooch.*
6. *Benj. F. Butler.*
7. *E. Rockwood Hoar.*
8. *J. M. S. Williams.*
9. *George F. Hoar.*
10. *Chas. A. Stevens.*
11. *Henry L. Dawes.*

MICHIGAN.

1. *Moses W. Field.*
2. *Henry Waldron.*
3. *George Willard.*
4. *Julius C. Burrows.*
5. *William B. Williams.*
6. *Josiah W. Begole.*
7. *Omar D. Conger.*
8. *Nathan'l B. Bradley.*
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.*

MINNESOTA.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. *Horace B. Strait.*
3. *John T. Averill.*

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
2. *Albert R. Howe.*
3. *Henry W. Barry.*
4. *Jason Niles.*
5. *George C. McKee.*
6. *John R. Lynch.*

MISSOURI.

1. *Edwin O. Stannard.*
2. *Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Harrison E. Havens.*
7. *Thos. T. Crittenden.*
8. *Abram Comingo.*
9. *Isaac C. Parker.*
10. *Ira B. Hyde.*
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

1. *Lorenzo Crounse.*

NEVADA.

1. *Charles W. Kendall.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *William B. Small.*
2. *Austin F. Pike.*
3. *Hosea W. Parker.*

NEW JERSEY.

1. *John W. Hazelton.*
2. *Samuel A. Dobbins.*
3. *Amos Clark, Jr.*

House of Representatives—continued.

NEW JERSEY—CON.

4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. Wm. Walter Phelps.
6. Marcus L. Ward.
7. Isaac W. Scudder.

NEW YORK.

1. Henry W. Scudder.
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. Stewart L. Woodford
4. Philip S. Crooke.
5. *William R. Roberts.*
6. *S. S. Coz.*
7. *Thomas J. Creamer.*
8. John D. Lawson.
9. *Richard Schell.*
10. *Fernando Wood.*
11. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
12. Charles St. John.
13. *Jno. O. Whitehouse.*
14. *David M. DeWitt.*
15. *Eli Perry.*
16. James S. Smart.
17. Robert S. Hale.
18. William A. Wheeler.
19. Henry H. Hathorn.
20. David Wilber.
21. Clinton L. Merriam.
22. Ellis H. Roberts.
23. William E. Lansing.
24. R. Holland Duell.
25. C. D. McDougall
26. Wm. H. Lamport.
27. Thomas C. Platt.
28. H. Boardman Smith.
29. Freeman Clarke.
30. George H. Hoskins.
31. Lyman K. Bass.
32. Walter L. Sessions.

At Large.

Lyman Tremain.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb.
2. Charles R. Thomas.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. William A. Smith.
5. *James M. Leach.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *William M. Robbins*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. *Milton Sauler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. John Q. Smith.
4. Lewis B. Guncel.

OHIO—CON.

5. *Charles N. Lamison*
6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. William Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.
12. *Hugh J. Jewett.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John Berry.*
15. William P. Sprague.
16. Lorenzo Danforth.
17. L. D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.

1. *J. W. Nesmith.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. Wm. D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. James S. Biery.
7. Wash. Townsend.
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. John W. Killinger.
11. *John B. Storm.*
12. Laz. D. Shoemaker.
13. J. D. Strawbridge.
14. John B. Packer.
15. *John A. Magee.*
16. John Cessna.
17. *R. Milton Speer.*
18. Sobieski Ross.
19. Carlton B. Curtis.
20. Hiram L. Richmond
21. Alex. W. Taylor.
22. James S. Negley.
23. Ebenezer McDunkin
24. William S. Moore.

At Large.

Lemuel Todd.

Charles Albright.

Glenni W. Scofield.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. James M. Pendleton

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph H. Rainey.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CON.

2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
3. Robert B. Elliott.
4. Alex. S. Wallace.

At Large.

Rich. H. Cain.

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Jacob M. Thornburg
3. Wm. Crutchfield.
4. *John M. Bright.*
5. Horace H. Harrison.
6. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
7. *John D. C. Atkins.*
8. David A. Nunn.
9. Barbour Lewis.

At Large.

Horace Maynard.

TEXAS.

1. *William S. Herndon*
2. *William P. McLean*
3. *DeWitt C. Giddings.*
4. *John Hancock.*

At Large.

*Roger Q. Mills.**Asa H. Willis.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. James B. Sener.
2. James H. Platt, Jr.
3. J. Ambler Smith.
4. Wm. H. H. Stowell.
5. *Alex. M. Davis.*
6. *Thomas Whitehead.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Reese T. Bowen.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Contested.
2. Contested.
3. *Frank Hereford.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Chas. G. Williams.
2. Gerry W. Hazleton.
3. J. Allen Barber.
4. *Alex. Mitchell.*
5. *Chas. A. Eldredge.*
6. Philetus Sawyer.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. Alex. S. McDill.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.
 Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee.
 Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong.
 Dist't of Columbia—N. P. Chipman.
 Idaho—John Hailey.

Montana—Martin Maginnis.
 New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
 Utah—George Q. Cannon.
 Washington—O. B. McFadden.
 Wyoming—William R. Steele.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

As far as chosen, January 27, 1875.

SENATE.

[Republicans, in Roman. Democrats, *Italics*. Ind., SMALL CAPS.]

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| ALABAMA. | | MISSOURI. | |
| <i>George Goldthwaite</i> | 1877 | <i>Lewis V. Bogy</i> | 1879 |
| George E. Spencer | 1879 | <i>Francis M. Cockrell</i> | 1881 |
| ARKANSAS. | | NEBRASKA. | |
| Powell Clayton | 1877 | Phineas W. Hitchcock | 1877 |
| Stephen W. Dorsey | 1879 | Algernon S. Paddock | 1881 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEVADA. | |
| Aaron A. Sargent | 1879 | John P. Jones | 1879 |
| NEWTON BOOTH | 1881 | William Sharon | 1881 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | |
| Orris S. Ferry | 1879 | Aaron H. Cragin | 1877 |
| <i>William W. Eaton</i> | 1881 | Bainbridge Wadleigh | 1879 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW JERSEY. | |
| <i>Eli Saulsbury</i> | 1877 | Frederick T. Frelinghuysen | 1877 |
| <i>Thomas F. Bayard</i> | 1881 | <i>Theodore F. Randolph</i> | 1881 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEW YORK. | |
| Simon B. Conover | 1879 | Roscoe Conkling | 1879 |
| ..... | 1881 | <i>Francis E. Kernan</i> | 1881 |
| GEORGIA. | | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| <i>Thomas M. Norwood</i> | 1877 | <i>Matthew W. Ransom</i> | 1877 |
| <i>John B. Gordon</i> | 1879 | <i>Augustus S. Merriman</i> | 1879 |
| ILLINOIS. | | OHIO. | |
| John A. Logan | 1877 | John Sherman | 1879 |
| Richard J. Oglesby | 1879 | <i>Allen G. Thurman</i> | 1881 |
| INDIANA. | | OREGON. | |
| Oliver P. Morton | 1879 | <i>James K. Kelley</i> | 1877 |
| <i>Joseph E. McDonald</i> | 1881 | John H. Mitchell | 1879 |
| IOWA. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| George G. Wright | 1877 | Simon Cameron | 1879 |
| William B. Allison | 1879 | <i>William A. Wallace</i> | 1881 |
| KANSAS. | | RHODE ISLAND. | |
| James M. Harvey | 1877 | Henry B. Anthony | 1877 |
| John J. Ingalls | 1879 | Ambrose E. Burnside | 1881 |
| KENTUCKY. | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| <i>John W. Stevenson</i> | 1877 | Thomas J. Robertson | 1877 |
| <i>Thomas C. McCreery</i> | 1879 | John J. Patterson | 1879 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| J. Rodman West | 1877 | <i>Henry Cooper</i> | 1877 |
| ..... | 1879 | <i>Andrew Johnson</i> | 1881 |
| MAINE. | | TEXAS. | |
| Lot M. Morrill | 1877 | MORGAN C. HAMILTON | 1877 |
| Hannibal Hamlin | 1881 | <i>Samuel B. Maxey</i> | 1881 |
| MARYLAND. | | VERMONT. | |
| <i>George R. Dennis</i> | 1879 | Justin S. Morrill | 1879 |
| <i>William P. Whyte</i> | 1881 | George F. Edmunds | 1881 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| George S. Boutwell | 1877 | <i>John W. Johnston</i> | 1877 |
| Henry L. Dawes | 1881 | <i>Robert E. Withers</i> | 1881 |
| MICHIGAN. | | WEST VIRGINIA. | |
| Thomas W. Ferry | 1877 | <i>Henry G. Davis</i> | 1877 |
| ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY | 1881 | ..... | 1881 |
| MINNESOTA. | | WISCONSIN. | |
| William Windom | 1877 | Timothy O. Howe | 1877 |
| ..... | 1881 | ..... | 1881 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | |
| James L. Alcorn | 1877 | | |
| Branch K. Bruce | 1881 | | |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Names of members of the XLIIIrd Congress are followed by a *.]

Democrats, in Roman, 161; Republicans, in *Italic*, 100; Independent Republicans, in SMALL CAPS, 3; Independent Reformers, in ROMAN CAPS, 5; Liberal Republicans, in *ITALIC CAPS*, 6. To be elected, 17. Total, 292.

ALABAMA.

1. *Jeremiah Haralson.*
 2. Jere. N. Williams.
 3. Taul Bradford.
 4. *Charles Hays.**
 5. John H. Caldwell.*
 6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt
- At large—W. H. Forney.
Burwell B. Lewis.

ARKANSAS.

1. Lucien C. Gause.
2. William F. Siemons.
3. Wm. W. Wilshire.
4. Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

Elects four representatives in 1875.

CONNECTICUT.

Elects four representatives in April, 1875.

DELAWARE.

James Williams.

FLORIDA.

1. *William T. Purman.**
2. *Josiah T. Walls.**

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge.
2. William E. Smith.
3. Philip Cook.*
4. Henry R. Harris.*
5. Milton A. Candier.
6. James H. Bout.*
7. William H. Felton.
8. Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. Garrett M. Millan.

ILLINOIS.

1. Barney G. Caulfield.
2. Carter H. Harrison.
3. *Charles B. Farwell.**
4. *Stephen A. Hurlbut.**
5. *Hortio C. Burchard.**
6. *Thos. J. Henderson.**
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.**
9. *Richard H. Whiting*

JOHN C. BAGBY.

11. Scott Wike.
12. Wm. M. Springer.
13. A. E. STEVENSON.
14. *Joseph G. Cannon.*
15. John R. Eden.*
16. Wm. A. J. Sparks.
17. Wm. R. Morrison.*
18. William Hartsell.
19. Wm. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA.

1. Benoni S. Fuller.
2. James D. Williams.
3. Michael C. Kerr.
4. Jetha D. New.

5. William S. Holman.*
6. *Milton S. Robinson.*
7. Franklin Landers.*
8. *Morton C. Hunter.*
9. *Thomas J. Carson.**
10. Wm. S. Haymond.
11. *J. L. Evans.*
12. Allen H. Hamilton.
13. *John H. Baker.*

IOWA.

1. *George W. McCrary.**
2. *John Q. Tufts.*
3. L. L. Ainsworth.
4. *Henry O. Pratt.**
5. *James Wilson.**
6. *Ezekel S. Sampson.*
7. *John A. Kasson.**
8. *James W. McDill.**
9. *Addison Oliver.*

KANSAS.

1. *William R. Phillips.**
2. John R. Goodin.
3. *William R. Brown.*

KENTUCKY.

1. A. R. Boon.
2. John Y. Brown.*
3. Charles W. Miliken*
4. J. Proctor Knott.
5. Edward Y. Parsons.
6. Thomas L. Jones.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn.
8. Milton J. Durham.*
9. *John D. White.*
10. John B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

1. E. Randall L. Gibson
2. John Ellis.
3. *Chester B. Darrall.**
4. William M. Levy.
5. Ben. E. Spencer.
6. *Charles E. Nash.*

MAINE.

1. *John H. Burleigh.**
2. *William P. Frye.**
3. *James G. Blaine.**
4. *Samuel F. Hersey.**
5. *Eugene Hale.**

MARYLAND.

1. Philip F. Thomas.
2. Charles B. Roberts.
3. William J. O'Brien.*
4. Thomas Swann.*
5. Eli J. Henkle.
6. William Walsh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *James Buffinton.**
2. *Benj. W. Harris.**
3. *Henry L. Pierce.**
4. *Rufus S. Frost.*
5. *NATH. P. BANKS*

6. Chas. P. Thompson.
7. John K. Tarbox.
8. William W. Warren.
9. *George F. Hoar.**
10. JULIUS H. SEELYE.
11. Chester W. Chapin.

MICHIGAN.

1. Alpheus S. Williams
2. *Henry Waldron.**
3. *George Willard.**
4. Allen Potter.
5. *Wm. B. Williams.**
6. George H. Durand.
7. *Omer D. Conger.**
8. *Nath'l B. Bradley.**
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.**

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. Horace B. Strait.*
3. William S. King.

MISSISSIPPI.

Elects six members in November, 1875.

MISSOURI.

1. Edward C. Kehr.
2. Erastus Wells.*
3. William H. Stone.*
4. Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. Richard P. Bland.*
6. Charles H. Morgan.
7. John F. Phillips.
8. Benj. J. Franklin.
9. David Rea.
10. R. A. De Bolt.
11. John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. John M. Glover.*
13. Aylett H. Buckner.

NEBRASKA.

*Lorenzo Crounse.**

NEVADA.

William Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elects three members in March.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Clem't H. Stannickson*
2. *Samuel A. Dobbins**
3. Miles Ross.
4. Robert Hamilton.*
5. Augustus W. Cutler.
6. Frederic H. Teese.
7. A. A. Hardenburgh.

NEW YORK.

1. Henry B. Metcalfe.
2. Jno. G. Schumaker.*
3. S. B. CHITTENDEN.*
4. *ARCH. M. BLISS.*
5. Edwin R. Meade.
6. Samuel S. Cox.*
7. Smith Ely, Jr.

House of Representatives—continued.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. Elijah Ward. | 12. Ansel T. Walling. | 4. <i>Alex. S. Wallace.*</i> |
| 9. Fernando Wood.* | 13. Milton J. Southard.* | 5. <i>Robert Smalls.</i> |
| 10. Abram S. Hewitt. | 14. John P. Cowan. | TENNESSEE. |
| 11. <i>BENJ. A. WILLIS.</i> | 15. <i>N. H. Van Vorhes,</i> | 1. William McFarland. |
| 12. N. Holmes Odell. | 16. <i>Lorenzo Danford.*</i> | 2. <i>J. M. Thornburgh.*</i> |
| 13. <i>J. O. WHITEHOUSE</i> | 17. <i>L. D. Woodworth.*</i> | 3. George G. Dibrell. |
| 14. George M. Beebe. | 18. <i>James Monroe.*</i> | 4. |
| 15. John H. Bagley, Jr. | 19. <i>James A. Garfield.*</i> | 5. John M. Bright.* |
| 16. <i>Charles H. Adams.</i> | 20. Henry B. Payne. | 6. John F. House. |
| 17. <i>Martin I. Townsend</i> | OREGON. | 7. W. C. Whitthorne.* |
| 18. <i>Andrew Williams.</i> | George A. La Dow. | 8. John D. C. Atkins.* |
| 19. <i>Wm. A. Wheeler.*</i> | PENNSYLVANIA. | 9. Wm. P. Caldwell. |
| 20. <i>Hy. A. Hathorn.*</i> | 1. <i>Chapman Freeman.</i> | 10. H. Casey Young. |
| 21. <i>Samuel F. Miller.</i> | 2. <i>Charles O'Neil.*</i> | TEXAS. |
| 22. <i>George A. Bugley.</i> | 3. Samuel J. Randall.* | 1. John H. Reagan. |
| 23. Scott Lord. | 4. <i>William D. Kelley.*</i> | 2. David B. Culberson. |
| 24. <i>William H. Baker.</i> | 5. John Robbins. | 3. J. W. Throckmorton. |
| 25. <i>E. W. Leavenworth.</i> | 6. <i>Wash. Townsend.*</i> | 4. Roger Q. Mills.* |
| 26. <i>C. D. MacDougell.*</i> | 7. <i>Alan Wood, Jr.</i> | 5. John Hancock.* |
| 27. <i>Elbridge G. Lapham</i> | 8. Hiester Clymer.* | 6. Gustave Schleicher. |
| 28. <i>Thomas C. Platt.*</i> | 9. <i>A. Herr Smith.*</i> | VERMONT. |
| 29. Chas. C. B. Walker. | 10. William Mutchler. | 1. <i>Charles H. Joice.</i> |
| 30. <i>John M. Davy.</i> | 11. Frank D. Collins. | 2. DUDLEY C. DENISON. |
| 31. <i>Geo. G. Hoskins.*</i> | 12. <i>W. W. Ketchum,</i> | 3. <i>George W. Hendee.*</i> |
| 32. <i>Lyman K. Bass.*</i> | 13. James B. Reilly. | VIRGINIA. |
| 33. <i>AUG. F. ALLEN.</i> | 14. <i>John B. Packer.</i> | 1. Beverly B. Douglas. |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | 15. Joseph Powell. | 2. John Goode, Jr. |
| 1. Jesse J. Yeates. | 16. <i>Sobieski Ross.*</i> | 3. Gilbert C. Walker. |
| 2. <i>John A. Hyman.</i> | 17. John Reilly. | 4. <i>Wm. H. H. Stowell.*</i> |
| 3. Alfred M. Waddell.* | 18. William S. Stenger. | 5. George C. Cabell. |
| 4. Joseph J. Davis. | 19. Levi Maish. | 6. John R. Tucker. |
| 5. Alred M. Scales. | 20. Louis A. Mackey. | 7. John T. Harris.* |
| 6. Thomas S. Ashe.* | 21. Jacob Turner. | 8. Eppa Hunton.* |
| 7. William M. Robbins* | 22. James H. Hopkins. | 9. William Terry. |
| 8. Robert B. Vance.* | 23. Alex. G. Cochran. | WEST VIRGINIA. |
| OHIO. | 24. <i>John W. Wallace.</i> | 1. Benjamin Wilson. |
| 1. Milton Saylor.* | 25. George A. Jenks. | 2. Chas. G. Falkner. |
| 2. <i>HY. B. BANNING*</i> | 26. James Sheakley. | 3. Frank Hereford.* |
| 3. John S. Savage. | 27. Albert G. Egbert. | WISCONSIN. |
| 4. John A. McMahon. | RHODE ISLAND. | 1. <i>Charles G. Williams*</i> |
| 5. Americus V. Rice. | 1. <i>Benjamin T. Eames*</i> | 2. <i>Lucien B. Caswell.</i> |
| 6. Frank H. Hurd. | 1. <i>Latimer W. Ballou.</i> | 3. <i>Henry S. Magoon.</i> |
| 7. Lawrence T. Neal.* | SOUTH CAROLINA. | 4. William P. Lynde. |
| 8. <i>William Lawrence.*</i> | 1. <i>Joseph H. Rainey.*</i> | 5. Sam'l D. Buchard. |
| 9. Early F. Poppleton. | 2. E. W. MACKKEY. | 6. <i>Alanson M. Kimball</i> |
| 10. <i>Charles Foster.*</i> | 3. <i>Solomon L. Hoge.</i> | 7. <i>Jeremiah M. Rusk.*</i> |
| 11. John L. Vance. | | 8. George W. Cate. |

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

| STATES. | CAPITALS. | GOVERNORS. | Term Expires. | Salary. | Legislatures Meet. | State Elections. |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | Montgomery | George S. Houston | Nov. 1876 | \$4,000 | 3 M. Nov. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | Augustus H. Garland | Jan. 1877 | 3,500 | * 1 Tu. a. 2 M. Nov. | Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov. |
| California | Sacramento | Newton Booth | Dec. 1875 | 7,000 | * 1 M. Dec. | 1 Wed. Sept. |
| Connecticut | Hartford | Charles R. Ingersoll | May, 1875 | 2,000 | 1 W. May | 1 Monday, April. |
| Delaware | Dover | John P. Cochran | Jan. 1879 | 1,333 | * 1 Tu. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Florida | Tallahassee | Marcellus L. Stearns | Jan. 1877 | 3,500 | Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Georgia | Atlanta | James Milton Smith | Jan. 1877 | 4,000 | * 2 W. Jan. | 1 Wed. Oct. |
| Illinois | Springfield | John L. Beveridge | Jan. 1877 | 2,500 | * 1 M. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | Thomas A. Hendricks | Jan. 1877 | 3,000 | * 1 W. Jan. | 2 Tuesday Oct. |
| Iowa | Des Moines | Cyrus C. Carpenter | Jan. 1876 | 2,500 | 2 M. Jan. | 2 Tuesday Oct. |
| Kansas | Topeka | Thomas A. Osborn | Jan. 1877 | 3,000 | 2 Tu. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | Preston H. Leslie | Sept. 1875 | 5,000 | * 1 M. Dec. | 1 Monday Aug. |
| Louisiana | New Orleans | William Pitt Kellogg | Jan. 1877 | 8,000 | 1 M. Jan. | 1 Monday Nov. |
| Maine | Augusta | Nelson Dingley, Jr. | Jan. 1876 | 2,500 | 1 W. Jan. | 2 Monday Sept. |
| Maryland | Annapolis | James B. Groome | Jan. 1876 | 4,500 | * 1 W. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Massachusetts | Boston | William Gaston | Jan. 1876 | 5,000 | 1 W. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Michigan | Lansing | John J. Bagley | Jan. 1877 | 1,000 | * 1 W. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Minnesota | St. Paul | Cushman K. Davis | Jan. 1876 | 3,000 | Tu. a. 1 M. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Mississippi | Jackson | Adelbert Ames | Jan. 1878 | 3,000 | 1 M. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | Charles H. Hardin | Jan. 1877 | 5,000 | * Last M. Dec. ... | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | Silas Garber | Jan. 1877 | 1,000 | * Th. a. 1 M. Jan. | 2 Tuesday Oct. |
| Nevada | Carson City | L. R. Bradley | Jan. 1877 | 6,000 | * 1 M. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| New Hampshire | Concord | James A. Weston | June, 1879 | 1,000 | 1 M. June | 2 Tuesday March. |
| New Jersey | Trenton | Joseph D. Bedle | Jan. 1877 | 3,000 | 2 Tu. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| New York | Albany | Samuel J. Tilden | Jan. 1877 | 10,000 | 1 Tu. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| North Carolina | Raleigh | Curtis Brogden | Jan. 1877 | 5,000 | * 3 M. Nov. | 1 Thursday Aug. |
| Ohio | Columbus | William Allen | Jan. 1876 | 4,000 | * 1 M. Jan. | 2 Tuesday Oct. |
| Oregon | Salem | Lafayette F. Grover | Sept. 1878 | 1,500 | * 2 M. Sept. | 1 Monday June. |

Republicans in *italics*.

* Biennial Sessions and Elections.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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State Governments—continued.

| STATES. | CAPITALS. | GOVERNORS. | Term Expires. | Salary. | Legislatures Meet. | State Elections. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Pennsylvania..... | Harrisburg | <i>John F. Hartranft</i> | Jan. 1876 | 5,000 | * 1 Tu. Jan. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov |
| Rhode Island..... | Newport & Providence | <i>Henry Howard</i> | May, 1875 | 1,000 | May and Jan... | 1 Wed. April. |
| South Carolina..... | Columbia | <i>Daniel H. Chamberlain</i> | Jan. 1877 | 4,000 | 4 M. Nov. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Tennessee..... | Nashville | James D. Porter, Jr..... | Jan. 1878 | 3,000 | * 1 M. Oct. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| Texas | Austin | Richard Coke | Jan. 1878 | 5,000 | 2 Tu. Jan. | 1 Tu. Nov. |
| Vermont | <i>Montpelier</i> | <i>Asael Peck</i> | Oct. 1876 | 1,000 | * 1 W. Oct. | 1 Tuesday Sept. |
| Virginia | Richmond | James L. Kemper | Jan. 1878 | 5,000 | 1 M. Dec. | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |
| West Virginia..... | Charleston | John J. Jacob | Mar. 1877 | 2,700 | 2 Wed. Jan.... | 2 Tuesday Oct. |
| Wisconsin..... | Madison | William R. Taylor..... | Jan. 1876 | 5,000 | 1 W. Jan.... | Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov. |

Republicans in italic.

* Biennial Sessions and Elections.

TERRITORIES.

| Territories. | Capitals. | Governors. | Territories. | Capitals. | Governors. |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Alaska | Sitka | Not organized. | Montana..... | Virginia City..... | Benj. F. Potts. |
| Arizona | Tucson | A. P. K. Stafford. | New Mexico..... | Santa Fe | Marsh Giddings. |
| Colorado | Denver | Edward M. McCook. | Utah | Salt Lake City..... | S. B. Axtell. |
| Dakotah | Yankton | John L. Pennington. | Washington | Olympia | Elisha P. Ferry. |
| Idaho | Boise City..... | Thos. W. Bennett. | Wyoming | Cheyenne..... | John A. Campbell. |
| Indian | Tahlaquah..... | Not organized. | | | |

Official Directory.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The Wisconsin Congressional Delegation, State Officers and Senators and Members of the Assembly.

With Districts, Home Post Offices and Statistical Sketches.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hon. MATT. H. CARPENTER..... | Term expires. March 3, 1875 |
| Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE | March 3, 1879 |

REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 1st District—CHARLES G. WILLIAMS | March 3, 1875 |
| 2d do GERRY W. HAZELTON..... | March 3, 1875 |
| 3d do J. ALLEN BARBER..... | March 3, 1875 |
| 4th do ALEX. MITCHELL..... | March 3, 1875 |
| 5th do CHARLES A. ELDREDGE..... | March 3, 1875 |
| 6th do PHILETUS SAWYER | March 3, 1875 |
| 7th do JEREMIAH M. RUSK | March 3, 1875 |
| 8th do ALEXANDER S. McDILL | March 3, 1875 |

Senators.

MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Milwaukee, was born in Moretown, Vermont, in 1824; entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and remained there two years; studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the bar; removed to Wisconsin in 1848, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

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

Representatives.

First District.—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville. He was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Janesville; was elected a presidential elector in 1868, and elected to the state senate in the same year, and was re-elected in 1870; was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,666 votes, against 9,380 for I. C. Sloan, Liberal Republican.

Second District.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

GERRY W. HAZELTON, of Columbus, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829; educated at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, New Hampshire, and afterwards with a private tutor; studied law in New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1856; elected to the state senate of Wisconsin in 1860, and twice chosen president *pro tem.*; elected district attorney for Columbia county in 1864; appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district in the winter of 1866, and removed by Andrew Johnson in the same year; appointed United States attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1869, which place he held until elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,408 votes, against 11,784 for Geo. B. Smith, Democrat.

Third District.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties.

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Lancaster, was born at Georgia, Vermont; left his home when seventeen years of age, resolved to obtain a liberal education, and after a partial course of studies at the University of Vermont, he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1833; in 1837 he removed to the then Territory of Wisconsin, and fixed his residence at Lancaster, Grant county, where he has since followed his profession; he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Wisconsin in 1846; he was elected to the state assembly of Wisconsin in 1852, 1853 and 1863, serving the last year as speaker; he was elected to the State Senate in 1856 and 1857; and he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,745 votes, against 9,880 for Allen Warden, Liberal Republican.

Fourth District.—Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 17, 1817; received an academic education in Scotland; is a banker; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,231 votes, against 7,120 for Frederic C. Winkler, Republican.

Fifth District.—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.

CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, of Fond du Lac, was born at Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821; went with his parents to New York; studied and

practised law; settled in Wisconsin in 1848; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1854 and 1855; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,587 votes, against 12,507 for Henry Bætz, Republican.

Sixth District.—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; went to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican, receiving 15,803 votes, against 12,353 votes for Myron P. Lindsley, Democrat.

Seventh District.—Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, LaCrosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; received a public school education; removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature of 1862; was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers in July, 1862; was soon afterward 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 meritorious services at the battle of Salkehatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866-'67, and re-elected for 1868-'69; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress and re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,183 votes, against 8,547 votes for Stephen Marston, Liberal Republican.

Eighth District.—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawano and Wood counties.

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, of Plover, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1822; after a partial course of studies at Alleghany College, studied and graduated in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College; was engaged in the general practice of his profession in his native State, from 1848 until 1856, when he removed to his present place of residence in Portage county, Wisconsin; was elected to the Wisconsin assembly in 1861, and to the state senate in 1862; was elected a presidential elector in 1864; was one of the trustees of the Wisconsin state hospital for the insane, from 1862 to 1868, when he was elected medical superintendent, which position he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-third Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican, receiving 10,711 votes, against 7,238 votes for William Carson, Democrat.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

(State Officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

Governor.

WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, of Cottage Grove, Dane County. He was born in Connecticut, July 10, 1820; raised in the State of New York, where he received an academic education; moved to Ohio in 1840, and engaged in running a grist mill, saw mill and furnace; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled on the farm where he now resides; was commissioned Colonel in the State militia of Ohio; has been repeatedly elected, unanimously, chairman of his town, and was twice chairman of the Dane county board of supervisors; has been county superintendent of the poor for 17 years; has been a member of both branches of the legislature; served several years as president of the Dane county agricultural society, and has been twice elected to the presidency of the state agricultural society; has been a trustee of the hospital for the insane, at Madison, since its organization in 1860. He was elected Governor in 1873, receiving 81,635 votes, against 66,224 for C. C. Washburn, Republican.

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES D. PARKER, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix County. He was born near Connecticut Lake, Coos County, New Hampshire, December 27, 1827; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Muskego, Waukesha county; removed to Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, in 1859; has held various local offices; was chairman of the town four years, and chairman of the county board in 1871; was elected to the assembly in 1868 and 1869. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1873, receiving 80,212 votes, against 67,208 for Robert H. Baker, Republican.

Secretary of State.

PETER DOYLE, of Prairie du Chien. He was born at Myshall, county of Carlow, Ireland, December 8, 1844; received a full collegiate education; studied law in the office of Butler & Cottrill, Milwaukee, during the years 1863 and 1864; is by present occupation a bookkeeper; he came to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1850, and settled at Franklin, Milwaukee county; removed to Prairie du Chien in 1865, where he has since resided; was tendered the democratic nomination as the first mayor of the city, but declined; was elected to the assembly in 1872. He was elected Secretary of State in 1873, receiving 30,539 votes, against 67,110 for Ephraim W. Young, Republican.

State Treasurer.

FERDINAND KUEHN, of Milwaukee. He was born at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, January 22, 1821; received an academic education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in Washington county, near Cedarburg; removed to Milwaukee in 1846; he was elected treasurer of Milwaukee city in 1854 and 1855; alderman of the 6th ward in 1856 and 1857; school commissioner of the 6th ward in 1858 and 1859; city comptroller in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. He was elected State Treasurer in 1873, receiving 80,849 votes, against 66,474 votes for Ole C. Johnson, Republican.

Attorney General.

ANDREW SCOTT SLOAN, of Beaver Dam, Dodge county. He was born at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., June 12, 1820; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Beaver Dam; was county clerk of Madison county, N. Y., in 1847-49; was circuit judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Wisconsin, by appointment, in 1858; was a member of the assembly in 1857; served as mayor of the city of Beaver Dam; was a candidate for chief justice in 1860, and defeated; was elected a representative in congress in 1860; was elected county judge of Dodge county in 1869, and was defeated as an independent candidate in 1873; held the office of clerk of the United States court for the district of Wisconsin from 1863 to 1866. He was elected attorney general in 1873, receiving 79,594 votes, against 67,921 for Leander F. Frisby, Republican.

State Superintendent.

EDWARD SEARING, of Milton, Rock county. He was born at Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 14, 1835; he graduated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1861, having entered the senior class the year previous; is by profession a teacher and author; he came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Union, Rock county; was town superintendent of Union, and a candidate for the assembly as a liberal republican in 1872. He was elected state superintendent in 1873, receiving 80,147 votes, against 67,137 votes for Robert Graham, Republican.

State Commissioner of Immigration.

MARTIN JULIUS ARGARD, of Eau Claire. He was born in Christiana, Norway, April 14, 1832; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he immigrated to the U. S. in 1852, settling at Chicago, and removed to Wisconsin in 1863, settling at Durand, and at Eau Claire in 1865; has held several local offices. He was elected state commissioner of immigration in 1873, receiving 80,600 votes, against 66,554 votes for George P. Lindman, Republican.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

[The Senate consists of 33 members, who hold their offices for two years and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum.]

President of the Senate—CHARLES D. PARKER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FIRST DISTRICT—Sheboygan county.

ENOS EASTMAN (Dem.), of Plymouth, was born in the town of Ellsburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled on the farm where he has since resided; was a member of the assembly in 1871 and has at various times held different offices in his town of which he is now chairman. He received 2,990 votes, against 2,323 for T. M. Blackstock (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—Brown, Door and Kewaunee counties.

JOHN MILTON READ (Dem.), of Kewaunee, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 3, 1842; received a common school and printing office education; is by occupation a printer and newspaper publisher; Moved with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., in 1842; thence to Milwaukee in 1847, and the following year to Manitowoc county; enlisted as a private in Co. E., 14th Wis., in 1861; appointed sergeant same year and sergeant-major in 1862, and was commissioned Regt. Adj. in 1863; was detailed A. A. A. G. of brigade, Feb. 1864 and acted as such until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, the assault on Vicksburg, and in the Red River campaign and movements around Mobile; was wounded at Vicksburg and at Spanish Fort, and was taken prisoner at Corinth. At the close of the war he went to Missouri, where he engaged in the publishing business, but returned to Manitowoc, Wis., the following year and removed to Kewaunee in 1868; has been county superintendent of schools for Kewaunee county for two terms, and was re-elected in 1873. He received 2,893 votes, against 2,149 for Joseph S. Curtis (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT—1st, 2d, 6th, 9th and 10th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville of Milwaukee county.

WM. H. JACOBS (Lib. Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holtzen, Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 25, 1831; was educated at common and private schools; is by occupation a banker; came to the United States in 1850, and after a short residence in St. Louis, settled in Milwaukee in 1851, where he has since resided; was clerk of the court for Milwaukee county in 1861 and 1862; entered the military service as colonel of the 26th Regt. Wis. Vol., and

participated in the battles of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchee, etc. He received 6,734 votes, against 33 for Ed. Ascherman (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT—Monroe and Vernon counties.

R
ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN (Rep.), of Tomah, was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 26, 1846; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Tomah; was elected to the Assembly of 1873; he entered the military service, during the war for the Union, as a private in Co. A., 2d Ohio Cav., and participated in the engagements at the Wilderness, Hanover Court House, Ashland Station and all the engagements of Wilson's during his raid in 1864. He was elected to the senate without opposition, receiving 4,283 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Racine county.

R
ROBERT HALL BAKER (Rep.). of the city of Racine, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wis., June 27, 1839; received a common school and academic education: is by occupation a manufacturer, having been for twelve years an equal partner in the manufacturing establishment of J. I. Case & Co.; was elected to the senate from Racine county, in 1872; was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor, on the republican ticket, in 1873; was elected mayor of Racine in 1874. He received 2,706 votes, against 2,130 for Charles Herrick (Lib.).

M.W.
SIXTH DISTRICT—3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.

JOHN BLACK (Dem.) was born near the city of Bitche, France, August 16, 1830: received a common school education, and pursued a partial collegiate course; is by occupation a wholesale liquor dealer; he immigrated to the United States in 1846, settling at Lockport, where he remained for several years, and afterwards visited most of the principal cities of the United States and Canadas, settling in Milwaukee in 1857, where he has since resided; has been a member of the common council of the city; was several years a railroad commissioner, and was elected to the assembly in 1871; in 1869 was the democratic candidate for state treasurer, in opposition to Henry Bætz. He received 5,183 votes, against 2,137 for John Bentley (Ind.).

SEVENTH DISTRICT—City of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York, in the county of Dane.

R
GEORGE E. BRYANT (Rep.), of Madison, was born at Templeton, Worcester county, Mass., Feb. 11, 1832; was a cadet of Norwich University; is by profession a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Madison. He entered the military service as Captain of the Madison Guards, the first company tendered in Wisconsin for the suppression of the rebellion of 1861, was afterwards commissioned colonel of the 12th Wisconsin infantry, and participated in the general engagements of the 17th army corps, army of the Tennessee, under Gens. Grant, Sherman and McPherson. He has been three times elected county judge of Dane county, a position he now holds. Received 2,644 votes, against 2,384 for A. R. Cornwall (Lib.).

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Kenosha and Walworth counties.

R **THOMPSON D. WEEKS** (Rep.), of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born at Norwich, Mass., Nov. 5, 1833; graduated at Lawrence University in 1858, and at the Albany Law School in 1859; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Lyons, Walworth county; removed to Whitewater in 1860; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1867. He received 3,207 votes, against 2,111 for John F. Potter.

NINTH DISTRICT—Iowa County.

DAVID McFARLAND (Reformer) of Highland, was born in Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., June 7, 1822; was educated at common school and Delaware Academy; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Iowa county, where he now lives; has been repeatedly elected justice of the peace, chairman, assessor and school superintendent in his town; was appointed a member of the county board of supervisors by Gov. Salomon, in 1862; was elected member of the assembly in 1862; was appointed one of the "fund commissioners," by the county board in 1873, to settle the railway indebtedness of Iowa county. He received 1,970 votes against 1,833 for L. W. Joiner (Rep.)

TENTH DISTRICT—Waukesha County.

JOHN A. RICE (Dem.), of Merton, was born at Ticonderoga, Essex county, N. Y., March 17, 1832; graduated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1851; is by profession a physician; he came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Merton; served as school superintendent and chairman of the town board; was elected to the senate in 1869, and in 1871 was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. He received 2,541 votes against 2,187 for William Blair (Rep.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—La Fayette County.

R **FRANCIS CAMPBELL** (Rep.), of Gratiot, was born at Duncanally county, Donegal, Ireland, June 13, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed from his native place, with his parents to Barhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1831, and from thence to the U. S. in 1846, and first settled at Pittsburg, Pa.; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Gratiot; he has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board; was sheriff of the county in 1869-'70, and president of the county agricultural society in 1871-'72; was elected to the senate in 1872, and was re-elected 1874, receiving 1,933 votes against 1,905 for Nelson Bowers (Dem.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Green County.

HARVEY THOMAS MOORE (Reform), of Brodhead, was born at Barnet, Caledonia county, Vt., November 9, 1809; received a common school education, is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Brodhead; represented the town of Danville, Vt., in the legislature in 1849 and 1850; was candidate for county judge of Caledonia county in 1854; was a member of the assembly from Green county in 1862. He received 1.37 votes against 1,362 for A. C. Dodge (Rep.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Dodge county, excepting Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown.

JOHN A. BARNEY (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, June 14, 1840; was educated at common and private schools; studied law two years before entering the army, but never engaged in the practice; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 with his parents, and settled at Mayville, where he has since held his residence; has served as clerk and chairman of the town, and clerk and president of the village of Mayville; was appointed postmaster by President Johnson, which position he resigned upon Grant's election; was county superintendent of schools for the east district of Dodge county for the four years ending Dec. 31, 1874. He entered as a private in Co. B., 10th Regt. Wis. Vol., in 1861; was with that regiment in its campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, participating in all the engagements until he lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was also taken prisoner; was commissioned captain by brevet by Gov. Fairchild, for special services rendered at Perryville and Chickamauga. He received 4,819 votes, against 2,274 for Vincent Roberts (Rep.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Sauk county.

JOHN B. QUIMBY (Rep.), of Sauk City, was born in Ireland, May 16, 1823; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer, but principal occupation at present is that of a farmer. He resided in Morristown, Vermont, from 1828 to 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Prairie du Sac, and has resided in Sauk City, in said town, since 1851; he held the office of district attorney of Sauk county from 1852 to 1856, and of county judge from 1861 to 1870. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,448 votes, against 1,175 for J. S. Tripp (Dem.)

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Manitowoc county.

JOHN SCHUETTE, (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Sept. 25, 1837; was educated at common and private schools; is by occupation a merchant; emigrated from Germany in 1848, and settled in Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis.; thence removed with his parents the next spring to Manitowoc, where he has since resided; was appointed harbor commissioner for Manitowoc in 1866; elected a trustee for the village of Manitowoc in 1866, and was elected alderman and supervisor in 1874. He received 2,907 votes, against 2,160 for Joseph Vilas (Dem.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Grant county.

JOHN CHANDLER HOLLOWAY (Rep.), of Lancaster, was born at York, Livingston county, N. Y., July 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board from 1857 to 1861; was member of the assembly in 1871. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 2,401 votes, against 2,090 for Ira W. Brunson (Reform). He was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate in 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Rock county.

R HORATIO NELSON DAVIS (Rep.), of Beloit, was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a banker. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at Waukesha and removed to Beloit in 1865; he was elected chairman of the town board of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board; was elected county treasurer in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years; was commissioned by President Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsistence, and was brevetted major in 1864; left the service at the termination of the war, and closed all his accounts within sixty days thereafter; was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865; was elected mayor of Beloit in 1872, without opposition. He was elected to the senate in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, receiving 3,706 votes against 1,982 for William A. Lawrence (Independent).

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springdale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac.

R WILLIAM H. HINER (Rep.), of the city of Fond du Lac, was born at Bedford, Penn., December 16, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is one of the proprietors of the Union Iron Works in Fond du Lac; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has continued to reside until the present time; he was elected alderman and supervisor at the first charter election held in Fond du Lac, in 1852, and served several years as alderman and president of the city council, and was elected by the council in 1865 to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor, and was again elected in 1867, by the people, without opposition; served several years as a member of the board of education of the city; was elected by the county board of supervisors, in 1854, to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. He was elected to the senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873, receiving 2,693 votes, against 2,113 for A. C. Whiting (Reform).

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Winnebago County.

R WILLIAM PRENTISS ROUNDS (Rep.), of Menasha, was born in the town of Bridgton, Maine, Aug. 15, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and grain dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Milton, Rock county; from which place he removed to Menasha in 1849; has held various town and village offices for a number of years; was a member of the Assembly in 1870 and 1871 and was appointed on the legislative visiting committee by Gov. Fairchild. He received 4,051 votes against 3,442 for Armine Pickett (Reformer.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola, and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac.

JOSEPH WAGNER (Dem.), of Marshfield—P. O. address, Calvary. was born at Meckenbeuren, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 19, 1809; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States and settled at Troy, N. Y., in 1832, and remained until 1846, during

which year he came to Wisconsin and settled at Marshfield, where he has continued to reside to this time; has been member of the town and county boards of supervisors from 1848 to 1873—28 years; from 1848 to 1861, when the system was changed, was town superintendent of schools; was member of the assembly in 1856, 1858, 1867, 1868, and 1871. He was elected to the senate in 1871 and re-elected in 1873, receiving 1,073 votes, against 935 for Andrew Dieringer (Ind.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The counties of Marathon, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne and Seymour, and 3d ward of New London, in the county of Outagamie.;

WILLIS C. SILVERTHORN (Lib. Dem.), of Wausau, was born at Toronto, Canada, August 30, 1838; was educated at Albion Academy and Wisconsin State University; is by profession a lawyer; located at Wausau in 1864; was elected district attorney of Marathon county in 1864, and held that office for six years; was a member of the assembly in 1868 and in 1874. He received 4,693 votes against 3,968 for E. L. Bump (Rep.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The county of Calumet, and the city of Appleton and the towns of Buchanan, Dale, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna, in the county of Outagamie.

REINHARD SCHLICHTING (Reformer), of Chilton, Calumet county, was born at the city of Oldenberg, Germany, May 23, 1835; was educated at the city schools; is by occupation a hub and spoke manufacturer; he emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan Falls; he entered the military service during the late war as a private in the 9th Wis. vols., Oct. 2, 1861, and was appointed 1st sergeant, Nov. 9, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Jan 30, 1864; was discharged Oct. 18, 1864, to receive commission as captain in 45th Wisconsin, and became major of the regiment in July, 1865; he participated in the battle of Benton, Mo., in the attack on Fort Van Buren and Saline Bottoms, Ark., and the engagement at Nashville, Tenn.; was discharged Aug. 10, 1865, and took up his residence in Chilton, Calumet county; has served as chairman of the town board, and was elected district attorney of the county in 1866. He received 2,673 votes, against 1,219 for O. R. Potter (Rep.)

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

WILLIAM W. REED (Liberal Republican), of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio; received an academic education; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Jefferson where he has since resided; has held various local offices and was a member of the assembly in 1862, 1866 and 1867; has been examining physician for pensions of Jefferson county since 1863; is president of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Liberal Institute and a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform. He received 3,552 against 2,344 cast for C. B. Skinner, (Rep.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix counties.

HENRY DANFORTH BARRON (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county,

was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 10, 1833; received a common school education; entered the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and graduated there; came to Wisconsin in August, 1851, and became the editor of the Waukesha *Democrat* (afterwards the Waukesha *Chronotype*), a Democratic weekly; was appointed Postmaster at Waukesha by President Pierce; moved to Pepin in 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed circuit Judge by Governor Randall, in July, 1860, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the state, including Pepin and Polk, for an unexpired term; moved to St. Croix Falls in September, 1861; was unanimously elected member of assembly for the counties of Ashland, Burnett, Dallas (now Barron), Douglas, La Pointe (now Bayfield), and Polk, in 1862, and re-elected in 1863, and again in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871 and 1872; was speaker of the assembly of 1866, and again of that of 1873; was one of the presidential electors at large in 1868, and president of the electoral college of that year; was a presidential elector again in 1872, and president of the electoral college; was elected by joint ballot of the legislature a Regent of the Wisconsin State University in February, 1863, and has continued in that office up to the present time; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Historical Society; was nominated in March, 1869, by President Grant, for Chief Justice of Dakota territory, and declined the same; was appointed Fifth Auditor of the United States treasury, by the President, in April, 1869, which office he resigned January 1, 1872, to take a seat in the assembly of 1872; was appointed by Governor Fairchild, a trustee for Wisconsin, of the Antietam Cemetery in May, 1871; was elected president *pro tem* of the senate of the session of 1875. He received 3,359 votes against 2,123 for C. L. Taylor (Ref.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette counties.

ROBERT L. D. POTTER (Rep.), of Wautoma Waushara county, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York., February 5, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; resided in Massachusetts for a period, and removed to Easton, Pa., in 1863, where he was tutor in the high school, and in 1866 graduated at the Union Law School at that place; read law in the office of ex Gov. Andrew H. Reeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wautoma; was elected district attorney for Waushara county in 1860; and re-elected for three successive terms, and has filled various local offices; was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, receiving 3,471 votes against 2,565 cast for John W. Woodhull, (Ind.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Vienna and Westport, in Dane county.

ROMANZO E. DAVIS (Lib.), of Middleton, was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county New York, April 8, 1831; attended the University at Madison, Wisconsin, for three years; is by present occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1846, and first settled at Attica, Green county; was an independent candidate for the assembly in the third district of Dane

county in 1864; was elected senator in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871, and again in 1873, received 2,019 votes, against 1,668 for P. Baldwin (Rep.)

R
 TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Columbia county.

LEVI W. BARDEN (Rep.), of Portage City, was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1820; received an academic education, and graduated at the State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1852; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in December, 1852, and settled at Portage City; was district attorney for Columbia county from 1857 to 1861, and a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 2,726 votes, against 1,964 for Evan O. Jones (Ind.).

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Crawford and Richland counties.

GEORGE KROUSKOPF (Dem.), of Richland Center, was born at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, May 12, 1832; received a collegiate education; is by profession a banker; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Sextonville; was elected to the senate in 1869, and again in 1873. He received 2,274 votes, against 1,691 for F. J. Miller (Rep.).

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood counties.

R
 THOMAS B. SCOTT (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He was elected state senator in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, without opposition.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire and Pepin counties.

HIRAM PEASE GRAHAM (Dem.), of Eau Claire, was born at Windom, Green county, N. Y., March 29, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and lumberman; resided in Canada from 1844 to 1852; from 1852 to 1856 in Allegany county, N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Eau Claire; has held various local town and county offices, and was lumber inspector for five years, and was elected the first mayor of the city of Eau Claire. He received 2,808 votes, against 2,618 for Samuel W. Hunt (Rep.).

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—La Crosse county.

R
 SYLVESTER L. NEVINS (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in New York city, April 5, 1819; received a collegiate education, graduating at Middlebury, Vt., in 1838; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at La Crosse; served as alderman in 1871-72-73, and was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of La Crosse in 1874. He received 1,926 votes, against 1,852 for D. A. McDonald (Ref.).

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Buffalo, Clark, Jackson and Trempealeau counties.

R
 ROBERT C. FIELD (Rep.), of Sumner. P. O. address, Osseo, Trempealeau county, was born at Cairo, Green county, N. Y., May 6, 1804; received a

common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Buena Vista, Richland county; removed to Sumner, Trempealeau county, in 1859; was a member of the assembly from Greene county, N. Y., in 1843, and from Richland county, Wis., in 1856. He received 2,354 votes, against 2,097 for Richard Dewhurst (Lib. Rep.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Ozaukee and Washington counties.

J. GILEAD WILMOT (Dem.), of West Bend, Washington county, was born in Diana, Lewis county, N. Y., April 21, 1834; was educated at Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, N. Y.; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1854, and in the fall of the same year came to Wisconsin and settled at Port Washington, Ozaukee county; was mustered into the United States service, December, 1862, as captain of Co. C, 34th Regt. Wisconsin Infantry, and was afterwards, in 1865, commissioned Capt. of Co. "B" 1st Regt. enrolled militia of the military district of Vicksburg, Miss. He received 3,575 votes against 2,124 for B. S. Weil (Regular Democrat.)

Recapitulation.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Republican members..... | 17 |
| Opposition members | 16 |
| Total | <u>33</u> |

ASSEMBLY.

[The Assembly consists of 100 Members chosen Annually by Districts.]

Speaker—FRED. W. HORN OF OZAUKEE.

ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES—GEO. M. MARSHALL (Rep.), of Big Springs, Adams county, was born in Canada East, May 13, 1834; received a common school education; is a merchant and blacksmith; removed with his parents to Vermont in 1842; entered as an apprentice in a foundry and machine shop at Burlington in 1850, and commenced business as a carriage maker at Shelbourne Falls in 1856; came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Big Springs, Adams county; has served two years as chairman of his town. He received 1,167 votes, against 859 for J. H. Hubbard (Ref.)

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK COUNTIES—SAM. S. FIFIELD (Rep.), of Ashland, was born at Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1839; received a common school and printing-office education; is an editor and publisher; he came to Wisconsin 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1860; and to Osceola Mills, Wis., in 1861, where he established the Polk County Press; removed to Lake Superior in 1872, and in company with his brother established the Ashland County Press, of which he is now the editor and proprietor; was supervisor of the town of Osceola in 1865-'66, and elected chairman of the first board of supervisors of Ashland, June, 1872; was sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in

1871 and 1872; was a member of the assembly in 1874, and was re-elected, receiving 1,453 votes, against 536 for Wm. Amery (Dem.)

BROWN COUNTY—First District—(City of Green Bay, and towns of Bellevue, Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott.) **THOMAS R. HUDD** (Democratic Reform), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1834; at the age of six removed with his widowed mother to Chicago, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Wiscorsin and settled at Appleton, thence he removed to Green Bay in 1868, his present place of residence; he was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence University; is an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Outagamie county 1857-8; state senator from 22d district, 1862-4, member of assembly from Outagamie county in 1868 and city attorney of Green Bay, 1873-4. He received 1,160 votes against 1,075 for H. K. Coweles (Rep.)

Second District—(The borough of Fort Howard and the towns of Ashwabanon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Depere and Wrightstown.) **WILLIAM J. FISK** (Rep.), of Fort Howard, Brown county, was born in Brunswick, Ohio, June 25, 1833; received a common school education; is a contractor; came to Wiscorsin in 1837, and settled at Green Bay; removed from Green Bay to Fort Howard in 1853; has held different local offices. He received 1,096 votes, against 619 for Wm. Rice (Dem.).

Third District—(Village of De Pere, and towns of De Pere, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark and Rockland, in the county of Brown, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin and Montpelier, in the county of Kewaunee.) **PATRICK HOBBS** (Dem.), of Morrison, Brown county, was born in Gurteen, Tipperary county, Ireland, 17th March, 1832; received a high school education; is a farmer; removed to the state of New York in 1847, came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Holland, Brown county; has been town clerk, town and county supervisor, deputy United States marshal for 1870, and member of the assembly in 1874. He received 1,009 votes, against 404 for Martin Vandeberg (Rep.).

BUFFALO COUNTY—EDWARD LEES (Dem.), of Fountain City, was born in the town of Huddington, Scotland, March 3, 1819; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Waukesha, thence removed to Buffalo county in 1855; is by occupation a farmer; was a member of assembly from Waukesha county in 1853 and 1854; has held various offices in Buffalo county. He received 779 votes against 517 for G. Waelty (Rep.)

CALUMET COUNTY—JOHN HARSH (Rep.), of Stockbridge, Calumet county, was born in Warren City, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 24, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and resided at Milford, Jefferson county, two years, then removed to Stockbridge; has held the offices of chairman and supervisor in Calumet county. He received 1,265 votes against 1,172 for W. J. Parkinson (Dem.)

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—THOMAS LEE HALBERT (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls

was born in the town of Butternutts, Otsego county, N. Y., July 30, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a banker; came to Wisconsin and settled at Chippewa Falls in 1857. He received 1,344 votes against 619 for Arthur Gough (Dem.), and 299 for W. Hopkins (Ind.)

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES—RICHARD DEWHURST (Lib. Ref.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Manchester, England, May 12, 1826; received a common school education; occupation that of lumberman; came to Wisconsin and settled at Potosi in 1851, and removed to Neillsville in 1856; has held the offices of county judge, register of deeds, county school Superintendent, county clerk, and was a member of the legislature in 1859 and 1865. He received 1,210 votes against 1,179 for James Hewett (Rep.)

COLUMBIA COUNTY—*First District*—(City of Portage and towns of Fort Winnebago, Marcellon, Newport, Lewiston, Randolph and Scott.)—MARCUS BARDEN (Rep.), of Pardeeville, was born in the town of German, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1822; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Scott, Columbia county; has been county supervisor and chairman of town board, for sixteen years in succession; was a member of the assembly in 1860. He received 851 votes against 833 for Amplius Chamberlain (Reformer.)

Second District—(Towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie Hampden, Otsego, Springvale and the west ward of the village of Randolph.)—JOHN R. ROWLANDS (Rep.), of Cambria, was born in Wales, Feb. 19, 1827; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Springvale, Columbia county; has served for nineteen years as town officer and a member of the county board. He received 1,043 votes against 547 for H. C. Fields (Reformer.)

Third District.—(Towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point and Wyocena.) JOHN B. DWINNELL (Rep.), of Lodi, was born in Millbury, Worcester county, Mass., October 25, 1827; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Lodi; has been chairman of the town board two years, and has held other local offices. He received 798 votes against 631 for Porter H. Kingsley (Reformer.)

CRAWFORD COUNTY—ZENAS BEACH (Rep.), of Eastman, was born in Wayne county, Ill., May 11, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Prairie du Chien and in 1853, removed to the place where he now resides; has held various local offices; was in the military service in 1846, and engaged in the battles of Pueblo, New Mexico, and others with Mexicans and Comanches; was 1st Lieutenant in Co. F, 8th Regt. Wis. Vols., in the late war, and was at the siege of Island No. 10, Corinth, and in numerous other engagements. He received, 1,158 votes against 1,098 for Wm. Wilt (Dem.)

DANE COUNTY—*First District*.—(Towns of Albion Bristol, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medina, Pleasant Springs, sun Prairie and

York.) ISAAC ADAMS (Rep.), of Door Creek, was born in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1825; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in the town of Cottage Grove, his present place of residence; was justice of the peace in 1860 and 1861, and enrolling officer in his town during the late war; was a member of the assembly in 1867. He received 1,423 votes, against 985 for W. H. Slatter (Dem.)

Second District.—(Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) SILAS U. PINNEY (Dem.), of Madison, was born in Rockdale, Crawford county, Penn., March 3, 1833; received a common school education; is a lawyer, admitted to practice in 1854; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in Windsor, Dane county, where he resided until he removed to Madison in 1853, where he has since resided; was city attorney in 1853 and unsuccessful candidate for district attorney of Dane county same year; was a member of the common council in 1865 and Democratic candidate for attorney general in 1869; was elected mayor of the city April, 1874. He received 1,389 votes, against 1,234 for Wm. Vroman (Rep.)

Third District.—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna and Westport.) DAVID FORD (Dem.), of Waunakee, was born in the town of Dunfermlin, Scotland, March 2, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to this country with his parents in 1832, and settled at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; moved to Wisconsin in May, 1851, and settled in the town of Springfield, Dane county, his present place of residence; has served in various town offices, four years as chairman of the board, twice elected unanimously; was a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 1,406 votes against 178 for A. J. Damp (Ind.)

Fourth District.—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale and Verona.) MICHAEL JOHNSON (Reform), of Springdale—P. O. address, Mt. Vernon—was born at Bergen Stiff, Norway, January 4, 1832; received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1853, and first settled in the town of Windsor; subsequently removed to Vienna, and to Springdale in 1856, where he now resides; has held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years; town treasurer for seven years, and was elected chairman in 1872 and re-elected in 1873 and 1874. He was a member of the assembly in 1874, and re-elected, receiving 1,191 votes against 987 for Phineas Baldwin (Rep.)

DODGE COUNTY—*First District.*—(The village of Fox Lake, the east ward of the village of Randolph and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford.) OWEN R. JONES (Rep.), of Beaver Dam, was born in the town of Llanddeiniolen, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, July 26, 1847; was educated at Wayland University, Beaver Dam; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 with his parents and settled in the town

of Calamus, where he has since resided; when twenty-one years of age was elected justice of the peace for three years; was an employee of the Wisconsin legislature in 1871; was elected town supervisor in 1873 and 1874. He received 723 votes, against 666 for Thos. J. Jones (Ref.).

Second District.—(The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Beaver Dam and Lowell.) **DAVID M. COLEMAN** (Rep.), of Lowell, was born in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1815; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Lowell, Dodge county, his present place of residence. He received 688 votes, against 649 for Conrad Keller (Dem.).

Third District.—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) **JOHN LLOYD** (Rep.), of Clyman, was born in Llanbad, Wales, Dec. 14, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated to this country in 1841 and settled at Utica, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Burnett, Dodge county, and in 1865 removed to Clyman; was a member of Co. B., 29th Wis. Inf.; was wounded at the battle of Port Gibson; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and was at the capture of Jackson, Miss.; was in the Red River expedition and the capture of Mobile, and was discharged with his regiment June, 1865. He received 658 votes, against 501 for Owen McCollon (Dem.).

Fourth District.—(Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa and Williamstown.) **MAX BACHHUBER** (People's Ref.), of Farmersville; was born near Ratisbona, Bavaria, December 13, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; emigrated from Bavaria in 1846 and settled at Addison, Washington county; removed to Milwaukee in 1850 and from there to Leroy, Dodge county, in 1853; has held nearly all the local offices of his town for a number of years; was a member of assembly in 1860 and 1864, and has been postmaster at Farmersville for 9 years. He received 735 votes, against 283 for E. L. Blanchard (Rep.).

Fifth District.—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) **WM. M. MORSE** (Dem.), of Rubicon, was born in the village of Alderly, Gloucester town, England, December 18, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a surveyor; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Leroy, Dodge county, thence moved to the town of Ashippun in 1854, and Rubicon in 1868; has been clerk, chairman and superintendent of his town for a number of years; was county surveyor from 1851 to 1859, and from 1862 to 1870, and was again elected to that office last fall; was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1869 and in 1873, and a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1866. He received 667 votes against 631 for Elva Simpson (Ind.).

Sixth District.—(Towns of Ashippun, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields.) **HARMAN GRUBE** (Ref.), P. O. address, Watertown, was born in the Free city of Hamburg, Germany, August 6, 1807; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in September, 1843, and

settled at Watertown, and removed to Emmett the next spring; has been assessor 5 years, supervisor 8 years, and poor master of Dodge county one year. He received 454 votes against 429 for Thos. O'Meara (regular Reform nominee.)

DOOR COUNTY—(With towns of Ahnapee, Casco, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Pierce and Red River, in Kewaunee county)—CHARLES SCOFIELD (Rep.), of Red River, Kewaunee county, was born in Champlain, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; removed to Michigan in 1840, where he lived till he came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Pensaukee, Oconto county; removed to Kewaunee county in 1865, where he now resides; has been postmaster, notary public and clerk of the town of Pensaukee a number of years; was a member of the county board of Oconto county several terms, between 1858 and 1865. He received 1,342 votes, against 1,145 for A. J. Looz (Dem.)

DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES.—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*; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 with his parents, and settled in Buffalo, Marquette county; removed to Portage in 1860; entered the office of *The Wisconsin State Register* in 1861, to learn the printer's trade; removed to Prescott in 1868 and became one of the proprietors of the *Prescott Journal*; was appointed Asst. U. S. Assessor of Int. Rev. in 1869, and resigned the office in about six months; was elected alderman in 1871 without opposition; removed to Menomonie the same year, where he now resides. During the late rebellion he enlisted as a private, August, 1862, in Co. C., 23d Wis. Vol.; participated in the first campaign against Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman, and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post; was detailed into the U. S. Signal Corps in 1863, and entered the Camp of Instruction at Memphis; passed a satisfactory examination and was promoted to sergeant; was appointed quarter-master sergeant of Signal Corps U. S. A., Dept. of the Gulf in 1864; participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, on Mobile bay, and other minor engagements. He received 1,581 votes, against 1,066 for Theodore Louis (Ref.)

Eau Claire County—JONATHAN GARDNER CALLAHAN (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in the town of Andover, Mass., September 2, 1823; received an academic education; is by occupation a merchant; resided at Niagara Falls, N. Y., from 1843 to 1853, at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., from 1853 to 1857, when he removed to Wisconsin, and settled at Eau Claire. He received 1,872 votes against 1,475 for Levi M. Vilas (Democratic Reform.)

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—*First District*.—(City of Ripon and towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun.) WILLIAM PLOCKER (Rep.), of Fairwater, was born in the city of London, Eng., May 28, 1811; was educated in a private school at Amsterdam, Holland; present occupation is that of far-

mer; landed in Boston, July 2, 1827; moved to Orleans county, N. Y., in 1829, and engaged in farming, teaching and clerking; was deputy collector of canal tolls at Brockport on the Erie canal, in 1839 and 1840; cashier and bookkeeper of Western Transportation Company in Buffalo and Albany in 1841-1844; clerk and master of the steamer Wiskonsan on the upper lakes in 1845-47; came to Wisconsin in November, 1847, and settled in Metomen, Fond du Lac county; he was town clerk in 1852, chairman ten years to 1864; chairman county board in 1857; county supervisor of poor from 1860 to 1870. He received 1,585 votes, against 956 for Jere Dobbs (Dem.)

Second District—(City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Laramie and Oakfield.) GEORGE HUNTER, (Rep.), of Fond du Lac was born in Clinton, Maine, January 1, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a paper manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Fond du Lac; has been a member of the city council three terms. He received 1,729 votes, against 1,382 for C. H. Benton (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) MICHAEL SERWE (Dem.) of Ashford was born in Taco Dann, Prussia, August 16, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Fond du Lac; has held the office of treasurer and chairman of the town of Ashford. He received 1,419 votes, against 759 for Geo. Keyes (Rep.)

GRANT COUNTY—*First District*—(Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville and Smelser)—JAMES JEFFERY (Rep.), of Georgetown, Grant county, was born in Cornwall, England, January 29, 1843; received a common school education; occupation, merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Benton, La Fayette county; removed thence to Grant county. He received 805 votes, against 763 for John Harmes (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Clifford, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima and Potosi.)—LA FAYETTE CASKEY (Rep.), of Potosi, Grant county, was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a carpenter; removed to Wisconsin and settled at Potosi in 1845. He received 719 votes, against 592 for J. B. Callis (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville and Woodman.) BENJAMIN M. COATES (Rep.), of Boscobel, Grant county, was born in New Harmony, Indiana, Sept. 8, 1819; received a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1837; was United States collector, from 1870 to 1873, and a member of the assembly in 1869. He received 838 votes against 645 for G. Wehrle (Dem.)

Fourth District—(Towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo and Wyalusing.) DELOS ABRAMS (Rep.), of Bloomington, Grant county, was born in Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., June 30, 1834; received a common school educa-

tion; is a dairyman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Little Grant, Grant county; has filled various local offices. He received 775 votes against 569 for James Kinyon (Dem.)

GREEN COUNTY.—**CHARLES RANKIN DENISTON** (Rep.), of Cadiz, Green county, was born in Clarno, Green county, Wisconsin, July 31, 1835; received a common school education, and attended Mt. Morris Academy and Lawrence University; is a farmer and lumberman; always resided in Green county, Wisconsin; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1874. He received 1,906 votes against 1,691 for Jacob Adams (Dem.)

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.—**WILLIAM H. DAKIN** (Rep.), of Dartford, Green Lake county, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 8, 1816; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; removed to the city of N. Y. in 1837, and came to Wisconsin, and settled in Green Lake county, in 1843 where he has since resided. He received 1,243 votes against 1,141 for O. W. Bow (Dem.)

IOWA COUNTY.—*First District*—(Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway and Wyoming.)—**OWEN KING** (Ref.), of Helena, was born in the town of New London, Prince Edwards Island, Sept. 17, 1845; received a common school education and pursued a partial collegiate course; is by occupation a lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Wyoming, Iowa county; was elected town clerk in 1871. He received 1,387 votes, against 1,002 for Halgrim Halgrimson (Rep.)

Second District—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Lirlden, Mifflin, Moscow and Waldwick.)—**KEARTON COATES** (Rep.), of Linden, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1820; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled at Platteville, Grant county; removed to Linden in 1844, where he now resides; was elected town clerk in 1851; assessor of Linden in 1857, 1858, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866; was elected register of deeds of Iowa county in 1866; chairman of the town and member of the county board in 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. He received 808 votes, against 617 for James Hird (Dem.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—*First District*—(The city of Watertown, [including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge county,] and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown.) **CHRISTIAN MAYER** (Ref.), of Watertown, was born in the town of Bretten, Baden, Germany, January 24, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a sash and door manufacturer; immigrated to America in 1852, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y.; removed to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Watertown; has been alderman of Watertown seven years, and mayor of the city one term. He received 969 votes against 781 for Aug. Volkmann (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) **AUSTIN KELLOGG** (Dem.), of Concord, was born in the town of New Hartford, Litchfield, Conn., October 1, 1814; received an academic education; is by occupation a

farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Concord; was member of assembly in 1850; was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in 1852 and again in 1868; has been a member of the county board several years; he was a member of the assembly in 1874, and re-elected, receiving 990 votes against 697 for John Spencer (Rep.)

Third District.—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koskonong, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner.) JAMES W. OSTRANDER (Rep.), of Jefferson, was born in the town of Clay, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 20, 1825; received a common school education; is engaged in manufacturing; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Jefferson, where he has since resided; was elected county surveyor in 1846, county treasurer in 1849, register of deeds in 1850, and was member of the assembly in 1873. He received 1,318 votes, against 1,117 for P. N. Waterbury (Ref.)

JUNEAU COUNTY.—JOB N. GRANT (Lib. Rep.), of Union Center, was born in England, Oct. 4, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated with his mother and settled in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1840; came to Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wis., in 1850, went to California in 1853, returned in 1856 and has since been a resident of Juneau county; has served as chairman, treasurer, assessor, justice of the peace, etc., in his town since 1860; was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer in 1872. He received 1,403 votes, against 1,215 for R. Moulton (Rep.)

KENOSHA COUNTY.—ROUSE SIMMONS (Rep.), of Kenosha, was born in the town of Marcey, Oneida county, N. Y., September 10, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Kenosha; was chairman of the board of supervisors of Kenosha county for five years. He received 1,327 votes, against 1,075 for D. C. Stewart (Dem.)

LA CROSSE COUNTY.—JOHN BRADLEY (Rep.), of Bangor, was born in Litchfield, Conn., April 29, 1819; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Trenton, Dodge county, and removed to Burns, La Crosse county, in 1855. He received 1,918 votes, against 1,855 for Wm. Van Waters (Reformer.)

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.—JOHN ANDERSON (Dem.), P. O. address, Apple River, Jo Davies county, Ill., was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 15, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; immigrated to this country in 1830 and settled in Booneville, Oneida county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in Monticello, La Fayette county, where he has since resided; was assessor in 1853-3 in New York and town treasurer in 1856-57 in Wisconsin, and chairman of town of Monticello six years. He received 1,926 votes against 1,897 for Geo. E. Weatherbee (Rep.)

MANITOWOC COUNTY.—*First District*—(Towns of Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Newton, Schleswig and Rockland.) FRED. SCHMITZ (Reformer), of Northeim, was born in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1820; was educated at the city school; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wis-

consin in 1848, and settled in the town of Newton, Manitowoc county; was elected chairman of the town in 1854, '55, '57, '60, '61, '70 '71, '72 and '73; town superintendent of schools in 1856, '57 and '58, town clerk in 1865, '66, '67 and '68, county supervisor in 1865 and '66, and justice of the peace in 1873. He received 922 votes against 495 for John Voss (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kosuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) BRYAN S. LORIGAN (Dem.), of Maple Grove, was born in Cahirconlish parish, county Limerick, Ireland, March 24, 1824; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States in 1850, and to Wisconsin in 1854, settling at Manitowoc; was elected a county supervisor for several terms, and has held various other local offices. He was a member of the assembly in 1874, and was re-elected, receiving 1,012 votes, against 656 for S. A. Newell (Rep.).

Third District.—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishieott, the village of Two Rivers and the city of Manitowoc.) REUBEN D. SMART (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in the parish of St. Patrick, Province of New Brunswick, December 24, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Manitowoc, where he has since resided; was elected sheriff of Manitowoc county in 1872. He received 1,222 votes, against 693 for Adolph Wittman (Dem.).

MARATHON COUNTY—BARTHOLOMEW RINGLE (Dem.), of Wausau, was born in Ingweiler, Landcomisariat, Zweibrucken, Rhein-Bairen, Germany, October 16, 1814; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; immigrated in 1846 and settled at Germantown, Washington county; after two years removed to Dodge county, and in 1859 went to Wausau, his present place of residence; was postmaster at Herman, Dodge county, for six years; has been justice of the peace, town clerk and county judge in Marathon county for 13 years; was clerk of the board of supervisors for six years; member of assembly in 1864 and 1872; has been president of the village, justice of the peace, etc., of Wausau. He was elected a member of the present legislature without opposition.

MARQUETTE COUNTY—ROBERT MITCHELL (Rep.), of Douglass Center, was born in Moravia, N. Y., June 22, 1826; graduated at Geneva (now Hobart) College, N. Y.; is a farmer and physician; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Portage City, and removed to Douglass, Marquette county, in 1869; has been chairman of the board in town of Douglass; was assistant surgeon of 10th Wis. Vol. for two years, and was at the battles of Perrysville and Stone River; was surgeon of the 27th Wis. Vol., and was at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark., and at the siege of Mobile. He received 776 votes, against 654 for Neil Dimond (Dem.)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—*First District.*—(First ward.) ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK, (Rep.), was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, N. Y., December 7, 1817; received such an education as the ordinary common schools afforded;

R is one of the proprietors of the "Phoenix Flouring Mills;" he came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various town offices in his native state, and was elected councillor of the 1st ward in 1871, and was a member of the assembly in 1873. He received 752 votes, against 578 for John W. Cary (Dem.)

Dis. R
Second District—(Second Ward.) PETER FAGG (Dem. Ref.), was born in Vilissingen, Province of Feeland, Kingdom of Holland, January 14, 1837; is a notary public and collector; immigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848; removed to Madison in 1854, and back to Milwaukee in 1858, thence to Fond du Lac county, in 1861, then to Milwaukee again in 1867; was elected justice of the peace in Alto, Fond du Lac county, and supervisor for the same place in 1862, and re-elected; was appointed guard in the States Prison under Hon. Henry Cordier in 1865; was appointed police officer in Milwaukee under chief Beck, in 1867 and deputy sheriff under the administrations of sheriff Parsons and McDonald, a position he resigned in October, 1873. He received 995 votes, against 451 for Thomas Armstrong (Ind. Rep.)

Third District—(Third Ward.) WILLIAM JOHN KERSHAW (Ind. Rep.), was born in the county of Down, Ireland, October 10, 1835, and educated himself at home; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at New Haven, Adams county. In 1855 was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds and Deputy Clerk of the court of Adams county; in November 1866, appointed clerk of the board of supervisors; in 1857 elected justice of the peace; in 1858-'59 was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors; in 1860 elected district attorney; in 1861 entered the military service as a private in the 18th Wisconsin; commissioned second sergeant of company E; promoted to sergeant major, to second lieutenant, and subsequently to captain of company K, and was engaged with the regiment at the battle of Shiloh; was promoted by Governor Lewis to major of the thirty-seventh Wisconsin, afterwards promoted to lieutenant colonel, and was in the various engagements around Richmond and Petersburg; was three times wounded, twice severely; was elected to the assembly from Adams county in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in the same year was elected district attorney of Adams county, and state senator from the Ninth district. He received 856 votes against 285 for James Hoye (Dem.)

R
Fourth District—(Fourth Ward.) STEPHEN A. HARRISON (Rep), was born in England on the 18th day of September, 1829; he received a common school education and is by occupation a contractor; he came to Wisconsin and settled at Milwaukee in 1856; was elected member of the common council of Milwaukee in 1869 and was elected to the legislature of 1870 in the same year. He received 831 votes against 279 for A. W. Phelps (Ref.), and 638 for J. Wechselberg (Ind.)

D
Fifth District.—(Fifth and Twelfth wards.) CHARLES HENRY LARKIN (Dem.), P. O. address, No. 211 Hanover street, Milwaukee, was born at Stonington, Conn., May 12, 1810; was educated in public and private schools,

and pursued an academic course; has retired from business; he removed from Connecticut with his parents, to Alden, Erie county, New York, in 1815, and worked on a farm until 16 years of age; from that time until coming west, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, reading law a portion of the time; he came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled at Milwaukee; was elected sergeant-at-arms of the territorial legislative assembly in 1845; chosen a member of the second constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution, in 1847; was appointed county treasurer; appointed pension agent by President Buchanan, and served four years; was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1860, and served two years; served four years as school commissioner, and has been one of the commissioners of public debt of Milwaukee for five years; was elected state senator in 1865, and re-elected in 1867; was elected to the assembly of 1872, and was re-elected in 1873; received a colonel's commission on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, but did not serve, though he took a decided stand in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He received 829 votes against 776 for David Vance (Rep.)

Sixth District.—(Sixth ward.) DANIEL HAMILTON RICHARDS (Dem.), was born at Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., February 12, 1808; received an academic education; is by profession a printer; he came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled at Milwaukee; represented the 6th district in the assembly in 1868, 1870, 1871 and 1874. He was re-elected, receiving 656 votes against 492 for W. K. Wilson (Ind.)

Seventh District.—(7th ward.)—LEMUEL ELLSWORTH (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1836; is by occupation a vessel owner; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Milwaukee. He received 750 votes, against 478 for Jas. G. Jenkins (Dem.)

Eighth District.—(8th and 11th wards.)—BERNARD SCHLICHTING (Rep.), was born at Oldenberg, Germany, Jan. 2, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation an accountant; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in Sheboygan county, removed to Milwaukee in 1856 and thence to Hancock, on Lake Superior, in 1859; enlisted there in 1861 in the 9th Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf.; was afterwards commissioned 1st Lieut. and Capt. in the 4th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf., and served with it until it was mustered out; participated in all the general engagements of Gen. Thomas' army. He received 781 votes, against 565 for John P. Ryan (Dem.)

Ninth District.—(9th and 10th wards.) FREDERICK TOBIAS ZETTELER (Dem.), was born in Rotterdam, Holland, February 11, 1812; received a private and mercantile education; is by occupation a real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Milwaukee; removed to Madison in 1854, and returned to Milwaukee in 1859; has been seven times elected justice of the peace, been assistant U. S. marshal, was a member of the assembly in 1864, elected delegate to the convention for the revision of the city charter in 1867 and has been a notary public since 1855. He received 922 votes, against 675 for Andrew Keye (Rep.).

Tenth District.—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa.) FRED-
ERICK MUSCOWITT (Lib. Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Erfort, Prus-
sia, February 7, 1822; was educated at the Gymnasium; is by occupation a
gardener and farmer; immigrated to this country and settled at Lodi, New
Jersey, in 1837; removed to Milwaukee in 1842, where he has since resided;
was town clerk in 1850-53; was a member of the assembly in 1855-57-59; was
Indian agent in 1855-58, county supervisor, 1862-63, and superintendent of
poor 1864-65. He received 621 votes, against 415 for Amos Thomas (Rep.), and
154 for W. Lindwurm (Ind.).

Eleventh District.—(Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.)
THOMAS O'NEILL (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June
21, 1821; received a common school education, and is by occupation a gauger
and distiller; immigrated and settled in Waterloo, N. Y.; removed to Green-
field, Wisconsin, in 1847; has held the office of town clerk of Greenfield two
years. He received 625 votes, against 541 for V. Kneel (Ref.), and 587 for
Isaac Clifford (Ind. Dem.)

MONROE COUNTY—*First District.*—(Towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette,
Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Sparta and Wells.)—ELI WASTE
(Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., July 27, 1827;
received a common school education, and is by occupation a farmer; removed
with his parents to Ohio in 1832; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at
Lyndon, Sheboygan county, where he resided until 1860, when he removed to
Angelo, Monroe county; was several years chairman of the town board, and
was elected county treasurer in 1866, and held that office for three successive
terms. He was elected to the assembly in 1873 without opposition, and re-
elected, receiving 760 votes, against 754 for C. Blakeslee (Ref.)

Second District.—(Towns of Adrian, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, Lincoln,
Oakdale, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton and Wellington.) WILLIAM
W. JACKSON (Rep.), of Tomah, was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y.,
Oct. 3, 1813; received a common school education, and is engaged in farming;
removed from New York to Michigan in 1830, and thence to Wisconsin in
1854, and settled at Adrian, Monroe county; was appointed county judge by
Governor Randall in 1858 and elected to the same office the next year; was a
member of the assembly in 1863. He received 902 votes against 786 for L. B.
Upham (Ref.)

OCONTO COUNTY—JOHN LEIGH (Rep.), of Oconto, was born in Ireland,
December 20, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a
lumberman; immigrated to Maine in 1838; removed to Wisconsin in 1850 and
settled in Oconto county. He received 888 votes against 706 for A. Reinhart
(Dem.), and 118 for H. B. Palmer (Ind. Dem.)

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY [in part]—(City of Appleton and towns of Buchanan,
Center, Dale, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna.) GEORGE
NELSON RICHMOND (Lib. Dem.), of Appleton, was born at Hillsdale, Co-
lumbia county, N. Y., April 18, 1831; received an academic education; is by

occupation a paper manufacturer; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, settling at Milwaukee, but removed to Portage in 1851, and to Appleton in 1865; was six years an alderman in the city of Portage; was two years mayor of Portage, and three years mayor of Appleton; entered the military service during the rebellion and served as captain and major in the 2d Wisconsin cavalry; participated in the capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, and several minor battles. He was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1873, and re-elected, receiving 1,735 votes against 741 for John Goodland (Ind.)

OZAUKEE COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington and Saukville.) **GUSTAV GOTZE** (Rep.), of Ozauxee; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, May 1, 1823; received an academic education; is by profession a justice of the peace; immigrated to New York in 1856; removed to Milwaukee in 1857, to Mequon the same year, and to Port Washington in 1860; has been county judge, clerk of the county board, register of deeds, and almost all the time justice of the peace. He received 832 votes against 380 for John Cotter (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton and Mequon.) **FREDERICK W. HORN** (Ind. Rep.), of Cedarburg, was born in the village of Leinum, near Berlin, Prussia, Aug. 21, 1815; received an academic education at Gray Friars, Berlin; is by profession a lawyer. 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 1841 settled at Mequon; in 1847 removed 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 at Mequon during his residence there; register of deeds in 1846 and 1847; elected as an independent candidate to the first state senate, in 1848, and re-elected for 1849-50; was elected to the assembly in 1851, 1854, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1867, 1868 and 1872, and was elected speaker of that body in 1851, and again in 1854; was state commissioner of immigration, residing at New York, in 1854-55; county superintendent of schools in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and 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 at New York in 1868. He received 444 votes against 334 for Wm. F. Iahan (Ref.), and 276 for R. Schmidt (Ind. Ref.), and was chosen speaker of the house the present session.

PIERCE COUNTY.—**THOMAS LOGAN NELSON** (Rep.), of Prescott, was born in Fulton county, Penn., Sept. 1, 1832; received a common school education, and is by occupation a mason; removed with his parents to Monroe, Mich., in 1834, where he resided until 1854, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Pierce county; was chairman of his town in 1871 and 1872 and was elected sheriff of the county in 1872; entered the military service during the late war in Co. A., 20th Wis. Vols. and was with the regiment until it was mustered out in 1866; was with Banks' expedition to Texas in 1863, partici-

pated in the engagements at Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile, and was with Gen. Steele at Brownville, Texas. He received 1,178 votes, against 951 for C. L. Taylor (Dem.)

PORTAGE COUNTY.—**GEORGE H. GUERNSEY** (Rep.), of Almond, was born at Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1830; was educated at public school, and is by occupation a farmer; removed to East Greenwich, R. I., in 1851, to Westchester, N. Y., in 1854 and to Berlin, Wis., in 1855; has held the office of clerk of the board in the town of Almond since 1857. He received 1,260 votes, against 1,168 for B. F. Feich (Ref.)

RACINE COUNTY.—*First District.*—(City of Racine.) **CHARLES F. BLISS** (Dem.), of Racine, was born in Niederweiler, Baden, Germany, Dec. 27, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer; he came to the U. S. in 1834, and to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Racine; has served on the board of supervisors, and as alderman two years. He was a member of the assembly in 1874 and was re-elected, receiving 1,116 votes against 1,021 for H. T. Taylor (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville.) **ELIAS N. WHITE** (Reformer), of Burlington, was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 26, 1826; received a common school education; is by profession a farmer and produce dealer; removed from New York state to Waukegan, Illinois in 1852, and thence to Lyons, Walworth county, Wis., in 1860; was postmaster four years; removed from Lyons to Burlington, Wis., in 1868; was elected chairman of the board of supervisors for two years; was defeated for member of assembly in 1871 by 214 votes; was elected member in 1873, and re-elected in 1874, receiving 1,430 votes against 1,199 for H. D. Morse (Rep.)

RICHLAND COUNTY.—*First District.*—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithica, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow.) **NORMAN L. JAMES** (Rep.), of Richland Center, was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, N. H., November 29, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Richland Center; entered the military service in 1861, in Co. F, 16th Wis. Vols., and participated in the battle at Pittsburg Landing; was discharged in 1862; has been a member of the town and village board and village treasurer; was a member of the assembly in 1873. He received 776 votes against 659 for V. G. Harter (Dem.)

Second District.—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) **BENJAMIN F. WASHBURN** (Rep.), of Excelsior, was born in the town of Ela, Lake county, Ill., October 15, 1842; received a common school education, and is engaged in general merchandising; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Martinsville, Grant county, and removed to Excelsior in 1870; enlisted in the 17th Wis. regt. in 1864; joined Sherman's army at Savannah and marched through to Washington; was appointed post

master at Excelsior in 1871. He received 696 votes against 490 for J. S. Ellsworth (Ref.), and 30 votes for J. McCaskey (Ind. Rep.)

ROCK COUNTY.—First District.—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) **MARVIN OSBORNE** (Rep.), of Magnolia, was born at Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 22, 1817; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, settling near Fox Lake, and at Magnolia in 1860; Has held various local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1873, and re-elected in the same manner, receiving 782 votes.

Second District.—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) **ZEBULON P. BURDICK** (Rep.), of the town of Janesville, was born in Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., June 10, 1806; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; was justice of the peace, chairman of county board, county superintendent of schools of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and was for several years Colonel of the 86th regiment of infantry; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Rock county; has been chairman of the town of Janesville 14 years, and chairman of the county board from 1853 to 1857, inclusive; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1856, and elected in 1857; was a member of the state senate in 1859 and '60, and of the assembly in 1872. He received 807 votes, against 349 for D. F. Sayre (Ind. Rep.).

Third District.—(Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie and Rock.) **ANDREW BARLASS** (Rep.), of Harmony—P. O. address, Emerald Grove—was born in the parish of Kinross, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled where he now resides; has held numerous local offices. He was a member of the assembly in 1874, and was re-elected without opposition, receiving 705 votes.

Fourth District.—(City of Beloit and towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle.) **GEORGE H. CROSBY** (Rep.), of Beloit, was born in Colebrook, Coös county, N. H., Dec. 9, 1836; received a common school education and graduated at Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Mercantile College in 1860; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled at Turtle, where he now resides; Was elected treasurer of the town in 1869; member of the board in 1870-71; assessor in 1871-72-73-74. He received 758 votes against 292 for W. S. Yost (Ref.)

Fifth District.—(City of Janesville.)—**HIRAM MERRILL** (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a gas manufacturer and engineer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1839, and settled at Milwaukee; removed to Janesville in 1866, where he has since resided; was elected mayor of the city in 1874. He received 799 votes, against 694 for John Winans.

ST. CROIX COUNTY—PHILO QUINCY BOYDEN (Liberal), of Hudson, was born in Washington county, Ind., Jan. 4, 1829; received a common school ed-

ucation; is by occupation a druggist; removed to Madison county, Ind., in 1851, and to Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1859; was mayor of the city of Hudson in 1873. He received 1,407 votes against 1,230 for H. S. Clapp (Rep.)

SAUK COUNTY—First District—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac, Sumter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield.) **THOMAS BAKER** (Rep.), of Prairie du Sac was born in Weymouth England, November 10, 1832; received a common school education; is engaged in mercantile and insurance business; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Prairie du Sac two years later. He received 749 votes against 700 for C. C. Kuntz (Lib. Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironston, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland.) **DAVID E. WELCH** (Rep.), of Baraboo, was born at Milton, Wayne county Ohio, December 4, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; in 1856 went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; there he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service; he enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio cavalry, but upon the organization of his company, was elected 1st lieutenant; subsequently was promoted through all the grades to lieutenant colonel; was with the regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and after re-enlistment, in the army of the Potomac under Sheridan; after the muster-out of his regiment, he was retained by special order of the war department, in the Cavalry Bureau, until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Venango county, Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled as a farmer, in the town of Delton, Sauk county, where he has held the office of supervisor since 1869, having been chairman of the board for three years. He was elected to the assembly in 1873 without opposition and re-elected in 1874, receiving 1,326 votes against 743 for Moses Young (Ref.)

SHAWANO COUNTY AND PARTS OF OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA—(Towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa and Royalton, in the county of Waupaca; and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of Outagamie, and village of New London in both counties.) **HERMAN NABER** (Ref.), of Shawano, was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, November 12, 1825; received a common and agricultural school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1848, settled at Mayville, Dodge county, and removed to Shawano in 1853; has been chairman of the town board of Williamstown, Dodge county; candidate for county treasurer of Shawano, and member of the assembly in 1864. He received 2,014 votes against 1,327 for F. M. Guernsey (Rep.)

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—First District—(City of Sheboygan and towns of

Herman, Moselle, Sheboygan and Wilson.) JOSEPH WEDIG (Ref.), of Sheboygan, was born in the city of Hildesheim, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 26, 1826; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Sheboygan; has held the office of justice of the peace since 1853; was police justice of the city in 1854 and 1855; alderman and overseer of the poor in 1857 and 1858; city attorney from 1863 to 1873, and member of assembly in 1865, 1867 and 1868; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and to the supreme court of Wisconsin in 1868, and has been court commissioner since 1869. He received 1,154 votes against 710 for John Bredemeyer (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine and Russell.) PATRICK GERAGHTY (Ref.), of Elkhart Lake, was born in Westport, Mayo county, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1843; received a common and high school education; is by occupation a farmer and school teacher; came with his parents to Canada, thence to Vermont and in 1849 to Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; removed from there to the town of Rhine in 1851, where he has since resided; was elected justice of the peace in 1866 and 1874, also school district clerk for three terms. He received 850 votes, against 781 for N. C. Harmon (Rep.)

Third District.—(Towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls, Sherman and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) NATHANIEL C. FARNSWORTH (Rep.), of Sheboygan Falls, was born in Jonesborough, Maine, Jan. 20, 1820; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; went to California in 1849, returned to Maine in 1853, came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Sheboygan Falls; was a member of the legislature of Maine in 1848; was a candidate for the senate in this state in 1863; has served several terms on the county board and was Asst. U. S. Assessor in 1863. He received 911 votes, against 770 for Henry Tidman (Dem.)

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK (Rep.), of Arcadia, was born at Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1832; attended the public schools and received a partial academic education at Lowville academy; is by occupation a farmer; went to California in 1853, came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Trempealeau county in 1856; has held various town offices; was elected treasurer of the county in 1860, and was twice re-elected; was a member of the assembly in 1872 and 1874. He received 839 votes, against 694 for Langdon Porter (Dem.)

VERNON COUNTY—*First District*. (Towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland.) OLE ANDERSON (Rep.), of Esofea, was born in Sweden, July 23, 1836. He received a public school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Deerfield, Dane county; removed to Vernon county in 1854; has held a number of town offices, having been chairman of the town board seven years and member of the county board, three years, and was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1873. He received 807 votes, against 476 for H. Allen (Ind.)

Second District.—(Towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown.) JAMES E. NEWELL (Rep.), of Viroqua, was born in Richland, Belmont county, Ohio, March 6, 1808; he received a common school and partial collegiate education; is a lawyer and collector; came to Wisconsin and settled at Viroqua in 1854; has held several town offices, and was elected county judge in 1857, and again in 1873, which last election is now contested; was elected district attorney in 1866, and served two years; was commissioned February 8, 1865, 1st lieutenant of Co. B, 50th reg. Wisconsin Infantry, and served one year; has held office, civil or military, continuously, since 1856, in Vernon county. He received 743 votes against 500 for W. W. Joseph (Ind.)

WALWORTH COUNTY.—*First District.*—(Towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth.) ELIJAH MATTISON SHARP (Rep.), of Delavan, was born in the town of Reading, Schuylcr county, N. Y., October 21, 1832; received a common school education; is by profession a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Delavan; has held various town offices, having been elected a member of the county board of supervisors in 1874 without opposition; was elected to the assembly in 1871, and again in 1874, receiving 783 votes against 501 for U. S. Hollister (Ref.)

Second District.—(Towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, Lynn, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) CHARLES DUNLAP (Rep.), of Elkhorn, was born in the town of Pultney, Steuben county, N. Y., March 10, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1839, and settled in the town of Geneva, where he has since resided; was supervisor of his town ten years, a member of the building committee of the Walworth county poor-house, and is now a member of the building committee of the Walworth county court-house. He received 844 votes, against 676 for O. C. Chase (Ref.).

Third District.—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater.) NATHANIEL M. BUNKER (Rep.), of Troy Center, was born in the town of Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Troy, where he now resides; was elected justice in 1857, chairman in 1863 and 1864, and treasurer in 1869. He received 872 votes, against 479 for H. O. Montague (Dem.).

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—*First District.*—(Towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield and village of Schleisingerville.)—ANDREW MARTIN (Dem.), of Reissville, was born in Prussia, June 1, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853; has been justice of the peace. He received 819 votes, against 625 for Philip Laun (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend.)—PHILIP SCHNEIDER (Dem.), of Barton, was born in Gillenfeld, Germany, Nov. 30, 1826; received a common school

education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in the town of Farmington, where he has since resided; was assessor in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863; town clerk in 1864 and 1868; county commissioner in 1864 and 1865; elected member of assembly without opposition in 1866; chairman of county board of supervisors in 1874; chairman of town board of supervisors since 1869. He was elected without opposition, receiving 1,730 votes.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.—*First District*—(Towns of Eagle, New Berlin, Genesee, Muskego, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) **SILAS BARBER** (Dem.), of Waukesha, was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, June 30, 1825; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled in Waukesha county where he has since resided; has held different town offices and was a member of the assembly in 1867. He received 1,263 votes against 1,261 for H. F. Dousman (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) **MANVILLE S. HODGSON** (Rep.), of Waukesha, was born in the town of Pewaukee, Waukesha county, Wis., May 3, 1843; received a common school education and attended Carroll college two years; is by occupation a farmer and surveyor; has been assessor in his town for the last three years and was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer in 1872; enlisted as a private in 17th Michigan Infantry in 1863 and was honorably discharged in Jan. 1864; served with Gen. Grant through the siege of Vicksburg and with Gen. Burnside through the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. He received 1,229 votes against 1,115 for Henry Phillips (Dem.)

WAUPACA COUNTY.—[In part.] (Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca and Weyauwega.) **GEORGE H. CALKINS** (Rep.), of Waupaca, was born in Castle, Wyoming county, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1830; graduated at Buffalo University of Medicine in 1855-6; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Waupaca; has been president of the Waupaca medical society for a number of years; entered the military service in January, 1864, as surgeon in charge of branch Harvey U. S. A. general hospital, Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., and was discharged June 20, 1865, at the close of the war. He received 1,030 votes, against 983 for Henry C. Mumfrees (Lib.)

WAUSHARA COUNTY.—**JOHN H. THOMAS** (Rep.), of Berlin city, was born in Lampeter, Wales, Nov. 12, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; arrived in Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Pewaukee, Waukesha county, thence removed to Aurora, Waushara county, in 1850, where he still resides; was town clerk in 1856-7-8-9, 1867-8-9, in 1873-4, supervisor in 1860, assessor in 1867; was master of Aurora Grange P. of H. 1873, and Prest. of Waushara County Council P. of H. in 1874; enlisted in Co. F., 1st Wis. H. Art., Sept. 5, 1864, and was discharged July 8, 1865. He was elected without opposition, receiving 2,110 votes, with only 12 scattering.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—First District—(1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh, and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland.)—**ASA ROGERS** (Dem.) of Oshkosh, was born in the town of Wayne, Steuben county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a carpenter and joiner; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Waukau, Winnebago county; was postmaster four years, and alderman two years from the 5th ward. He received 1,338 votes, against 981 for C. D. Cleveland (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne, and village of Menasha and city of Neenah.) **NATHANIEL S. ROBINSON** (Rep.), of Neenah, was born in Dover, Maine, March 27, 1827; received an academic education, and graduated in medicine at Harvard University in 1853; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Neenah; was commissioned assistant surgeon 1st Wis. Cavalry, Jan. 13, 1865; and surgeon of the same regiment July 4, 1865. He received 1,390 votes against 919 for J. M. Merrill (Ref.)

Third District.—(Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 3d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh.) **LEROY S. CHASE** (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in the town of Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, May 16, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Omro, Winnebago county; was town supervisor in 1873; entered the military service in 1865 as private in the 46th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and was brevetted sergeant; was afterwards detached from the regiment, and served as a mounted orderly under General Granger, and subsequently as clerk in the provost marshal's office at Huntsville, Ala. He received 841 votes, against 810 for Charles Morgan (Ref.).

Fourth District.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River.) **FRANK LEACH** (Rep.), of Utica—P. O., Oshkosh—was born at Pamela, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 7, 1826; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Watertown, but subsequently removed to Oshkosh; was alderman of the city for two terms, and chairman of the town board of Utica three years. He was elected member of assembly in 1873 without opposition, and re-elected, receiving 661 votes against 437 for E. B. Rounds (Dem.)

Recapitulation.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Republicans..... | 64 |
| Opposition | 36 |
| Total..... | <u>100</u> |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1875.

| No. Miles | Dist. | Name. | Age. | Occupation. | Place of Nativity. | Yrs. in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Poli- tics. |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | Post Office. | County. | |
| 125 | 5 | Baker, Robert H. | 36 | Manufacturer | Wisconsin | 36 | Racine | Racine | Rep. |
| 40 | 27 | Barden, Levi W. | 55 | Farmer | New York | 23 | Portage | Columbia | Rep. |
| 140 | 13 | Barney, John A. | 35 | Farmer | New York | 28 | Mayville | Dodge | Dem |
| 340 | 24 | Barron, Henry D. | 41 | Lawyer | New York | 23 | St. Croix Falls .. | Polk | Rep. |
| 100 | 6 | Black, John | 44 | Wholesale liquor dealer .. | France | 17 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Dem. |
| 115 | 4 | Bleekman, Adelbert E. . | 28 | Lawyer | New York | 5 | Tomah | Monroe | Rep. |
| 5 | 7 | Bryant, George E. | 43 | Farmer | Massachusetts .. | 19 | Madison | Dane | Rep. |
| 144 | 11 | Campbell, Francis | 44 | Farmer | Ireland | 25 | Gratiot | La Fayette .. | Rep. |
| 50 | 17 | Davis, Horatio N. | 62 | Banker | New York | 36 | Beloit | Rock | Rep. |
| 8 | 26 | Davis, Romanzo E. | 43 | Farmer | New York | 27 | Middleton | Dane | Lib. |
| 150 | 1 | Eastman, Enos | 54 | Farmer | New York | 26 | Plymouth | Sheboygan .. | Dem |
| 175 | 32 | Field, Robert C. | 70 | Farmer | New York | 24 | Osseo | Trempealeau . | Rep. |
| 215 | 30 | Graham, Hiram P. | 54 | Manufacturer and lumberman | New York | 18 | Eau Claire | Eau Claire .. | Dem |
| 118 | 18 | Hiner, William H. | 53 | Iron manufacturer | Pennsylvania .. | 24 | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac .. | Rep. |
| 96 | 16 | Holloway, John C. | 48 | Banker | New York | 19 | Lancaster | Grant | Rep. |
| 100 | 3 | Jacobs, W. H. | 43 | Banker | Germany | 25 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee .. | Ref. |
| 60 | 28 | Krouskop, George | 42 | Banker | Ohio | 23 | Richland Center .. | Richland | Dem |
| 57 | 9 | McFarland, David | 53 | Farmer | New York | 29 | Highland | Iowa | Ref. |
| 60 | 12 | Moore, Harvey T. | 65 | Farmer | Vermont | 17 | Brodhead | Green | Dem |
| 140 | 31 | Nevins, S. L. | 56 | Lumberman | New York | 16 | La Crosse | La Crosse | Rep. |
| 225 | 25 | Potter, Robert L. D. | 41 | Lawyer | New York | 18 | Wautoma | Waushara | Rep. |
| 33 | 14 | Quimby, John B. | 51 | Lawyer and farmer | Ireland | 24 | Sauk City | Sauk | Rep. |
| 197 | 2 | Read, John M. | 32 | Editor and publisher | Kentucky | 27 | Kewaunee | Kewaunee | Dem |
| 55 | 23 | Reed, William W. | 49 | Physician | Ohio | 25 | Jefferson | Jefferson | Ref. |
| 88 | 10 | Rice, John A. | 42 | Physician | New York | 22 | Merton | Waukesha | Dem |
| 155 | 19 | Rourds, William P. | 48 | Grain dealer and manufacturer | Maine | 30 | Menasha | Winnebago .. | Rep. |
| 166 | 22 | Schlichting Reinhard .. | 39 | Manufacturer | Germany | 27 | Chilton | Calumet | Ref. |
| 180 | 15 | Schuetz, John | 38 | Merchant | Germany | 27 | Manitowoc | Manitowoc .. | Rep. |
| 150 | 29 | Scott, Thomas B. | 44 | Lumberman | Scotland | 44 | Grand Rapids | Wood | Rep. |
| 250 | 21 | Silverthorn, Willis C. . | 36 | Lawyer | Canada | 34 | Wausau | Marathon | Dem |
| 138 | 20 | Wagner, Joseph | 65 | Farmer | Germany | 27 | Calvary | Fond du Lac .. | Dem |
| 50 | 8 | Weeks, Thompson D. | 41 | Lawyer | Massachusetts .. | 32 | Whitewater | Walworth | Rep. |
| 135 | 33 | Wilmot, J. Gilead | 41 | Merchant | New York | 21 | West Bend | Washington .. | Dem |

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, 1875.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

| NAME. | Age. | Office. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Y's in State. | Post Office. | County. |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Fred. A. Dennett.... | 26 | Chief Clerk..... | Bookkeeper..... | Maine..... | 24 | Beloit..... | Rock. |
| Thos. B. Reid..... | 30 | Assistant Clerk..... | Editor..... | Ireland..... | 10 | Menasha..... | Winnebago. |
| Thos. St. George..... | 31 | Bookkeeper..... | Bookkeeper..... | New York..... | 22 | Racine..... | Racine. |
| James F. Spencer..... | 31 | Enrolling Clerk..... | Clerk..... | Ireland..... | 20 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Wilbur Dodge..... | 18 | Engrossing Clerk..... | Student..... | Wisconsin..... | 18 | Lancaster..... | Grant. |
| Fred. Heineman..... | 33 | Transcribing clerk..... | Journalist..... | Prussia..... | 21 | Manitowoc..... | Manitowoc. |
| O. U. Akin..... | 43 | Sergeant-at-Arms..... | Druggist..... | New York..... | 24 | Ripon..... | Fond du Lac |
| Chas. G. Fay..... | 49 | Asst. Sergeant-at Arms..... | Sheriff..... | do..... | 26 | Whitewater..... | Walworth. |
| Amaziah Strang..... | 58 | Postmaster..... | Merchant..... | New York..... | 17 | Aurora..... | Waushara. |
| John L. Quimby..... | 17 | Assistant Postmaster..... | Farmer..... | Wisconsin..... | 17 | Sauk City..... | Sauk. |
| E. J. Cole..... | 23 | Clerk Com. Enrolled Bills..... | do..... | do..... | 23 | Gratiot..... | La Fayette. |
| T. K. Dunn..... | 38 | do..... Engrossed do..... | Insurance agent..... | Vermont..... | 15 | Wauwatosa..... | Juneau. |
| Thos. A. Dyson..... | 23 | do..... on Claims..... | Photographic rep..... | Wisconsin..... | 23 | La Crosse..... | La Crosse. |
| J. F. Johnston..... | 52 | do..... on Railroads..... | Hotel-keeper..... | New York..... | 32 | Appleton..... | Outagamie. |
| A. P. Carman..... | 48 | do..... on Judiciary..... | Merchant..... | do..... | 26 | Princeton..... | Green Lake. |
| Wm. R. Kent..... | 28 | Door keeper..... | Clerk..... | Maine..... | 19 | Osceola..... | Polk. |
| Wm. F. Bingham..... | 31 | Assistant Door-keeper..... | School teacher..... | Ohio..... | 20 | Valley..... | Vernon. |
| H. H. Field..... | 19 | do..... | Farmer..... | Wisconsin..... | 19 | Osseo..... | Trempealeau. |
| Chas. Early..... | 50 | Gallery Attendant..... | do..... | New Jersey..... | 24 | Poynette..... | Columbia. |
| T. H. Hansen..... | 27 | do..... | Steward..... | Norway..... | 18 | La Crosse..... | La Crosse. |
| Chas. Scott..... | 71 | Com. Room Attendant..... | Farmer..... | Ireland..... | 23 | Wyota..... | La Fayette. |
| H. H. Grace..... | 18 | Night watch..... | Student..... | Wisconsin..... | 18 | Grand Rapids..... | Wood. |
| Michael Lynch..... | 67 | Porter..... | Laborer..... | Ireland..... | 19 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Glennie C. Richards..... | 11 | Messenger..... | Student..... | New York..... | 11 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Waldo B. Stone..... | 16 | do..... | do..... | Wisconsin..... | 16 | Beloit..... | Rock. |
| W. W. Paine..... | 12 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 12 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Harry R. Chase..... | 15 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 15 | Lancaster..... | Grant. |
| Harry Cuttler..... | 13 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 13 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Arthur A. Hills..... | 12 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 12 | do..... | Dane. |
| G. Herbert Campbell..... | 11 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 11 | Portage..... | Columbia. |
| Wm. Kleinpell..... | 15 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 15 | Sauk City..... | Sauk. |
| Nelson C. Brownell..... | 15 | do..... | do..... | do..... | 15 | Tomah..... | Monroe. |

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1875.

| No. of miles. | No. of seat. | Name. | Age. | Occupation. | Place of Nativity. | Yrs in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Politics. |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Post Office. | County. | |
| 110 | 43 | Abrams, Delos..... | 41 | Dairyman and farmer..... | New York..... | 19 | Bloomington..... | Grant..... | Rep. |
| 13 | 41 | Adams, Isaac..... | 50 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 22 | Door Creek..... | Dane..... | Rep. |
| 140 | 13 | Anderson, John..... | 53 | Farmer..... | Scotland..... | 21 | Apple River..... | Jo Davies, Ill. | Dem. |
| 165 | 71 | Anderson, Ole..... | 39 | Farmer..... | Sweden..... | 22 | Esofea..... | Vernon..... | Rep. |
| 155 | 11 | Bachhuber, Max..... | 43 | Farmer..... | Bavaria..... | 29 | Farmersville..... | Dodge..... | Ref. |
| 30 | 75 | Baker, Thomas..... | 43 | Merchant and insurance ag't | England..... | 23 | Praie du Sac..... | Sauk..... | Rep. |
| 80 | 55 | Barber, Silas..... | 50 | Farmer..... | Vermont..... | 34 | Waukesha..... | Waukesha..... | Dem. |
| 54 | 32 | Barden, Marcus..... | 53 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 26 | Pardeeville..... | Columbia..... | Rep. |
| 47 | 47 | Barlass, Andrew..... | 53 | Farmer..... | Scotland..... | 33 | Emerald Grove..... | Rock..... | Rep. |
| 112 | 76 | Beach, Zenas..... | 50 | Farmer..... | Illinois..... | 29 | Eastman..... | Crawford..... | Rep. |
| 125 | 99 | Bliss, Charles F..... | 58 | Manufacturer..... | Germany..... | 31 | Racine..... | Racine..... | Dem. |
| 316 | 15 | Boyden, Philo Q..... | 46 | Druggist..... | Indiana..... | 16 | Hudson..... | St. Croix..... | Ref. |
| 140 | 68 | Bradley, John..... | 56 | Farmer..... | Connecticut..... | 31 | Bangor..... | La Crosse..... | Rep. |
| 70 | 39 | Bunker, Nathaniel M..... | 58 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 20 | Troy Center..... | Walworth..... | Rep. |
| 44 | 46 | Burdick, Zebulon P..... | 69 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 26 | Janesville..... | Rock..... | Rep. |
| 230 | 36 | Calkins, George H..... | 44 | Physician..... | New York..... | 18 | Waupaca..... | Waupaca..... | Rep. |
| 207 | 18 | Callahan, Jonathan G..... | 52 | Merchant..... | Massachusetts..... | 18 | Eau Claire..... | Eau Claire..... | Rep. |
| 118 | 42 | Caskey, La Fayette..... | 51 | Carpenter..... | Ohio..... | 34 | Potosi..... | Grant..... | Rep. |
| 157 | 82 | Chase, Leroy S..... | 35 | Farmer and teacher..... | Maine..... | 21 | Oshkosh..... | Winnebago..... | Rep. |
| 70 | 23 | Coates, Ben M..... | 56 | Banker..... | Indiana..... | 38 | Boscobel..... | Grant..... | Rep. |
| 78 | 25 | Coates, Kearton..... | 55 | Farmer..... | England..... | 33 | Linden..... | Iowa..... | Rep. |
| 50 | 50 | Coleman, David M..... | 60 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 26 | Lowell..... | Dodge..... | Rep. |
| 182 | 37 | Comstock, Noah D..... | 43 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 20 | Arcadia..... | Trampealeau..... | Rep. |
| 55 | 74 | Crosby, Geo. H..... | 38 | Farmer..... | New Hampshire..... | 37 | Beloit..... | Rock..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 98 | Dakin, William H..... | 59 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 32 | Dartford..... | Green Lake..... | Rep. |
| 80 | 52 | Deniston Chas. R..... | 40 | Farmer and lumberman..... | Wisconsin..... | 40 | Cadiz..... | Green..... | Rep. |
| 161 | 8 | Dewhurst, Richard..... | 49 | Lumberman..... | England..... | 24 | Neillsville..... | Clark..... | Ref. |
| 85 | 38 | Dunlap, Chas..... | 41 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 36 | Elkhorn..... | Walworth..... | Rep. |
| 20 | 33 | Dwinnell, John B..... | 48 | Farmer..... | Massachusetts..... | 25 | Lodi..... | Columbia..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 79 | Ellsworth, Lemuel..... | 39 | Vessel owner..... | New York..... | 18 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 92 | Fagg, Peter..... | 38 | Collector..... | Holland..... | 27 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Dem. |
| 163 | 85 | Farnsworth, Nath'l C..... | 55 | Farmer..... | Maine..... | 21 | Sheboygan Falls..... | Sheboygan..... | Rep. |

Statistical List of the Members of the Assembly of 1875—continued.

| No. of Miles. | No. of Seat. | Name. | Age. | Occupation. | Place of Nativity. | Yrs in State. | POST OFFICE ADDRESS. | | Politics. |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Post Office. | County. | |
| 547 | 84 | Fifield, Sam. S. | 36 | Editor | Maine | 21 | Ashland | Ashland | Rep. |
| 210 | 87 | Fisk, Wm. J. | 42 | Contractor | Ohio | 38 | Fort Howard | Brown | Rep. |
| 225 | 21 | Flint, Rock J. | 33 | Editor | Vermont | 20 | Menomonie | Dunn | Rep. |
| 15 | 4 | Ford, David | 51 | Farmer | Scotland | 24 | Waukakee | Dane | Dem |
| 189 | 14 | Geraghty, P. | 32 | Farmer and Teacher | Ireland | 26 | Elkhart Lake | Sheboygan | Ref. |
| 130 | 57 | Gotze, Gustav | 52 | Justice of the Peace | Germany | 19 | Ozaukee | Ozaukee | Ref. |
| 70 | 3 | Grant, Job N. | 43 | Farmer | England | 25 | Union Center | Juneau | Ref. |
| 41 | 10 | Grube, Herman | 68 | Farmer | Germany | 33 | Watertown | Jefferson | Ref. |
| 168 | 89 | Guernsey, Geo. H. | 45 | Farmer | New York | 20 | Almond | Portage | Rep. |
| 212 | 20 | Halbert, Thos. L. | 43 | Banker | New York | 18 | Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | Rep. |
| 100 | 97 | Harrison, S. A. | 46 | Contractor | England | 21 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Rep. |
| 186 | 44 | Harsch, John | 50 | Farmer | Ohio | 25 | Stockbridge | Calumet | Rep. |
| 210 | 90 | Hobbins, Patrick | 43 | Farmer | Ireland | 25 | Morrison | Brown | Dem |
| 80 | 64 | Hodgson, Manville S. | 32 | Farmer and Surveyor | Wisconsin | 32 | Waukesha | Waukesha | Rep. |
| 120 | .. | Horn, F. W., Speaker .. | 60 | Lawyer | Prussia | 35 | Cedarburg | Ozaukee | Rep. |
| 210 | 53 | Hudd, Thos. R. | 41 | Lawyer | New York | 22 | Green Bay | Brown | Ref. |
| 100 | 88 | Hunter, George | 46 | Manufacturer of Paper | Maine | 20 | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | Rep. |
| 120 | 26 | Jackson, Wm. W. | 62 | Farmer | New York | 21 | Tomah | Monroe | Rep. |
| 65 | 29 | James, Norman L. | 35 | Hardware Merchant | New Hampshire | 20 | Richland Center | Richland | Rep. |
| 190 | 35 | Jeffrey, J. | 32 | Merchant | England | 26 | Georgetown | Grant | Rep. |
| 22 | 58 | Johnson, Michael | 43 | Farmer | Norway | 22 | Mount Vernon | Dane | Ref. |
| 73 | 49 | Jones, Owen R. | 28 | Farmer | North Wales | 27 | Beaver Dam | Dodge | Rep. |
| 53 | 67 | Kellogg, Austin | 61 | Farmer | Connecticut | 31 | Concord | Jefferson | Dem |
| 100 | 80 | Kershaw, Wm. J. | 40 | Lawyer | Ireland | 23 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Rep. |
| 40 | 61 | King, Owen | 30 | Lumber Dealer | Prince Edw. Isl'd | 25 | Helena | Iowa | Ref. |
| 100 | 93 | Larkin, Chas. H. | 65 | Retired | Connecticut | 39 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee | Dem |
| 158 | 81 | Leach, Frank | 49 | Farmer | New York | 30 | Oshkosh | Winnebago | Rep. |
| 182 | 56 | Lees, Edward | 56 | Farmer | Scotland | 27 | Fountain City | Buffalo | Dem |
| 248 | 86 | Leigh, John | 48 | Lumberman | Ireland | 25 | Oconto | Oconto | Rep. |
| 50 | 17 | Lloyd, John | 39 | Farmer | Wales | 19 | Clyman | Dodge | Rep. |
| 200 | 60 | Lorigan, B. S. | 50 | Farmer | Ireland | 20 | Maple Grove | Manitowoc | Dem |
| 70 | 30 | Marshall, George M. | 41 | Machinist and Blacksmith | Canada | 10 | Big Spring | Adams | Rep. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|------|
| 130 | 6 | Martin, Andrew..... | 45 | Farmer..... | Prussia..... | 23 | Reeseville..... | Washington..... | Dem |
| 140 | 66 | Mayer, Chris..... | 48 | Sash and door manufacturer. | Germany..... | 18 | Watertown..... | Jefferson..... | Ref. |
| 40 | 45 | Merrill, H..... | 46 | Manufacturer and gas eng.... | New York..... | 38 | Janesville..... | Rock..... | Rep. |
| 47 | 31 | Mitchell, Robert..... | 49 | Farmer and physician..... | New York..... | 57 | Douglas Center..... | Marquette..... | Rep. |
| 143 | 9 | Morse, Wm. M..... | 49 | Surveyor..... | England..... | 29 | Rubicon..... | Dodge..... | Dem |
| 105 | 2 | Moscowitt, Fredrick..... | 53 | Gardner and farmer..... | Prussia..... | 33 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Lib. |
| 198 | 62 | Naber, Harman..... | 50 | Merchant..... | Germany..... | 27 | Shawano..... | Shawano..... | Ref. |
| 320 | 19 | Nelson, Thos. L..... | 43 | Mason..... | Pennsylvania..... | 21 | Prescott..... | Pierce..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 72 | Newell, James E..... | 67 | Law and collection..... | Ohio..... | 21 | Viroqua..... | Vernon..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 77 | O'Neill, Thomas..... | 54 | Gauger and distiller..... | Ireland..... | 28 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Rep. |
| 27 | 28 | Osborn, Marion..... | 58 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 27 | Magnolia..... | Rock..... | Rep. |
| 55 | 65 | Ostrander, Jas. W..... | 50 | Manufacturer..... | New York..... | 33 | Jefferson..... | Jefferson..... | Rep. |
| 100 | Pinney, Silas U..... | 42 | Lawyer..... | Pennsylvania..... | 29 | Madison..... | Dane..... | Dane..... | Dem |
| 108 | 94 | Plocker, Wm. M..... | 64 | Farmer..... | England..... | 28 | Fairwater..... | Fond du Lac..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 1 | Richards, Daniel H..... | 66 | Printer..... | New York..... | 39 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Dem |
| 155 | 69 | Richmond, Geo. N..... | 54 | Paper manufacturer..... | New York..... | 25 | Appleton..... | Ontagamie..... | Dem |
| 250 | 63 | Ringle, Bartholomew..... | 61 | Lawyer..... | Germany..... | 29 | Wausau..... | Marathon..... | Ref. |
| 155 | 83 | Robinson, Nath. S..... | 45 | Physician..... | Maine..... | 17 | Ncenah..... | Winnebago..... | Rep. |
| 150 | 54 | Rogers, Asa..... | 46 | Carpenter and joiner..... | New York..... | 30 | Oshkosh..... | Winnebago..... | Dem |
| 90 | 34 | Rowlands, John R..... | 48 | Farmer..... | Wales..... | 30 | Cambria..... | Columbia..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 96 | Schlichting, Bernhard..... | 37 | Accountant..... | Germany..... | 28 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Rep. |
| 190 | 59 | Schmitz, Fred..... | 55 | Farmer..... | Prussia..... | 27 | Northeim..... | Manitowoc..... | Ref. |
| 140 | 7 | Schneider, Philip..... | 49 | Farmer..... | Germany..... | 29 | Barton..... | Washington..... | Dem |
| 230 | 95 | Scofield, Chas..... | 48 | Lumber manufacturer..... | New York..... | 23 | Red River..... | Kewaunee..... | Rep. |
| 120 | 12 | Serwe, Michael..... | 48 | Farmer..... | Prussia..... | 29 | Ashford..... | Kenosha..... | Dem |
| 75 | 40 | Sharp, Elijah M..... | 43 | Merchant..... | New York..... | 25 | Delavan..... | Walworth..... | Rep. |
| 125 | 16 | Simmons, Rouse..... | 43 | Merchant..... | New York..... | 26 | Kenosha..... | Kenosha..... | Rep. |
| 180 | 51 | Smart, Reuben D..... | 43 | Lumberman..... | New Brunswick..... | 20 | Manitowoc..... | Manitowoc..... | Rep. |
| 140 | 48 | Thomas, John H..... | 41 | Farmer..... | Wales..... | 17 | Berlin City..... | Green Lake..... | Rep. |
| 86 | 24 | Washburn, Benjamin F..... | 33 | Merchant..... | Illinois..... | 28 | Excelsior..... | Rochland..... | Rep. |
| 130 | 27 | Waste, Eli..... | 48 | Farmer..... | New York..... | 28 | Sparta..... | Monroe..... | Rep. |
| 173 | 5 | Wedig, Joseph..... | 49 | Lawyer..... | Germany..... | 26 | Sheboygan..... | Sheboygan..... | Ref. |
| 43 | 73 | Welch, David E..... | 39 | Farmer..... | Ohio..... | 8 | Baraboo..... | Sauk..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 70 | White, Elias N..... | 49 | Farmer and produce dealer.. | New York..... | 15 | Burlington..... | Racine..... | Ref. |
| 100 | 78 | Van Schaick, I. W..... | 57 | Miller..... | New York..... | 13 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Rep. |
| 100 | 91 | Zettler, Frederick T..... | 63 | Real estate dealer..... | Holland..... | 27 | Milwaukee..... | Milwaukee..... | Rep. |

Counted Moscovitt lib. as Rep.
called him lib. Rep. in bio.

19 Dec
17 Rep
26

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1875.

| NAME. | Age. | Office. | Occupation. | Nativity. | Years in State. | Post Office. | County. |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| R. M. Strong..... | 44 | Chief Clerk | Merchant | Vermont | 24 | Baraboo | Sauk. |
| C. D. Long..... | 55 | Assistant Clerk | Farmer | New York | 35 | Darien..... | Walworth. |
| R. A. Gillett..... | 40 | Bookkeeper | Accountant..... | Ohio..... | 25 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee. |
| Julius Lasche | 30 | Enrolling Clerk | Bookkeeper..... | Germany | 18 |do..... | Milwaukee. |
| Mrs. Fannie Vilas... | 36 | Engrossing Clerk | Copyist | New York..... | 26 | Madison | Dane. |
| W. M. Fogo..... | 33 | Transcribing Clerk..... | Editor | Ohio..... | 23 | Richland Center.. | Richland. |
| J. B. Stocking..... | ..... | Clerk Judiciary Com..... | Editor ..... | ..... | ..... | Eau Claire..... | Eau Claire. |
| C. H. Boynton..... | 27 | Clerk Com. Engro'd Bills. |do..... | New York..... | 4 | Neenah..... | Winnebago. |
| Jno. C. Sherwin, Jr. .... | ..... | Clerk Com. Enroll'd Bills. | Student..... | ..... | ..... | Menominee..... | Dunn. |
| J. W. Brackett..... | 44 | Sergeant-at-Arms..... | Farmer | Ohio..... | 34 | Bloomington | Grant. |
| Miles Burnham..... | 52 | Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms .. | Farmer | New York | 30 | Danville | Dodge. |
| P. J. Clawson..... | 34 | Post-master | Lawyer | Pennsylvania..... | 24 | Monroe | Green. |
| Geo. H. Osgood..... | 28 | Assistant Postmaster | Farmer | New Hampshire.. | 5 | Janesville | Rock. |
| J. F. Tinker..... | 41 | Doorkeeper..... | Mechanic..... | Maine | 17 | Eau Claire..... | Eau Claire. |
| N. F. Pierce..... | 43 |do..... |do..... | Vermont | 20 | Sheboygan Falls .. | Sheboygan. |
| C. A. Sellers | 29 |do..... | Invalid soldier..... | Nova Scotia | 28 | Fort Howard | Brown. |
| Jos. Goss..... | 27 |do..... | Stone cutter..... | Massachusetts.... | 25 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee. |
| W. L. Morrison..... | 25 | Gallery Attendant..... | Farmer | Ohio..... | 19 | Barron | Barron. |
| Geo. L. Cain..... | 29 |do.....do..... | Lawyer | England..... | 7 | Cedarburg | Ozaukee. |
| W. H. Bell..... | 43 | Committee-room Attend't. | Deputy Sheriff..... | New York | 22 | Elkhorn | Walworth. |
| J. W. Grange..... | 56 |do.....do..... | Farmer | New York | 10 | Tiffany Creek..... | Dunn. |
| L. Woodward..... | 29 |do.....do..... | Insurance agent..... |do..... | 21 | Marcellon | Columbia. |
| F. O. Byrne..... | 50 | Porter | Laborer | Ireland | 24 | Potosi | Grant. |
| J. A. Nevill..... | 31 | Fireman | Clerk | Illinois | 29 | Cambridge | Dane. |
| A. L. Lund..... | 34 | Watchman | Harness maker | Norway..... | 27 | Janesville | Rock. |
| L. E. Knox..... | 17 | Messenger to Speaker..... | Student..... | Wisconsin..... | 17 | Janesville | Rock. |
| Rufus Jenkins..... | 13 | Messenger to Clerk..... |do..... |do..... | 13 | Delton | Sauk. |
| W. Kanouse..... | 19 | Mes'r to Serg't at Arms.. |do..... |do..... | 19 | Sun Prairie..... | Dane. |
| Willie Horn..... | 17 | Messenger..... |do..... | Illinois | 15 | Milwaukee | Milwaukee. |
| Ben. C. Baker..... | 13 |do..... |do..... | Wisconsin..... | 13 | Madison | Dane. |
| Chas. Keogh..... | 12 |do..... |do..... |do..... | 12 |do..... | Dane. |
| Willie Devine..... | 11 |do..... |do..... |do..... | 11 |do..... | Dane. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|----|--------------|-------|
| Willie Storm | 16 | Messenger..... | Student..... | Wisconsin..... | 16 | Madison..... | Dane. |
| Chas. Rothe | 17 | do. | do. | do. | 17 | do. | Dane. |
| Lucius Cannon | 14 | do. | do. | do. | 14 | do. | Dane. |
| John Bruce..... | 11 | do. | do. | do. | 11 | do. | Dane. |
| Wm. Gallagher..... | 14 | do. | do. | do. | 14 | do. | Dane. |
| Jos. Parrish | 13 | do. | do. | do. | 13 | do. | Dane. |
| Theod. Kupper | 13 | do. | do. | New York..... | 3 | do. | Dane. |
| Marcus Moody | 12 | do. | do. | Wisconsin..... | 12 | do. | Dane. |

THE COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators Bleekman,
Quimby,
Barron,
Silverthorn,
R. E. Davis.

On Finance.

Senators Baker,
Scott,
Jacobs.

On Incorporations.

Senators Scott,
Schuette,
Krouskop.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Senators Schuette,
Nevins,
Schlichting.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators Rounds,
Barden,
McFarland.

On Military Affairs.

Senators Bryant,
Bleekman,
Barney.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators Nevins,
Campbell,
Eastman.

On Agriculture.

Senators Campbell,
Barden,
Wagner.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators Barden,
Schuette,
Krouskop.

On State Affairs.

Senators Quimby,
Holloway,
R. E. Davis.

On Federal Relations.

Senators Potter,
Bryant,
Silverthorn.

On Education.

Senators Weeks,
Baker,
J. M. Read.

Banks and Banking.

Senators Holloway,
H. N. Davis,
Jacobs.

On Internal Improvements.

Senators Quimby,
Field,
Graham.

On Contingent Expenses.

Senators Bryant,
Baker,
W. W. Reed.

On Public Lands.

Senators Nevins,
H. N. Davis,
McFarland.

On State Prison.

Senators Field,
Rounds,
Eastman.

On Railroads.

Senators Hiner,
Barron,
Potter,
Quimby,
Campbell,
Black,
Moore,
Wilnot,
Graham.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators Schuette,
Weeks,
Schlichting.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators Baker,
Hiner,
Barney.

ASSEMBLY.*Judiciary.*

Messrs. Kershaw, Milwaukee.
Newell, Vernon.
Pinney, Dane.
Farnsworth, Sheboygan.
Hudd, Brown.
Challahan, Eau Claire.
Ringle, Marathon.

Ways and Means.

Messrs. Fisk, Brown.
Simmons, Kenosha.
Jackson, Monroe.
Moscowitt, Milwaukee.
Meyer, Jefferson.

Federal Relations.

Messrs. B. M. Coates, Grant.
Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Plocker, Fond Du Lac.
Bliss, Racine.
Dewhurst, Clark.

Education.

Messrs. Leach, Winnebago.
Dunlap, Walworth.
Flint, Dunn.
Richmond, Outagamie.
Geraghty, Sheboygan.

Railroads.

Messrs. Fifeid, Ashland.
Os'orn, Rock.
Jeffrey, Grant.
Bradley, La Crosse.
Harrison, Milwaukee.
Smart, Manitowoc.
White, Racine.
Kollogg, Jefferson.
Hudd, Brown.

Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Baker, Sauk.
Washburn, Richland.
Naber, Shawano.
Martin, Washington.

State Affairs.

Messrs. Callahan, Eau Claire.
Welch, Sauk.
Schlichting, Milwaukee.
Plocker, Fond du Lac.
Gotze, Ozaukee.
Pinney, Dane.
Barber, Waukesha.

Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Welch, Sauk.
Van Schaick, Milwaukee.
Jackson, Monroe.
Barlase, Rock.
Schneider, Washington.

Incorporations.

Messrs. Burdick, Rock.
O'Neill, Milwaukee.
B. M. Coates, Grant.
Boyden, St. Croix.
Wedig, Sheboygan.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. Comstock, Trempealeau.
Fisk, Brown.
Lloyd, Dodge.
Hodgson, Waukesha.
Johnson, Dane.

Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. Hunter, Fond du Lac.
Scofield, Kewaunee.
Leigh, Oconto.
Rogers, Winnebago.
King, Iowa.

Internal Improvements.

Messrs. Jones, Dodge.
Adams, Dane.
O. Anderson, Vernon.
Zettler, Milwaukee.
Hobbins, Brown.

Militia.

Messrs. Mitchell, Marquette.
Weich, Sauk.
Beach, Crawford.
Newell, Vernon.
Richmond, Outagamie.

Agriculture.

Messrs. Abrams, Grant.
Rowlands, Columbia.
Bunker, Walworth.
Adams, Dane.
Schmitz, Manitowoc.

Town and County Organization.

Messrs. Barden, Columbia.
Bradley, La Crosse.
Chase, Winnebago.
Morse, Dodge.
J. Anderson, La Fayette.

Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. James, Richland.
K. Coates, Iowa.
Coleman, Dodge.
Ford, Dane.
Grant, Juneau.

State Lands.

Messrs. Thomas, Waushara.
Crosby, Rock.
Guernsey, Portage.
Dewhurst, Clark.
Bachhuber, Dodge.

Mining and Smelting.

Messrs. Caskey, Grant.
K. Coates, Iowa.
Beach, Crawford.
King, Iowa.
J. Anderson, La Fayette.

Medical Societies.

Messrs. Robinson, Winnebago.
Calkins, Waupaca.
Mitchell, Marquette.
Go'ze, Ozaukee.
Boyden, St. Croix.

Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Sheboygan.
Dakin, Green Lake.
Deniston, Green.

Legislative Expenditures—con.

Grube, Dodge.
Hobbins, Brown.

Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Simmons, Kenosha.
Hodgson, Waukesha.
Dwinnell, Columbia.
Serwe, Fond du Lac.
Fagg, Milwaukee.

Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Flint, Dunn.
Nelson, Pierce.
Ostrander, Jefferson.
Coleman, Dodge.
Zetler, Milwaukee.

JOINT COMMITTEES.*On Claims.***ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.**

Senators Holloway,
Nevins,
Rice.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Sharp, Walworth.
Waste, Monroe.
Mitchell, Marquette.
Comstock, Trempealeau.
Larkin, Milwaukee.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senators H. N. Davis
Scott,
W. W. Reed.

Messrs. Merrill, Rock.
Marshall, Adams.
Lees, Buffalo.

On Local Legislation.

Senators Barden,
Rice.

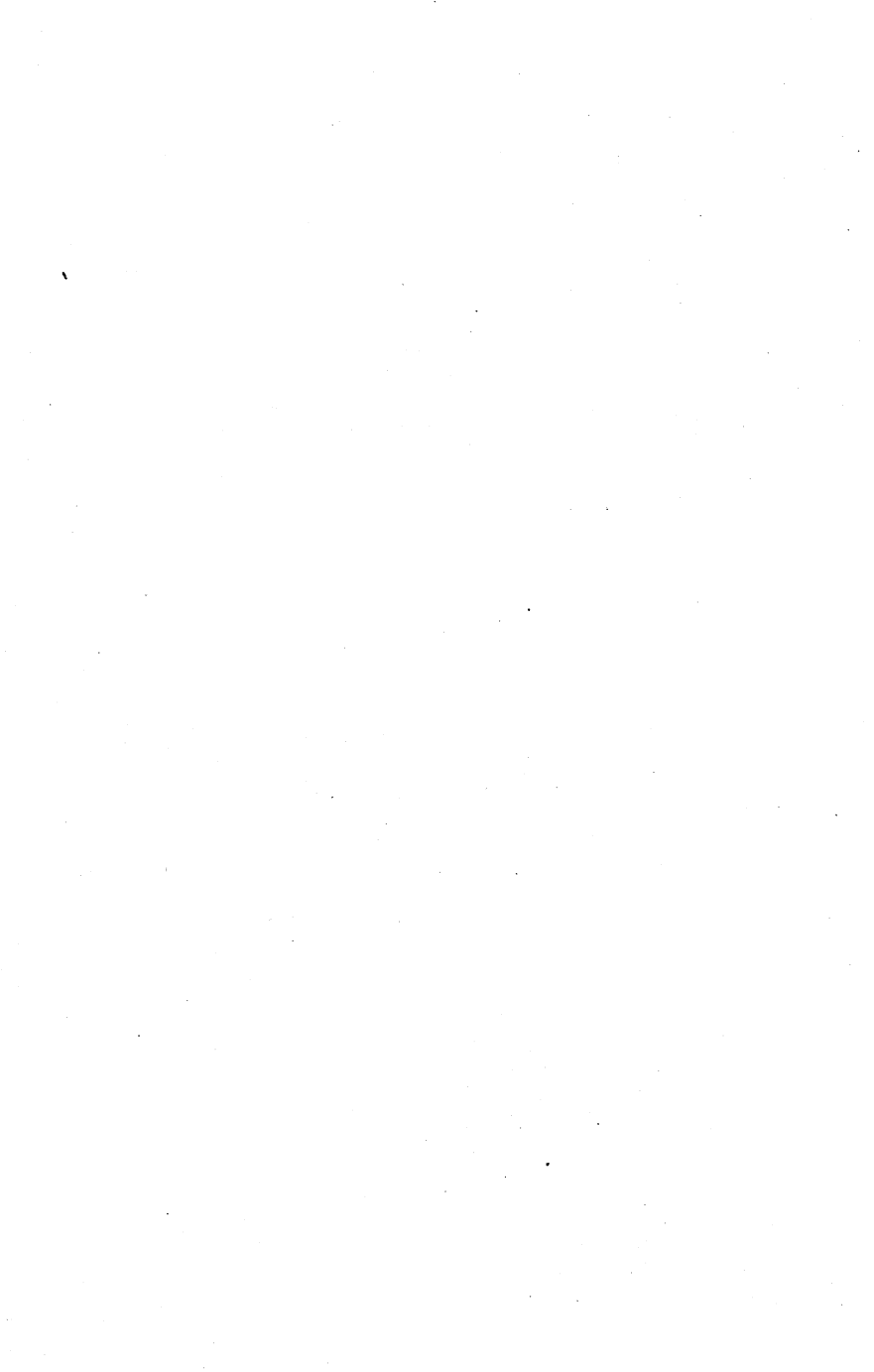
Messrs. Ostrander, Jefferson.
Harsh, Columbia.
Lorigan, Manitowoc.

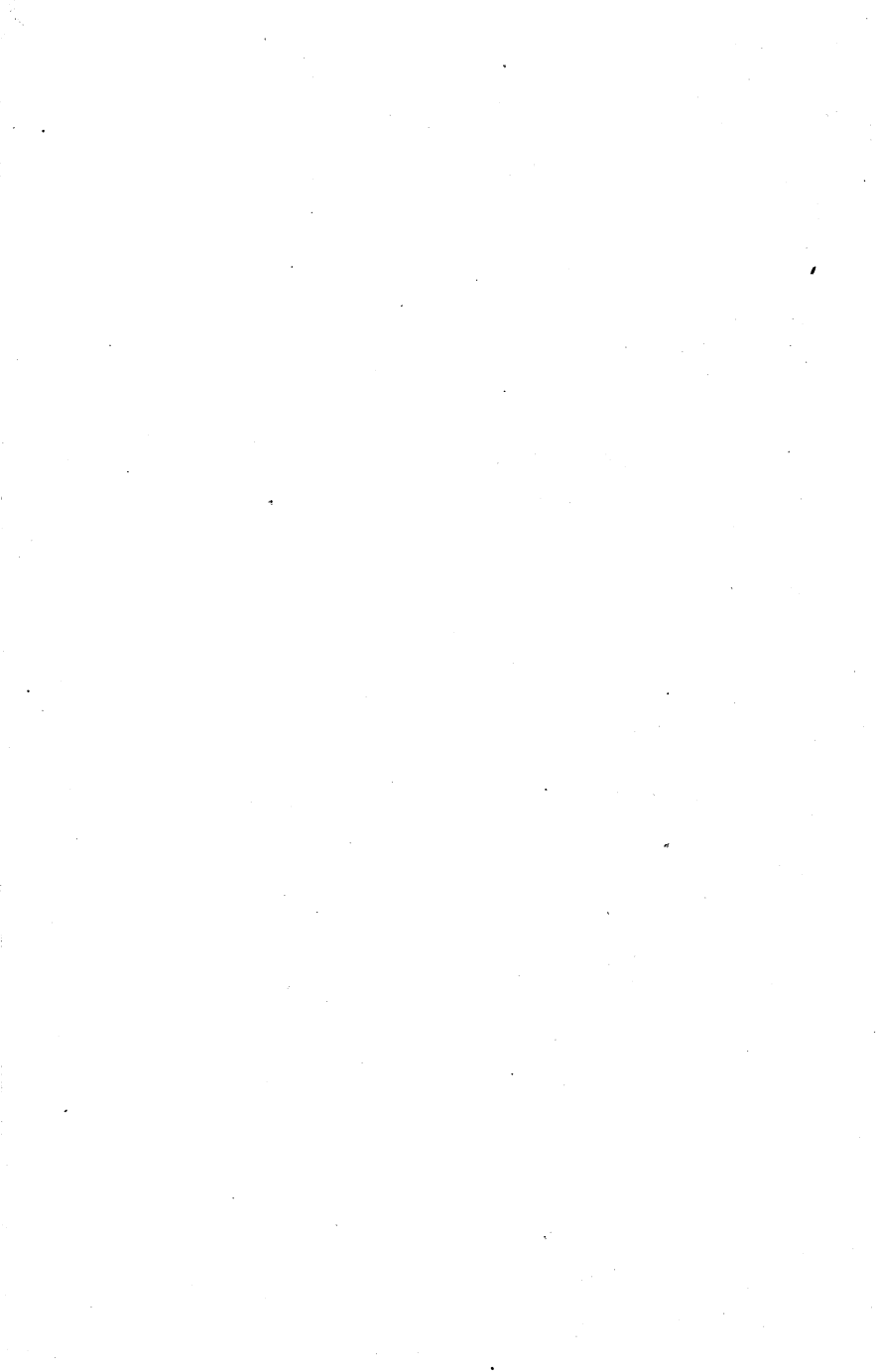
On Printing.

Senators Weeks,
J. M. Read.

Messrs. Flint, Dunn.
Richards, Milwaukee.
Fifield, Ashland.







■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
 • County Seats
 Scale 36 Miles to an Inch
 Rail Roads Completed
 Rail Roads Projected



Scale over 5000 feet
= 1 inch
Scale 10 miles to an inch
Rail Roads Capital
Rail Roads Projected

WISCONSIN
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
from Official Records
1874
Prepared for the
MAP OF



