



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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

Madison, Wisconsin: E. B. Bolens, State Printer, 1877

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



WISCONSIN 1877

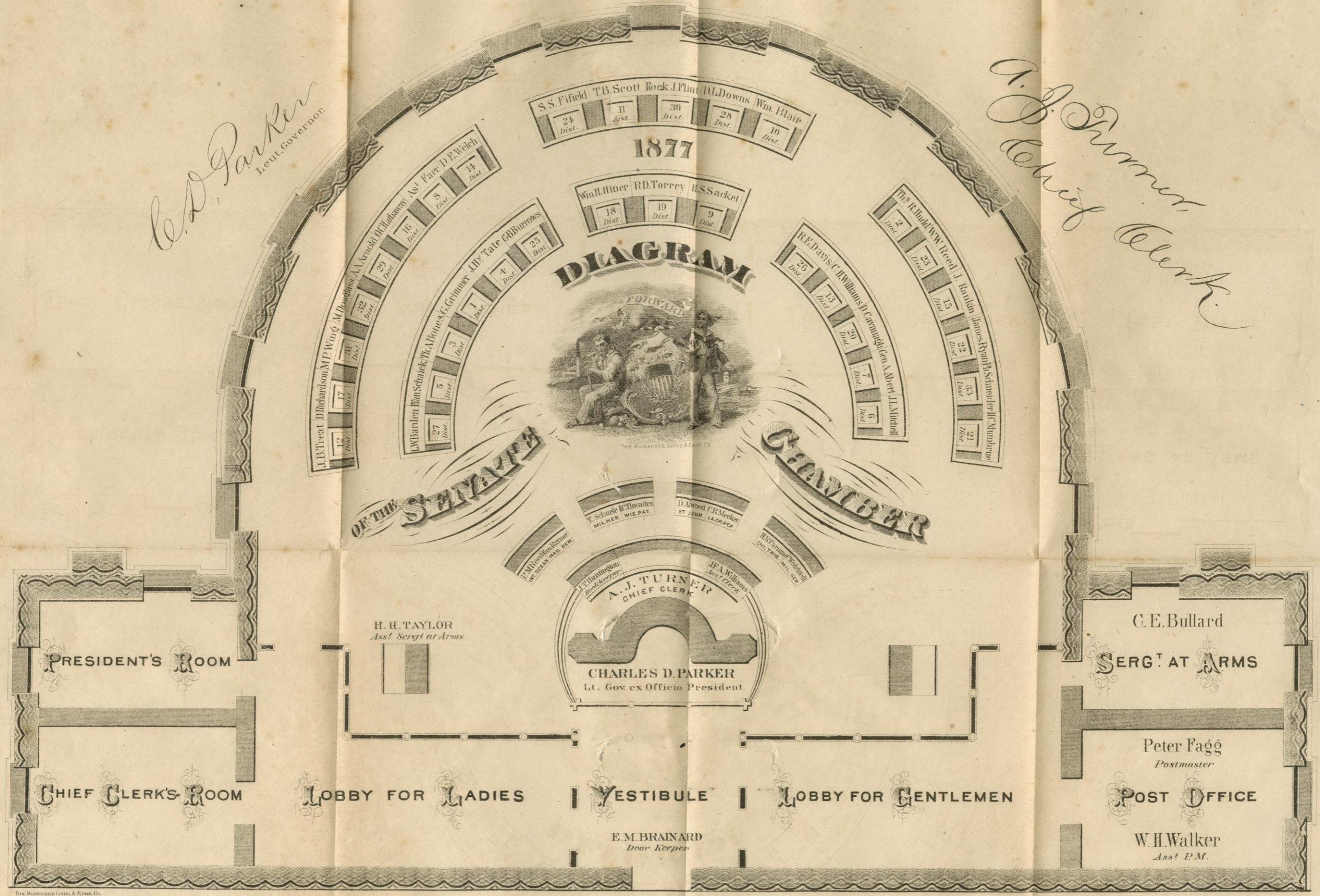
H. S. Town

Comps of

W. H. Hiner

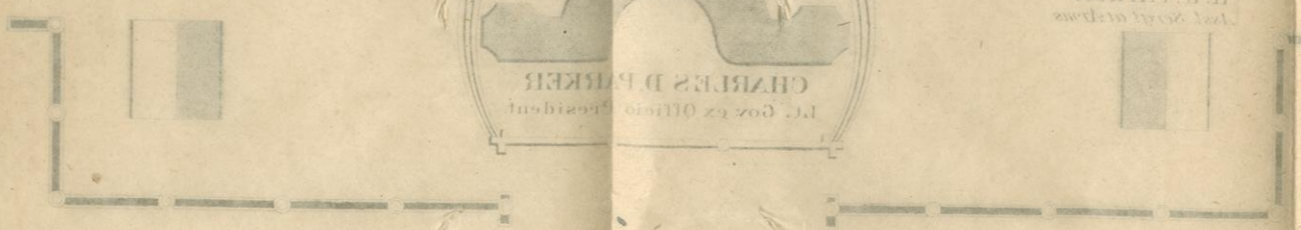
C.D. Parker
 Lt. Gov. NOT.

A. J. Turner
 Chief Clerk



W.H. Walker
Post Office
Peter Fagg
Sergeant at Arms
G.E. Bullard

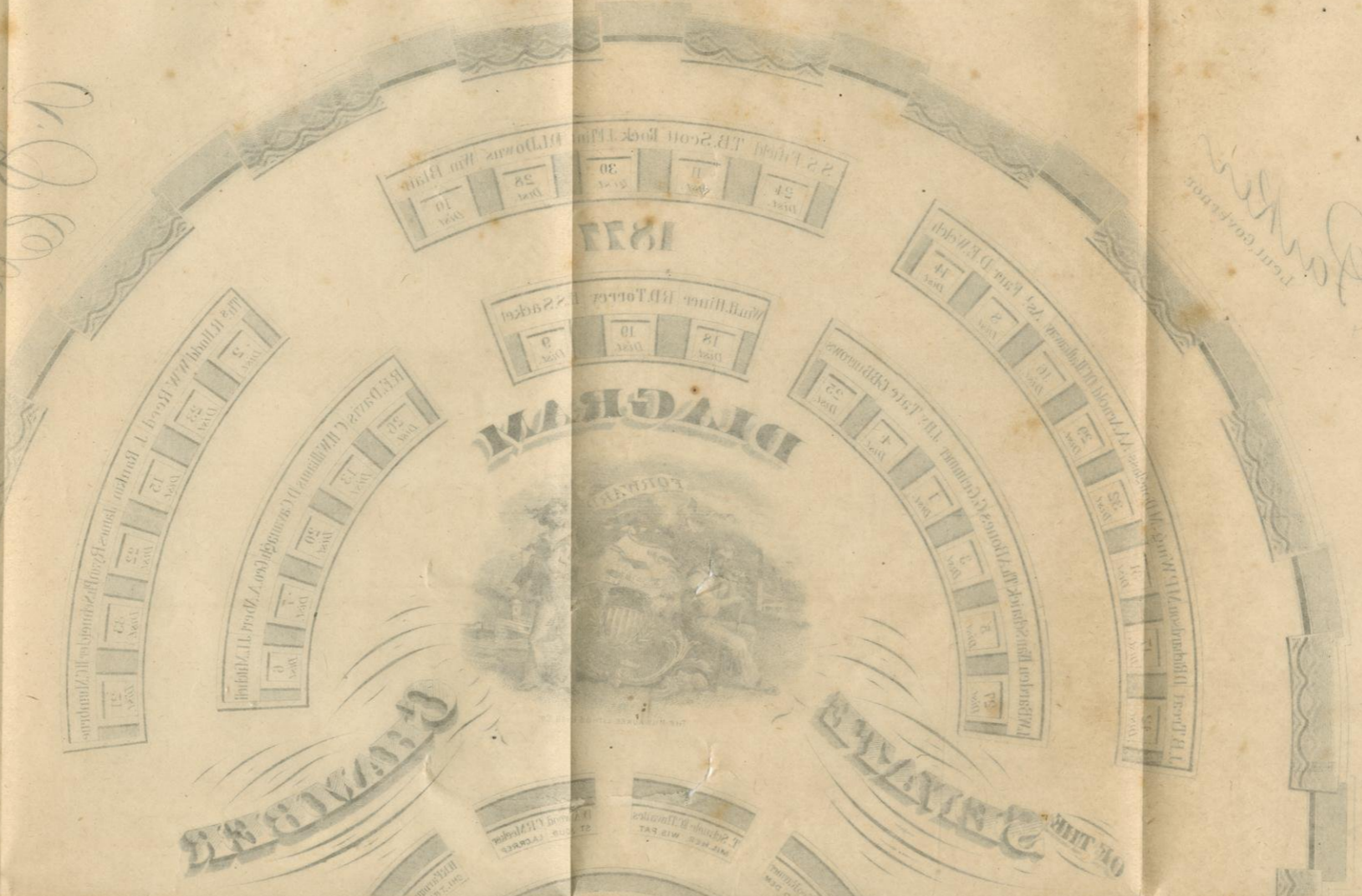
LOBBY FOR LADIES | VESTIBULE | LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN



CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM
CHARLES D. PARKER
U.S. Gov. ex Officio President
A.J. TURNER
CHIEF CLERK

H.B. TAYLOR
U.S. Gov. ex Officio

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM
PRESIDENT'S ROOM



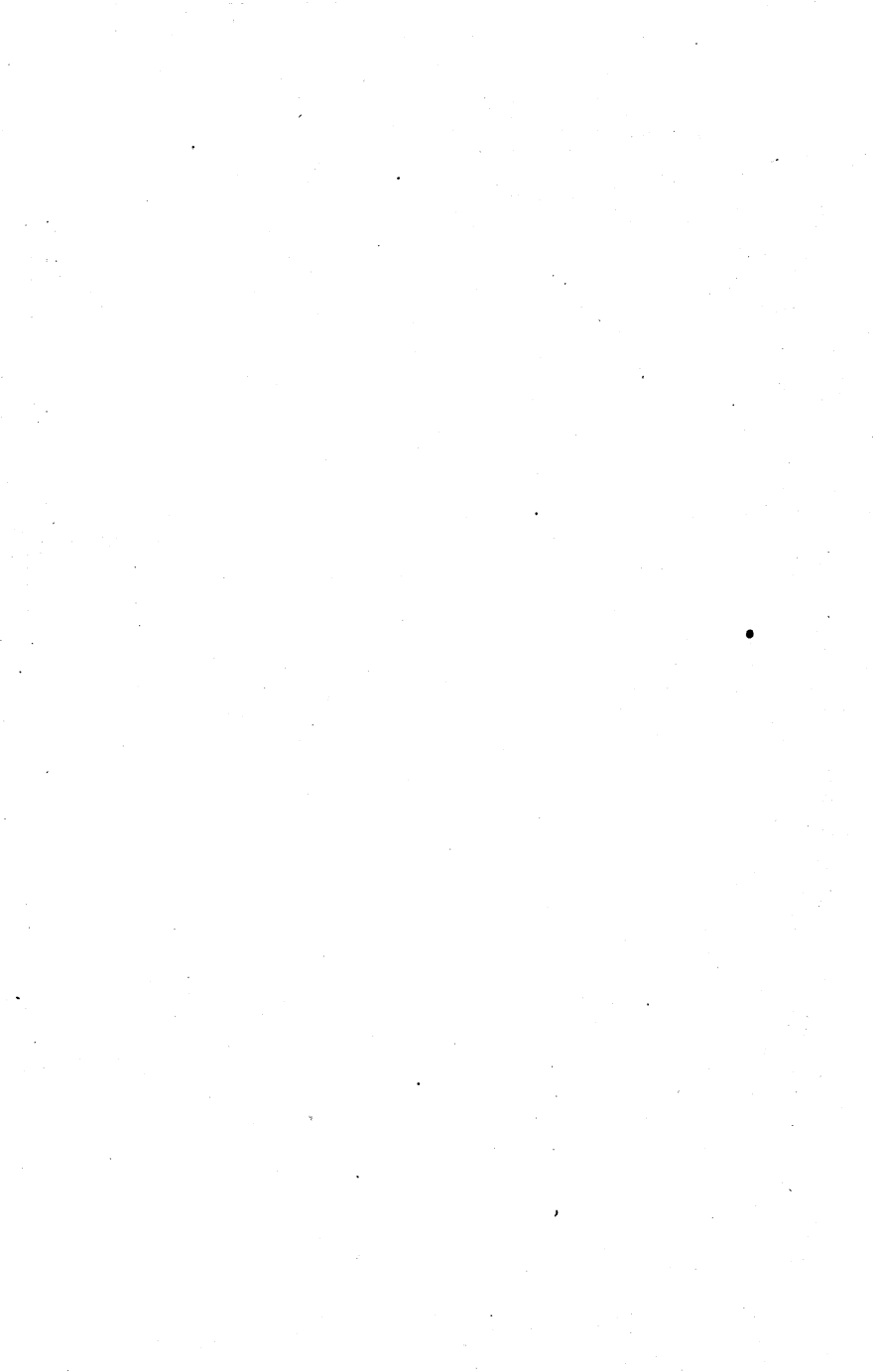
U.S. SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER

1877

Chief Clerk's Office

Chief Clerk's Office



*J. B. Cassoday
Speaker of the Assembly*

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

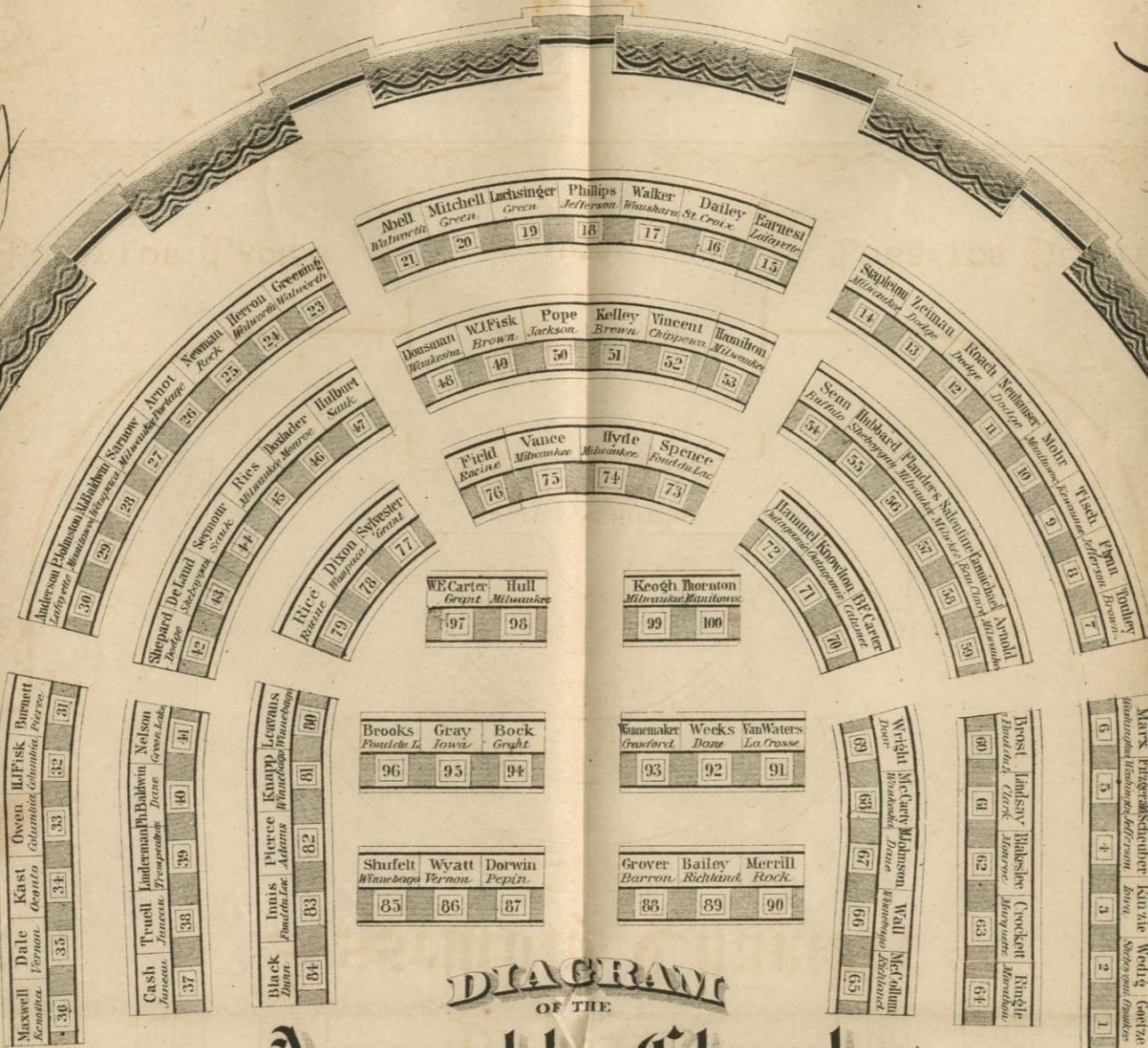
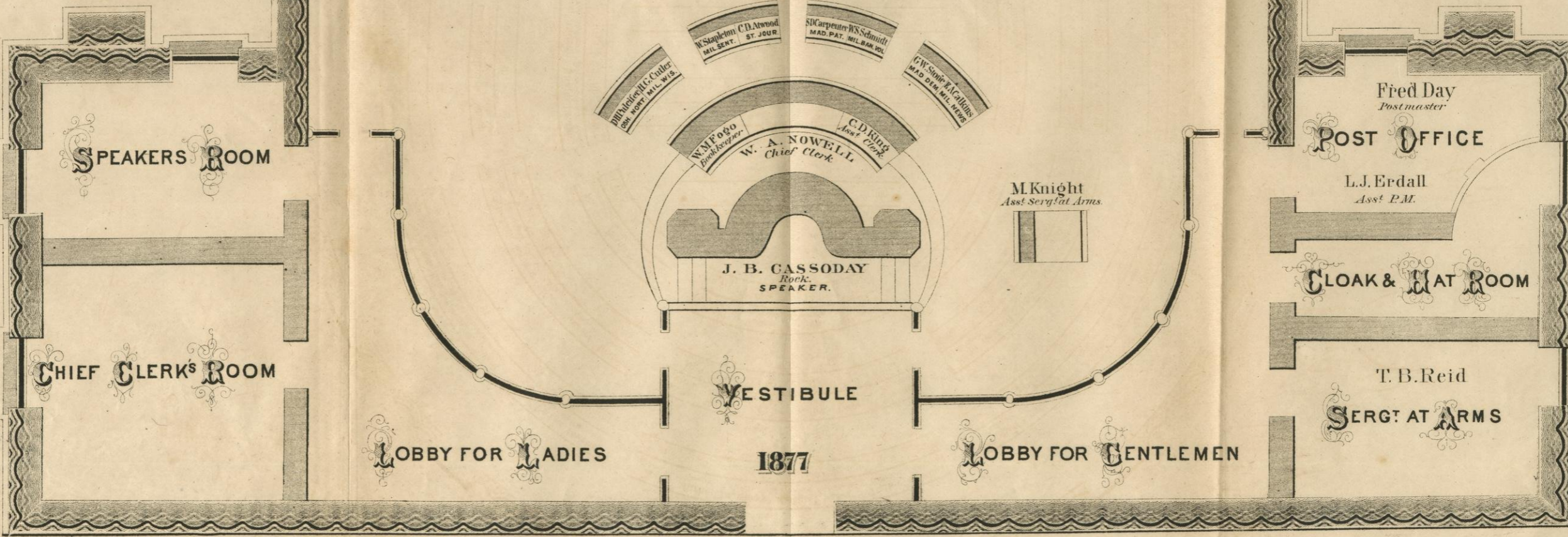


DIAGRAM OF THE Assembly Chamber



Admission of the members of the committee



CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM
SPEAKERS ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

1877

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

VESTIBULE



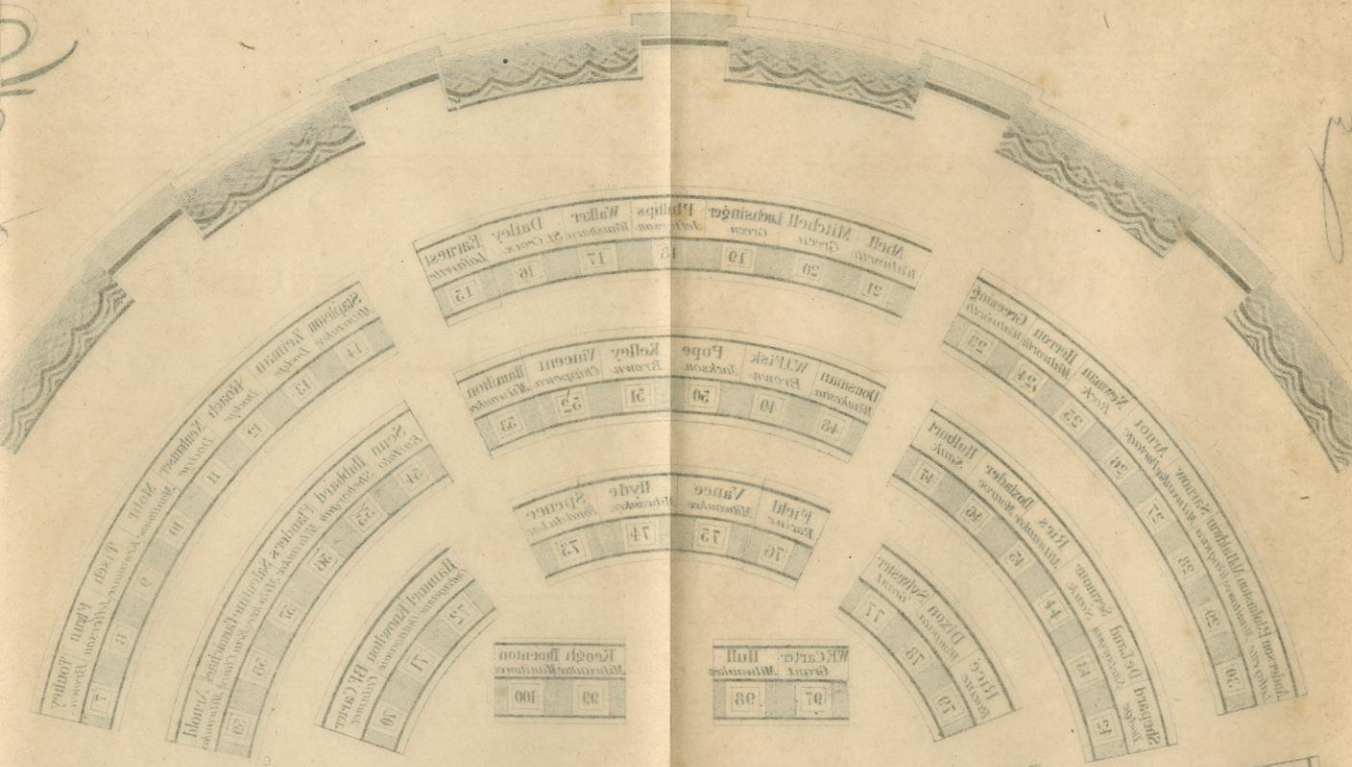
J. B. CASSIDY
SPEAKER

MR. KNIGHT
First Sergeant

Assembly Chamber

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



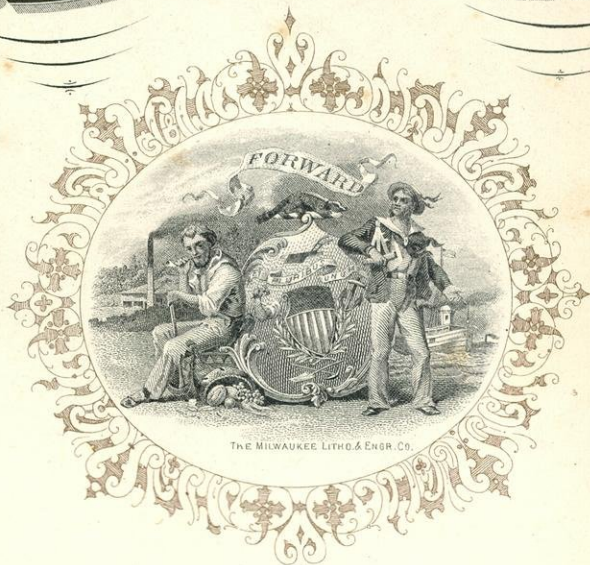
POST OFFICE
Postmaster
Fred Day

L. J. Erdall
Asst. PM

CLOCK & WAIT ROOM

SERGEANT AT ARMS
T. B. Reid

THE
Legislative Manual
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

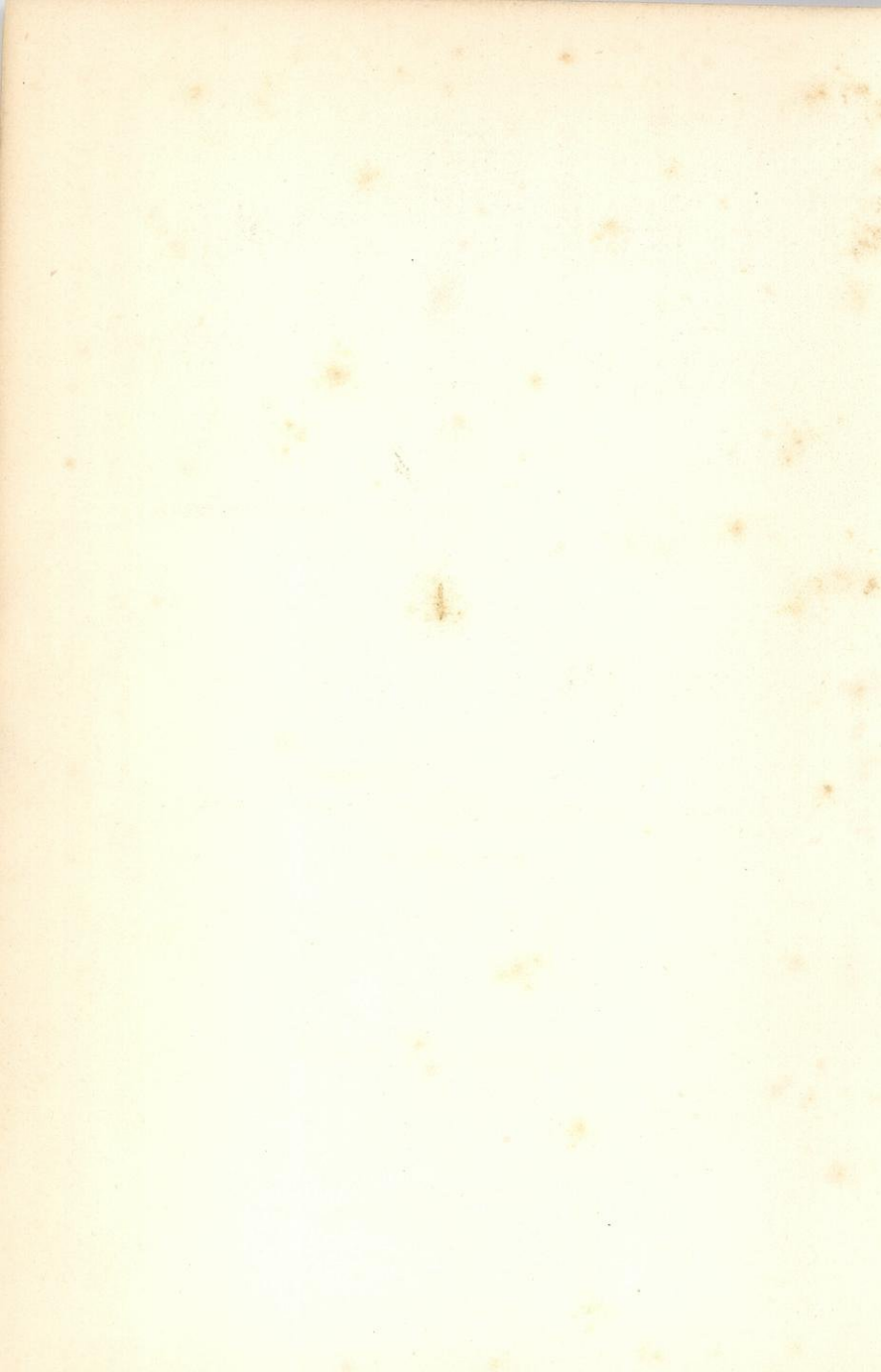


compiled by

R. M. BASHFORD

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1877.



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 1877,

BY R. M. BASHFORD.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MADISON, WIS.:
E. B. BOLENS, STATE PRINTER.
1877.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

[Chapter 20, of the G. L., of 1866, as amended by Chap. 72, of the laws of 1873.]

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

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

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

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

PREFACE.

The Legislative Manual for 1877, being the sixteenth annual edition, is herewith presented.

In addition to the statistical and other information required by law to be contained in this publication, the Compiler has included a complete list of Territorial and State officers; the annals of the Legislature from the first session in 1836 to the last session in 1876; a brief chronology of the early history and settlement of the State; sketches of State institutions; the vote for President, by States, from 1853 to 1876; the Governors of the several States, with the time of holding elections and the meeting of their Legislatures; a full list of county officers in this State with their salaries; a sketch of the State Historical Society, and of the Centennial Exposition and the part taken by Wisconsin in this great national celebration, with the list of awards granted to exhibitors from this State. These special features it is believed will add greatly to the value of the work as a book of reference and as a repository of statistical and historical information relating to Wisconsin.

The public records in the office of the Secretary of State and the other departments of the State government have been resorted to for the purpose of rendering this volume as accurate and reliable as possible. The Compiler records his obligations to Hon. Peter Doyle for the prompt assistance rendered in procuring statistical and other information for this work, and especially in obtaining the statistics relating to other States through personal correspondence with their Secretaries. The sketch of the State Historical Society is from the pen of Dr. Draper, who has labored so industriously and so successfully in the up-building of an institution that stands without a rival in the west, and which, with only two exceptions, is unsurpassed by any similar collection in the country. The article on the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, is contributed by Gen. Atwood, who has been connected with the United States Commission from its first organization, and who has, without compensation, devoted much time and labor to the success of the Exposition and especially to the proper representation at Philadelphia of the arts, products and resources of Wisconsin.

In the preface to the edition of 1875, the present Compiler suggested the importance of preserving, in some convenient form for reference, a brief history of the legislation of each year, with the vote on appropriation bills and other important measures, and intimated a purpose to make that a part of this work in the future while under his charge. But the able and efficient Chief Clerk of the Senate, whose labors in the past have contributed so

largely to the excellence of the WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL, has in a measure anticipated such action and partially supplied the demand by publishing in the index of the Senate Journal such information in regard to that branch of the Legislature.

The limited time allotted to this work, and the amount of labor involved in collecting the material and putting it through the press would serve as an apology for any errors that might appear, but they have been so carefully guarded against that the value of the MANUAL cannot be seriously impaired by any inaccuracies that may be detected.

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

R. M. B.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.	
Analytical Table of Contents	3
Constitution.....	10
Amendments..	20
II. CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN—	
Analytical Table of Contents	27
Constitution.....	35
Amendments.....	63
III. JEFFERSON'S MANUAL—	
Table of contents	65
Manual of Parliamentary Practice.....	67
Index.....	127
IV. ANNALS OF THE LEGISLATURE—	
Members of the Legislatures Assemblies under Territorial Gov- ernment.....	137
Members of the First Constitutional Convention.....	151
Members of the Second Constitutional Convention.....	152
Members and Officers of Senate and Assembly from Organization of the State until the present time	153
Table showing the length of the several sessions of the Legisla- ture	215
V. TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—	
Governors, Secretaries, etc., of Territory	219
Governors and other State Officers.....	220
Judges of Supreme Court	222
United States Senators and Delegates to Congress.....	223
Representatives in Congress.....	223
Presidential Electors	224
VI. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—	
Customs, Precedents, and Forms.....	227
Rules and Orders of Senate.....	245
Rules and Orders of Assembly.....	255

	Page.
VI. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—Continued.	
Joint Rules and Orders of Senate and Assembly.....	269
Index to Rules.....	274
VII. WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS—	
Chronology of Wisconsin.....	280
State Institutions	285
The State Capitol	286
State Historical Society.....	284
The University of Wisconsin	291
The State Normal Schools.....	300
The Institute for the Blind	303
The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	307
The Industrial School for Boys	309
The Wisconsin State Prison.....	312
The Hospital for the Insane, at Madison.....	313
The Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh.....	317
The National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.....	320
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—	
The State Finances	325
Valuation and State Tax for 1876	330
Taxes Levied in each County	332
Bonded and other Indebtedness of Towns, Cities and Villages.....	334
Bonded and other Indebtedness of the Counties.....	336
Population of Wisconsin by Counties 1840-1875	337
Population of the United States from 1790 to 1870.....	334
Newspapers published in Wisconsin.....	341
Post-offices in Wisconsin.....	345
IX. THE JUDICIARY—	
United States Supreme Court.....	359
United States District Courts of Wisconsin.....	360
United States Circuit Courts.....	361
Wisconsin Supreme Court.....	361
Terms of Wisconsin Circuit Courts.....	362
X. ELECTION STATISTICS—	
The Presidential vote of 1876, by Counties and Towns, compared with the Gubernatorial vote of 1875.....	269
The Vote for Members of Legislature.....	396
Congressional and Gubernatorial vote from 1873 to 1876.....	401
Summary of Gubernatorial vote, 1848 to 1875.....	405
Presidential and Gubernatorial vote from 1868 to 1876.....	406
Popular vote for President by States from 1856 to 1876.....	408
The electoral vote from 1860.....	41

CONTENTS.

vii

	Page.
XI. WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT—	
State Officers.....	415
Judges of Supreme and Circuit Courts.....	415
Organization of State Departments.....	416
Organization of State Institutions.....	418
List of County officers, County seats, etc.....	420
Salaries of County Officers.....	424
XII. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—	
The Executive, Cabinet and Supreme Court.....	429
United States Army Organization.....	429
Diplomatic Officers of the United States.....	430
Members of the Forty-fourth Congress.....	431
Members of the Forty-fifth Congress.....	434
States of the Union, Capitals, Governors, elections, etc.....	437
XIII. OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—	
Biographical Sketches of Congressional Delegation.....	441
Biographical Sketches of State Officers.....	445
Biographical Sketches of Senators.....	447
Biographical Sketches of Assemblymen.....	455
Statistical List of Senators.....	479
Condensed List of Officers of the Senate.....	480
Statistical List of Assemblymen.....	481
Condensed List of Officers of the Assembly.....	484
Committees of the Senate.....	486
Committees of the Assembly.....	487
Joint Committees of Senate and Assembly.....	488
XIV. APPENDIX—	
The Centennial Exhibition.....	491
Additional List of Newspapers.....	497

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Diagram of Senate Chamber.....	Front.
Diagram of Assembly Chamber.....	Front.
The State Capitol.....	Page 273
Map of Wisconsin in 1836.....	192
The University of Wisconsin.....	288
Science Hall.....	313
Oshkosh Normal School.....	152
Platteville Normal School.....	216
Whitewater Normal School.....	168
River Falls Normal School.....	224
Institute for the Blind.....	41
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.....	57
Industrial School for Boys.....	73
Hospital for the Insane near Madison.....	89
Hospital for the Insane near Oshkosh.....	105
National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.....	121
Map of the State of Wisconsin, 1875.....	Back.
Centennial Building.....	Appendix.

Constitution of the United States.

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A.

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Acts</i> , records and judicial proceedings of each state entitled to faith and credit in other states.....	IV	1
<i>Amendments</i> to the Constitution, how made	V	1
which have been made (see pp. 20-23.)		
<i>Appointments</i> to be made by the President.....	II	2
<i>Apportionment</i> of representatives	I	2
<i>Appropriations</i> by law	I	9
<i>Appropriations for army</i> not to exceed two years.....	I	8
<i>Armies</i> , Congress to raise and support	I	8
<i>Arms</i> , right of people to keep and bear (see p. 20.)		
<i>Arts and Sciences</i> , to be promoted.....	I	8
<i>Assemble</i> , people may, (see p. 20.)		
<i>Attainder</i> , bill of, prohibited to Congress.....	I	9
prohibited to the States	I	10
of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.....	III	3

B.

<i>Bail</i> , excessive not required.....	III	3
<i>Bankruptcy laws</i> to be uniform.....	I	8
<i>Bills</i> for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	I	7
before they become laws shall be passed by both houses and approved by the President; or if disapproved, shall be passed by two-thirds of each house.....	I	7
not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment intervenes, shall be laws.....	I	7
<i>Borrow money</i> , Congress may.....	I	8

C.

<i>Capitation tax</i> , apportionment of	I	9
<i>Census</i> , or enumeration, to be made every ten years.....	I	2
<i>Citizens</i> of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.....	IV	2
who are, (14th amendment, section 1, p. 23.)		
<i>Claims</i> , no prejudice to certain.....	IV	3
of the United States, or of the several States, not to be prejudiced by any construction of the Constitution.....	IV	3
<i>Coasting trade</i> , regulations respecting	I	9
<i>Coins</i> , Congress to fix value of foreign.....	I	8
<i>Commerce</i> , Congress to regulate.....	I	8
regulations respecting to be equal and uniform	I	9
<i>Commissions</i> to be granted by the President	II	3
<i>Common Law</i> recognized and established, (7th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Congress</i> vested with power	I	1
may alter the regulations of State Legislatures concerning elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to place of choosing Senators	I	4
shall assemble once every year	I	4
officers of government cannot be members of.....	I	6
may provide for cases of removal, death, etc., of President and Vice President.....	II	1

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

5

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Electors</i> , no senator or representative, or public officer, shall serve as.....	II	1
<i>Enumeration</i> every ten years.....	I	2
<i>Executive power</i> vested in the President, (See <i>President</i>).....	II	1
<i>Exports</i> not to be taxed.....	I	9
and imports, States prohibited from laying duties on.....	I	10
<i>Ex post facto law</i> , none shall be passed.....	I	9
prohibited to States.....	I	10

F.

<i>Fines</i> , excessive, prohibited, (8th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Fugitives</i> from justice to be delivered up.....	IV	2
from service may be reclaimed.....	IV	2

H.

<i>Habeas Corpus</i> , writ of, can only be suspended in cases of rebellion or invasion.....	I	9
<i>House of Representatives</i> . (See <i>Representatives</i> .)		

I.

<i>Impeachment</i> to, be brought by House of Representatives.....	I	2
tried by the Senate.....	I	3
judgment on.....	I	3
all civil officers liable to.....	II	4
<i>Importation of slaves</i> , not prohibited till 1808.....	I	9

J.

<i>Judges</i> shall hold their office during good behavior.....	III	1
their compensation.....	III	1
<i>Judiciary</i> , tribunals inferior to Supreme Court may be created.....	I	8
<i>Judicial power</i> vested in Supreme Court and courts inferior.....	III	1
powers of the judiciary.....	III	2
restriction as to suit against a State (11th amendment, p. 23.)		
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of each State are entitled to faith and credit in every State.....	IV	1
<i>Jury trial</i> secured, and shall be held in the State where the crime shall have been committed.....	III	2
further regulated, (6th amendment, p. 21.)		
secured in suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, (7th amendment, p. 21.)		

L.

<i>Law</i> , what is declared the supreme.....	VI	1
common, recognized and established, (7th amendment, p. 21.)		
<i>Laws</i> , President to see them faithfully executed.....	II	3
<i>Legislative powers</i> vested in Congress. (See <i>Congress</i> .)		
<i>Loans</i> , authority to make.....	I	8

M.

<i>Marque and reprisal</i> , letters of.....	I	8
<i>Militia</i> to be called out.....	I	8
to be officered by the States.....	I	8
to be commanded by the President.....	II	2
their right to keep and bear arms secured, (2d amendment, p. 20.)		
<i>Money</i> shall be drawn from the treasury only by appropriation laws.....	I	9
Congress to coin and regulate value of.....	I	8
States cannot make.....	I	10

N.

<i>Naturalization</i> , uniform rules of.....	I	8
<i>Navy</i> , Congress to provide and govern.....	I	8
<i>Nobility</i> , titles of, shall not be granted by the United States.....	I	9
nor by the States.....	I	10

O.

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

P.

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

Q.

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

R.

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

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

7

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

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

T.

<i>Tax</i> , direct, according to representation.....	I	2
shall be laid only in proportion to census.....	I	9
<i>Tax</i> on exports prohibited.....	I	9
<i>Tender</i> , what shall be legal.....	I	10
<i>Territory</i> , or public property, Congress may make rules concerning.....	IV	3
<i>Test</i> , religious, shall not be required.....	VI	..
<i>Titles</i> , (See <i>Nobility</i> .)		
<i>Title</i> from foreign State prohibited.....	I	9
<i>Treason</i> defined.....	III	3

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

9

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

V.

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

W.

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

Y.

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

CONSTITUTION.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ADR. 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.

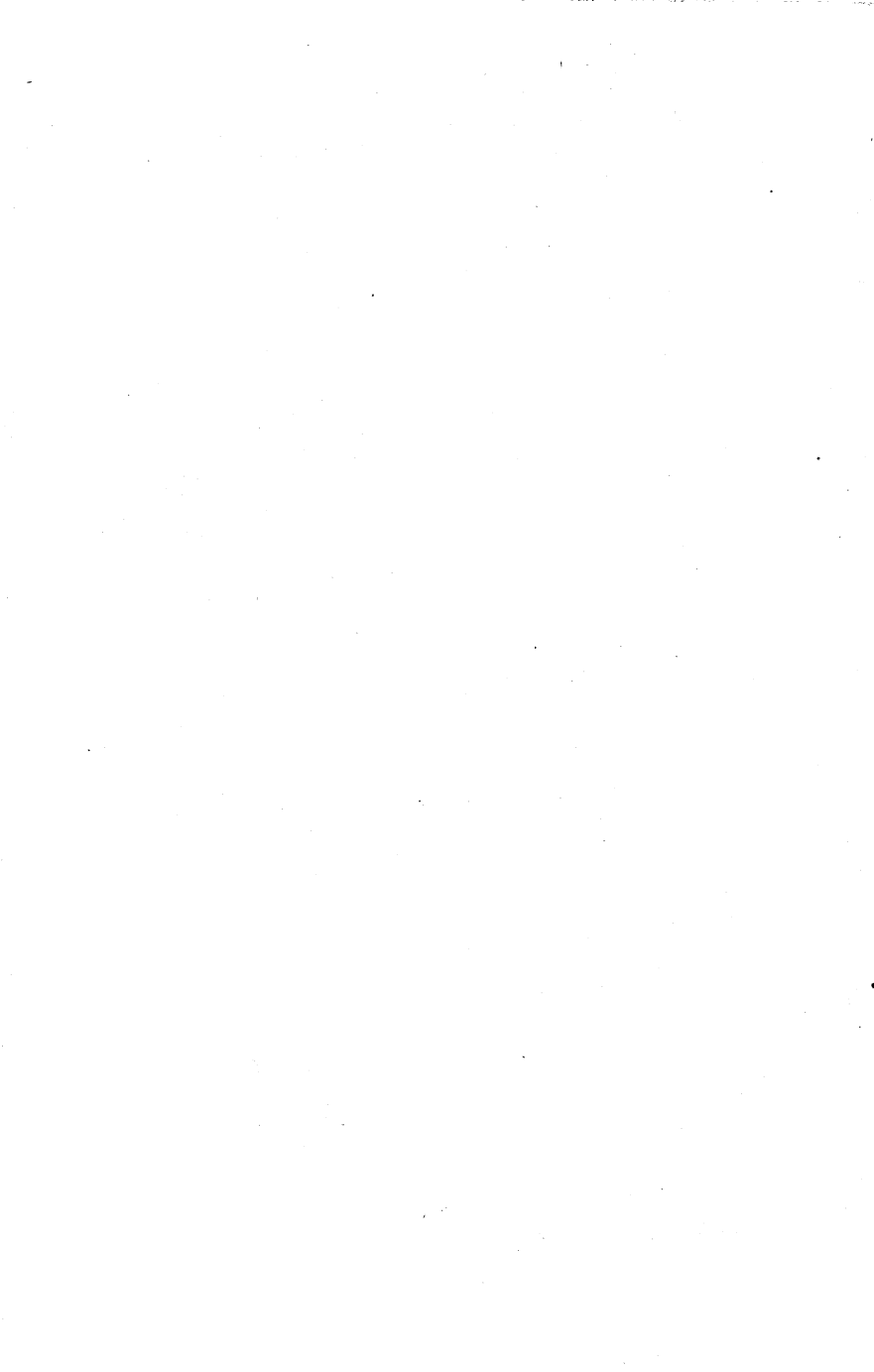
SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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.



ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

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

D.

<i>Debts</i> , no imprisonment for.....	I	18
public, when, how and for what purpose contracted.....	VIII	6

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

29

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

E.

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

F.

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

G.

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

H.

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

I.

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

J.

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

L.

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

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

31

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Lieutenant Governor</i> to have only casting vote	V	8
his compensation	V	9
first elected, how long to hold.....	XIV	14
<i>Lotteries</i> , Legislature not to grant.....	IV	24

M.

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

N.

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

O.

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

P.

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

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

Q.

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

R.

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

S.

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

ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

33

	Art.	Sec.
<i>Senate</i> , of State of Wisconsin.....	IV	5
<i>Senate Districts</i> , how formed and numbered.....	IV	5
State divided into.....	XIV	12
<i>Sentence</i> , Governor may suspend execution of, in case of treason.....	V	6
<i>Sheriff</i> , when and how chosen and term of office.....	VI	4
to hold no other office, and ineligible next term.....	VI	4
<i>Slavery</i> , not to exist in State.....	I	2
<i>Soldiers</i> , not to be deemed residents.....	III	5
<i>Speech</i> , liberty of.....	I	3
in debate.....	IV	16
<i>State of Wisconsin</i> , boundaries.....	II	1
not to interfere with primary disposal of soil.....	II	2
nor with regulation of Congress securing title to purchasers.....	II	2
not to impose tax on United States lands.....	II	2
suits against.....	IV	27
credit of, not to be loaned.....	VIII	3
not to contract debts, except in certain cases.....	VIII	4
sovereignty and jurisdiction of.....	IX	3
<i>State Debt</i> , when may be contracted.....	VIII	6
not to be contracted for internal improvements.....	VIII	10
<i>State Superintendent</i>	X	1
<i>State Treasurer</i> , when elected.....	VI	1
term of office.....	VI	1
to be one of Commissioners for sale of School Lands.....	X	7
<i>Stationery</i> , for use of State, to be let to lowest bidder.....	IV	25
<i>Style</i> , of laws.....	IV	17
of writs and process.....	VII	17
<i>Suffrage</i> , laws may be passed excluding certain persons from right of.....	III	6
<i>Suits</i> , against State.....	IV	27
tax on.....	VII	18
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> , how elected.....	X	1
his powers and duties.....	X	1
his salary.....	IV	22
<i>Supervisors</i> , County, Legislature may confer certain powers.....	VII	2
<i>Supreme Court</i> , judicial power vested in.....	VII	3
to have appellate jurisdiction only.....	VII	3
its general powers.....	VII	4
circuit judges to be judges of Supreme Court.....	VII	4
separate Supreme Court may be formed.....	VII	4
number of judges to constitute a quorum.....	VII	4
number necessary to a decision.....	VII	4
judges of to be classified.....	VII	11
term of.....	VII	12
to appoint clerk.....	VII	12

T.

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

U.

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

V.

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

W.

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

Y.

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

AMENDMENTS.

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

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or 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.

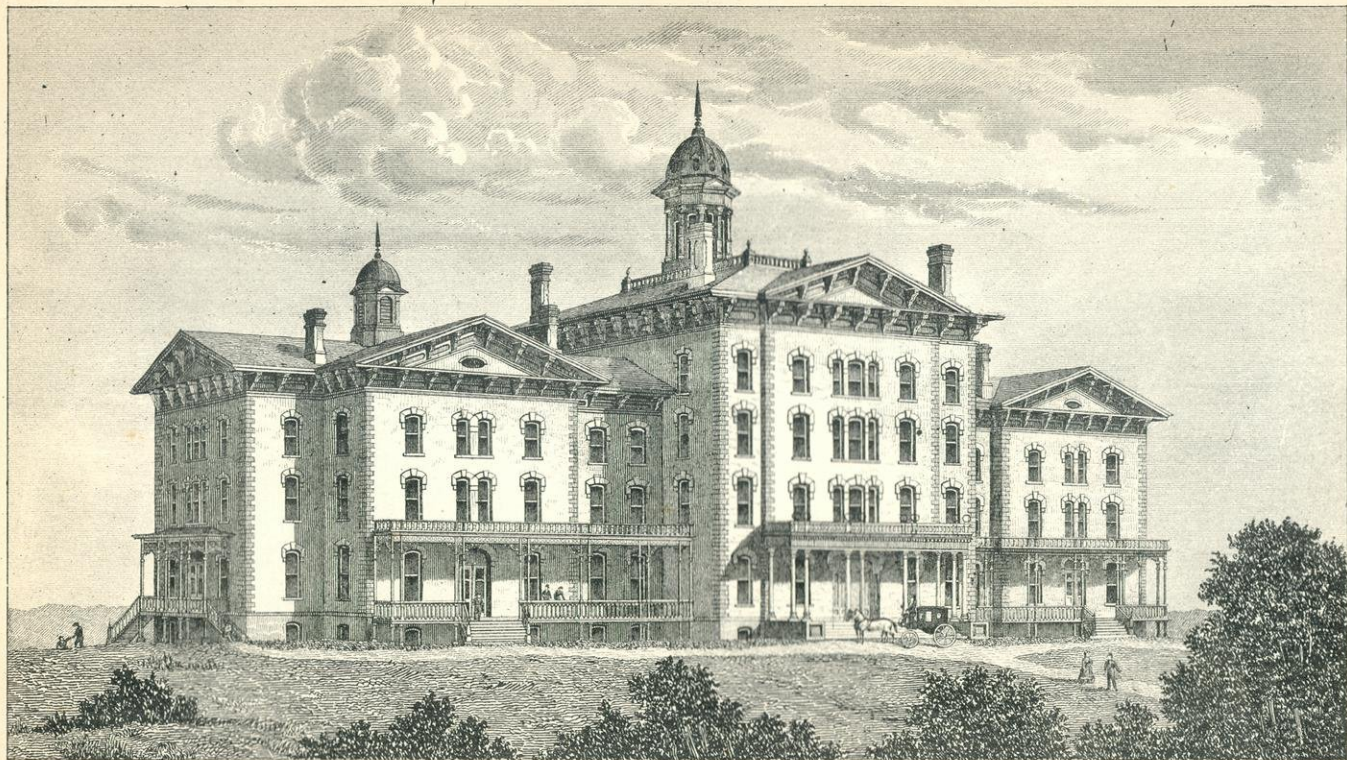
SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or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



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

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, specialties, 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.

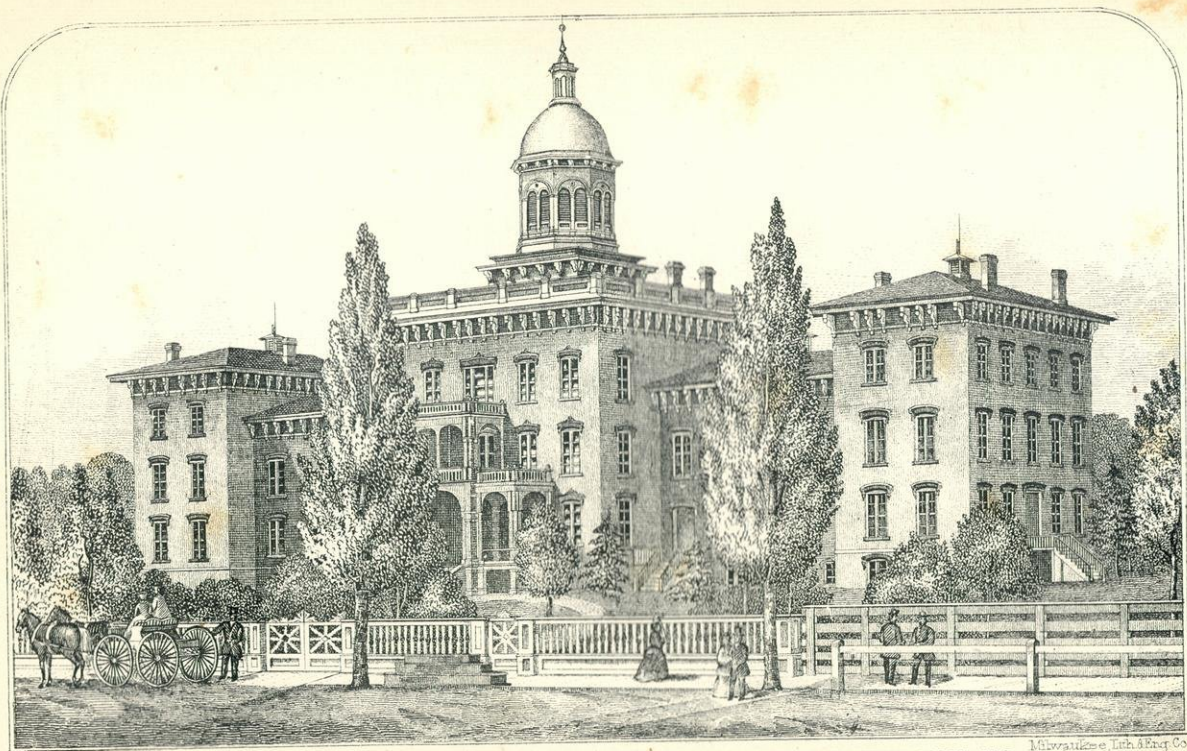
The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

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.



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

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

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1876.

ARTICLE VIII.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That section two, of article eight, of the constitution of this state, be so amended as to read as follows: Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

ARTICLE VII.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, That section four, of article seven, of the constitution, be amended so as to read: Section 4. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state.

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

MANUAL
OF
Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

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

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const., U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 3*, 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*, 1559, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

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

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

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

* *Str.*, 989.

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

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

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



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGRA'G CO

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.



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.* 1, 3.]

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

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

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

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

STATES.	1787 ¹	1790 ²	1800 ³	1810 ⁴	1820 ⁵	1830 ⁶	1840 ⁷	1850 ⁸	1860 ⁹	1870 ¹⁰
¹¹ Maine .....	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	5	5
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4
Vermont .....	...	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	7
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	34	25	24	27
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6
¹² Virginia	10	19	22	28	22	21	15	13	8	9
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	18	8	7	9
Kentucky .....	...	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10
¹³ Tennessee .....	...	...	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10
¹⁴ Ohio .....	...	...	...	6	14	19	21	21	19	20
¹⁵ Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	6
¹⁶ Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	11	11	13
¹⁷ Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	5	6
¹⁸ Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	14	19
¹⁹ Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	7	6	8
²⁰ Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	9	13
²¹ Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	9
²² Arkansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
²³ Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	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 47,000, 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. *Id.*]

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

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

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

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are *1 H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in *15 H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

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

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 223, 321.*

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated, while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

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

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487; col. 1; *2 Hats.*, 77; *4 Grey*, 66; *8 Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. *2 Hats.*, 75; *1 Grey*, 143.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.* p. 3, c. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 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*, 363.

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.*

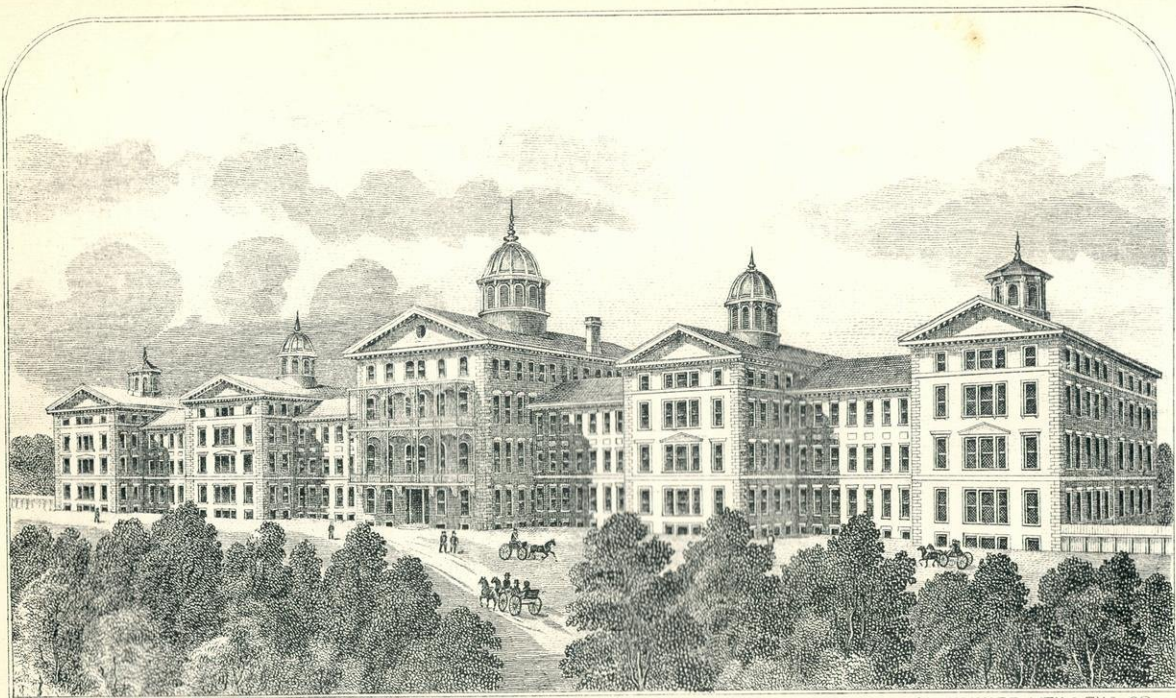
When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder 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.



MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

JEFFERSON

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.*, 229, 232; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 188. 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.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtfully the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out 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.

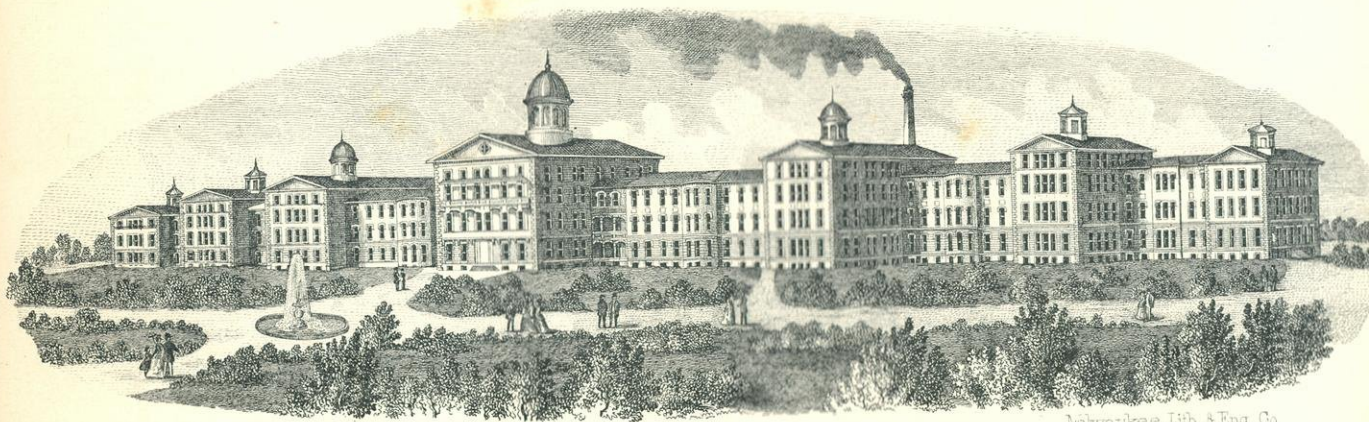
DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hawk.*, 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



Milwaukee, Lith & Eng Co

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

1st. To agree.

2d. To disagree.

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

3d. To recede

4th. To insist.

5th. To adhere.

} You may then either insist or adhere.

} You may then either recede or adhere.

} You may then either recede or insist.

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *A. D.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

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

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

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, col., 2; 414, col., 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *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'Eves*, 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 now 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 now resolve into committee.....		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave.....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous question.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum		
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 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

† This rule now fixes the limitation.

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

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

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

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

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.*, 236, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 238. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

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

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

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

SECTION XLVI

CONFERENCES.

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

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

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what 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, (*Id.*, 230, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Id.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sage, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

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

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

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

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

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

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

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.]

[The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule 33.*]

[The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule 32.*]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 *Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 287.

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

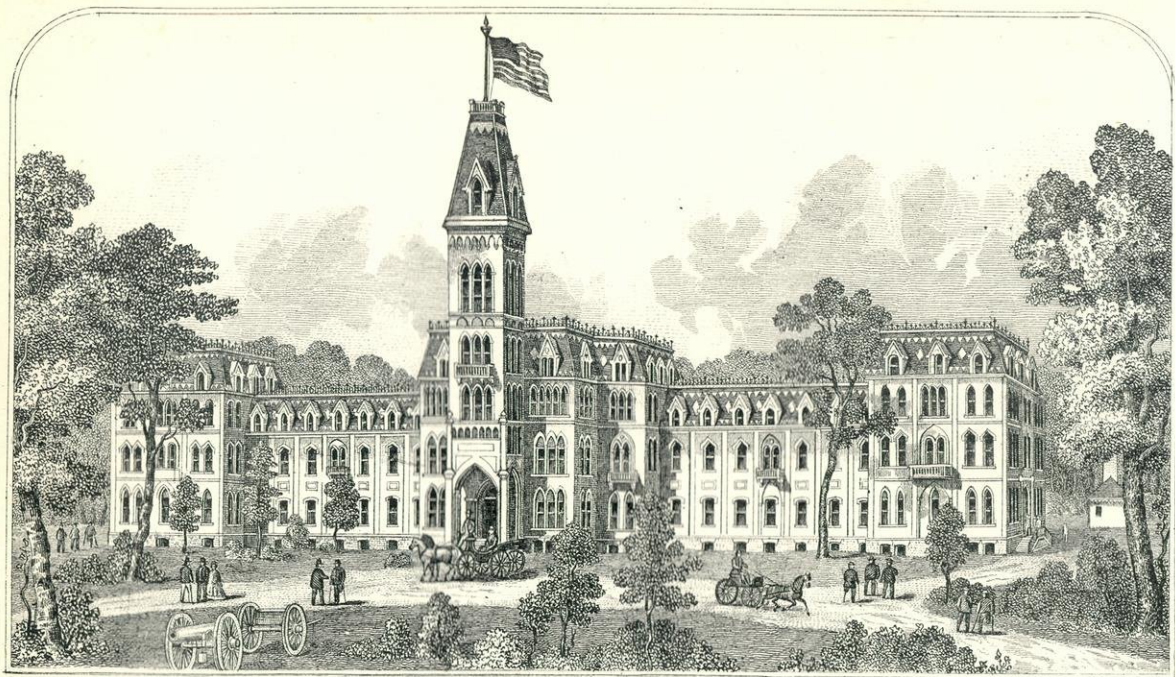
prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken 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.]



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

Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

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. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprison-

ment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

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

INDEX.

A.

	Page.
<i>Absence</i> , not allowed without leave.....	76
provision in case of	76
<i>Address</i> , how presented.....	77
<i>Adhere</i> , question discussed.....	113
effect of a vote to.....	113
should be to conferences before vote to.....	114
<i>Adjournment</i> , motion for cannot be amended.....	119
rules and regulations in respect to.....	119
a question is removed by.....	105
of the session, all unfinished business falls	119
of the session, modes and manner discussed.....	119, 120
to be declared by the Speaker	119
for more than three days by concurrent votes.....	119
provision for disagreement respecting	119
effect of, on business pending.....	119
<i>Amendment to Bills</i> —See also <i>Bills</i>	102
proceedings in relation to	102
how to be reported	91
fail on recommitment	92
in the third degree not admissible	99, 114
discussion of the nature and coherence of.....	101
Speaker cannot refuse to receive because inconsistent.....	102
may totally change the subject.....	102
if House refuse to strike out a paragraph it cannot be amended....	102
a new bill may be engrafted on another	102
mode of proceeding on amendments between the Houses	93
made in Committee of the Whole, falls on reference.....	93
proposed, inconsistent with one adopted may be put.....	102
may be amended <i>prior</i> to adoption but not <i>after</i>	102
(proposed) by <i>striking out</i> , and, lost, the paragraph proposed to be stricken out cannot be amended	102
not identical or equivalent to one lost, may be proposed.....	102
by insertion, how far liable for further amendment.....	102
<i>Apportionment</i> of representatives, table of.....	74
<i>Appropriation</i> , made by resolution.....	67, 88
<i>Arrest</i> , definition of privilege from	68, 72
terminates with the session.....	68
<i>Assaults and Affrays</i> , in the House, how settled.....	84
<i>Ayes and Noes</i> , how questions are determined by.....	109
no member to vote if not present	110

B.

<i>Bills</i> , engrossed, must not be looked into.....	82
to be fairly written or Speaker may refuse them.....	88
amendment fall, if recommitted.....	92
a particular clause may be recommitted.....	92
amendments, how proceeded with.....	92
amendments fall if referred to committee.....	93
proceedings on second reading.....	94
time for attacking or opposing.....	94
what constitutes possession.....	95
one bill may be engrafted on another.....	102
one House may pass with blanks and be filled in the other.....	104

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

C.

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

	Page
<i>Committee</i> , members of the House may be present at their sittings.....	90
cannot reconsider or alter their own votes.....	91
how they report amendments.....	91
cannot sit in recess after Congress has expired.....	120
a member <i>elect</i> , though not returned, may be appointed on.....	71
standing.....	77
forms and proceedings in.....	77, 89
<i>Joint</i> , how they act.....	78
who shall compose.....	89
how appointed in Senate.....	89
time and place for meeting.....	90
majority of to constitute a quorum.....	90
<i>Committee of the Whole</i> , great matters usually referred to.....	78
their power over a bill.....	90
have entire control over a report committed.....	105
dissolved by a report.....	79, 92
how revived.....	79, 92
may be discharged from instructions.....	112
when they may sit during recess.....	120
effect of a reference to, when a bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole.....	93
may elect their Chairman.....	78
Speaker may resume Chair if in great disorder.....	79
manner of doing business, in Senate.....	92
proceedings in.....	78, 89, 90
irregularly dissolved.....	79
cannot adjourn.....	79
report proceedings.....	91
subjects which have passed through may be referred to special committee.....	93
particulars which attach to.....	93
<i>Communications</i> , confidential, to be kept secret.....	121
<i>Common fame</i> , a ground for proceeding.....	79
<i>Conferences</i> , common to have two before vote to adhere.....	114
cannot alter anything upon which the House have agreed.....	115
discussions of, the nature and occasion of.....	114
report of, cannot be amended or altered.....	115
papers left with conferees of House agreeing to.....	115
when, by which House, and what stages to be asked.....	115
<i>Co-existing Questions</i> , discussed.....	105
<i>Counsel</i> , may be heard on private bills and law points.....	80
<i>Count of the House</i> , may be called.....	108
(See <i>Division of the House</i> .)	
<i>Covered</i> , when members are not to be.....	85
D.	
<i>Debate</i> , no one to speak impertinently, superfluously or tediously.....	82
forms and proprieties to be observed.....	82
the Speaker not allowed to engage in, except on points of order.....	83
proceedings of the House not to be censured.....	83
personalities to be prohibited.....	83
motives not to be arraigned.....	83
violation of order in, to be suppressed by the Speaker.....	83
disorderly words not noticed until the member has finished.....	84
disorderly words, when taken down.....	84
proceedings of the House not to be noticed in.....	84
members concerned or implicated by the subject of, ought to withdraw.....	85
<i>Decorum</i> , points, (see <i>Debate</i>).....	82, 85
<i>Defamatory publications</i> , breach of privilege.....	69
<i>Disorder in Committee of the Whole</i> , Speaker to resume the Chair if great.....	79
<i>Disorder</i> , members creating, proceedings.....	84, 85
<i>Disorderly words</i> , how and when taken down.....	84
<i>Division of the House</i> , practice in ascertaining.....	108
of questions discussed.....	104
<i>Doors</i> , rule respecting their being closed.....	86
ought not to be shut, to be kept by persons appointed.....	86
<i>Duel</i> , challenge to, breach of privilege.....	69

E.

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

F.

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

G.

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

H.

<i>Hats</i> , when to be taken off.....	85
<i>House</i> , division of, how ascertained	108, 109
of Representatives. (See <i>Representatives</i> .)	

I.

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

J.

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

K.

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

L.

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

M.

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

INDEX TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

131

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

N.

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

O.

<i>Officers</i> , of either House, forms of nomination or election.....	76
of one House not amenable to the other.....	85
<i>Onslow, Mr.</i> , his opinion of importance of rules	67
<i>Order</i> , violated by Speaker, by not putting question	71
"instances make" order	82
respecting papers, (see <i>Papers</i> .).....	82
in debate, (see <i>Debate</i> .).....	82
questions of may be adjourned	86
decisions of Speaker, on points of, may be controlled.....	86
a member may insist on the execution of a subsisting.....	86
Committee of the Whole cannot punish breach of.....	93
if points arise while question is putting, Speaker to decide per-emptorily	110
of business, property of.....	80
for the Senate.....	80
of the day, how and when to be called up	86
of the day, may be discharged at any time	86
cannot be moved while member is speaking.....	87
take precedence of all questions.....	87
of the House, determined with the session	86
question of, to supersede a question depending	100
and resolution, distinction between	88
special, rules upon the subject of	86, 96
<i>Opposition to bills</i> , proper time to make	94, 107

P.

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

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

Q.

<i>Qualification of Senators</i>	73
<i>Quarrel</i> , in committee must be settled in House	84
members must declare they will not prosecute	84
question of privilege arising from, has precedence	79
<i>Questions</i> , general rule for putting	97
the propriety of certain, considered	96
removed from before the House by adjournment	105
may be debated between the count of affirmative and negative	106
manner of putting	107
must not speak or move about while putting	110
must decide peremptorily, if any difficulty arise	110
one House cannot question the other	116
<i>privileged</i> , what shall be	95
in filling blanks	99
in reference to committees	99
in amending amendments, and agree or disagree	113
motions to amend have precedence over motions to strike out	102
of order, (incidental) how far it shall supersede any other	99
decision of, how made	103
what are divisible	104
when divided each point open to debate and amendment	105
(<i>co-existing</i>) what suspends, and what removes from the House an ..	105
existing question	105
<i>equivalent</i> , what is considered	106
determined by ayes and noes	111
to be resumed in <i>statu quo</i> , when suspended by the want of a quo ..	111
rum	111
<i>previous.</i> (See <i>Previous Question.</i>)	
<i>Quorum</i> , only shall do business	75
what number shall be	75
how attendance of may be compelled	75
any member may desire a count for the purpose of ascertaining ..	75
not present suspend the question	75

R.

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

S.

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

T.

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

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

V.

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

W.

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

Y.

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

Annals of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,

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

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

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

BROWN.

Henry S. Baird,
John P. Arndt.

IOWA.

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

DUBUQUE.

Thos. McCrancy,
John Foley,
Thomas McKnight.

CRAWFORD.

[Had no member of the
Council.*]

MILWAUKEE.

Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

DES MOINES.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

DES MOINES.

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

CRAWFORD.

James H. Lockwood,
James B. Dallam.

MILWAUKEE.

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

IOWA.

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

DUBUQUE.

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

BROWN.

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

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

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned
 Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—LEVI STERLING

BROWN.
 John P. Arndt,
 Joseph Dickinson.*

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

MILWAUKEE.
 Alanson Sweet,
 Gilbert Knapp.

DUBUQUE.
 John Foley,
 Thomas McKnight,
 Thomas McCraney.

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

CRAWFORD.
 [Had no member of the
 Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.
 Ebenezer Childs,
 George McWilliams,
 Charles C. Sholes

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

CRAWFORD.
 Ira B. Brunson,†
 Jean Brunet,‡

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

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

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

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

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

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

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

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned
 June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.
 [Officers elected by Resolution.]

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM BULLEN, of Racine.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

IOWA.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	RACINE.
James Collins, Levi Sterling.	Daniel Wells, Jr. William A. Prentiss.	William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
GRANT.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON.	BROWN.
James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	Ebenezer Brigham.	Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.		CRAWFORD.
James Maxwell.		George Wilson.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, 1 William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY*Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Daniel Wells, Jr., Wm. A. Prentiss.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	RACINE. Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,
 Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. NOTES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*	GRANT. James R. Vineyard. John H. Rountree.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DURLEY

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton. DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	GRANT. Thomas Crison, Joseph H. D. Street. Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin. Charles Bracken. Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins. John W. Blackstone.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
		RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,
 Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell		CRAWFORD. Charles J. Learned.‡

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.
 ‡ In place of J. Brisbois, resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY

BROWN.
Ebenezer Childs,
Barlow Shackelford,
Charles C. Sholes,
Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

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

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON

Daniel S. Sutherand.

IOWA.

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

GRANT.

Thomas Cruson,
Joseph H. D. Street.
Nelson Dewey,
Jonathan Craig.

CRAWFORD.

Ira B. Brunson,
Alexander McGregor.

RACINE.

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

First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1840-1,

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES MAXWELL, of Walworth.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—MILES M. VINEYARD.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,
MANITOWOC AND SHE-
BOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt,
Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold,
Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling,
James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

RACINE

George Batchelder.
Thomas E. Parmelee,
Reuben H. Deming.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
Hugh Long,
Jesse C. Mills,
Edward V. Whiton

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON,

Lucius I. Barber,
James Sutherland.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,
MANITOWOC AND SHE-
BOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,*
Mason C. Darling,
David Giddings.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Joseph Bond,
Jacob Brazelton,
Adam E. Ray,
John S. Rockwell,
William Shephard.

IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn,
Ephraim F. Ogden,
Daniel M. Parkinson.
David Newland.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt.
Nelson Dewey,
Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,†
Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

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

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

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

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

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,
 MANITOWOC, PORTAGE
 AND SHEBOYGAN.

Morgan L. Martin,
 Charles C. P. Arndt.¹

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

John H. Tweedy,²
 Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
 Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
 James R. Vineyard.³

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
 Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

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

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,
 MANITOWOC, PORTAGE
 AND SHEBOYGAN.

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

RACINE.

George Batchelder,
 Jonathan Eastman,
 Thomas E. Parmelee.⁴

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Joseph R. Brown,
 Albert Brunson.⁵

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Joseph Bond,
 Adam E. Ray,
 William F. Shephard,
 John S. Rockwell,
 Jacob Brazelton.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
 Jesse C. Mills,
 Edward V. Whiton,
 James Tripp.⁶

IOWA.

Thomas Jenkins,⁷
 David Newland,
 Ephriam F. Ogden,
 Daniel M. Parkinson.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt,
 Neely Gray,
 Nelson Dewey.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber,
 James Sutherland.

¹ Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

² In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

³ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

⁴ Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

⁵ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

⁶ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

⁷ In place of F. J. Dunn, resigned.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN
[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

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

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,*
Peter D. Hugunin.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Hans Crocker,
Lemuel White,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
Theoph. La Chappelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

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

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

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

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

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

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

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

IOWA.

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

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.
John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

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

GRANT.

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

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 8, 1843.

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.*Secretary*—BEN. C. EASTMAN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker.

Edward V. Whiton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Lemuel White,
Hans Croker,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong.DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,

David Agry.

Mason C. Darling.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Mecker,

George Messersmith.

Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.Robert Masters,
Lyman Crossman,
Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

GRANT.

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

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
Levi Grant,
Ezra Birchard.

* Took his seat March 6 1843.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845,
 Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

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

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

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
 James Kneeland,
 Jacob Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.*

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

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

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

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

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

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

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

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

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

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

* Brothertown Indian.

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

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

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

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND
 WINNEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA,
 ST. CROIX AND LA
 POINTE.

Wiram Knowlton.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Curtis Reed,
 James Kimball,
 James Kneeland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—MASON C. DARLING, of Fond du Lac.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—DAVID BONHAM

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

Abraham Brawley,
 Mason C. Darling,
 Elisha Morrow.

RACINE.

Andrew B. Jackson,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Julius Wooster.

CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST.
 CROIX AND LA POINTE.

James Fisher.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,
 Thomas P. Burnett,
 Thomas Cruson.

WALWORTH.

Caleb Croswell,
 Warren Earl,
 Gaylord Graves.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Mark R. Clapp,
 William M. Dennis,
 Noah Phelps.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH
 INGTON.

Samuel H. Barstow,
 John Crawford,
 James Magone,
 Benjamin H. Mooers,
 Luther Parker,
 William H. Thomas.

IOWA.

Henry M. Billings,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Charles Pole.

ROCK.

Ira Jones

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847,
 Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOHN BEVINS.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
 AND WINNEBAGO,

Mason C. Darling.

MILWAUKEE.

Horatio N. Wells.

RACINE.

Frederick S. Lovell,
 Marshall M. Strong.

WALWORTH.

Henry Clark.

ROCK.

Andrew Palmer.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

William Singer.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Turner.

CRAWFORD.

Benjamin F. Manahan.

GRANT.

Orris McCartney.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Alexander L. Collins.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

John E. Holmes.

WASHINGTON AND SHE-
 BOYGAN.

Chauncey M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

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

RACINE.

Uriah Wood,
 Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.

Charles A. Bronson,
 Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.

William Shew,
 Andrew Sullivan,
 William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

Timothy Burns,
 James D. Jenkins,
 Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,
 William Richardson.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Charles Lum,
 William A. Wheeler,
 John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Harrison C. Hobart.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

George W. Green,
 John T. Haight,
 James Giddings.

ROCK.

Jared G. Winslow,
 James M. Burgess.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Bond,
 Chauncey G. Heath.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph W. Furber.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
 AND WINNEBAGO.

Elisha Morrow,
 Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.

Convened October 17, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.*Secretary*—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART,

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

RACINE.	GRANT.	WASHINGTON AND SHE-
G. F. Newell,	Noah H. Virgin.	BOYGAN.
Dudley Cass.	Daniel R. Burt.	Benjamin H. Mooers.
WALWORTH.	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	WAUKESHA.
Eleazer Wakeley,	E. T. Gardner.	George Reed,
George Walworth.	Alexander Botkin,	L. Martin.
IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND	John W. Stewart.	ROCK.
RICHLAND.	JEFFERSON AND DODGE.	Daniel C. Babcock.
Timothy Burns,	Levi P. Drake,	George H. Williston.
M. M. Cothren,	Horace D. Patch,	BROWN, CALUMET, CO-
Charles Pole.	James Hanrahan.	LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC,
MILWAUKEE.	CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX,	MANITOWOC, MAR-
Isaac P. Walker,	CHIPPEWA AND LA	QUETTE, PORTAGE AND
James Holliday,	POINTE.	WINNEBAGO.
Asa Kinney.	Henry Jackson.	Moses S. Gibson.
		GW Featherstonhaugh

Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,
 Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

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

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE.
Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT.		WAUKESHA.
Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	RACINE.	George Reed, L. Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASH- INGTON.	G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
Benj. H. Mooers.*	WALWORTH.	Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.
E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	ROCK.	Henry Jackson.
	Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

First Convention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

BROWN.

David Agry,
Henry S. Baird.

CALUMET.

Lemuel Goodell.

COLUMBIA.

Jeremiah Drake,
La Fayette Hill.

CRAWFORD.

Peter A. R. Brace.

DANE.

John Y. Smith,
Abel Dunning,
Benjamin Fuller,
George B. Smith,
Nathaniel F. Hyer,
John M. Babcock.

DODGE.

William M. Dennis,
Stoddard Judd,
Hiram Barber,
Benjamin Granger,
Horace D. Patch,
John H. Manahan.

FOND DU LAC.

Warren Chase,
Lorenzo Hazen,
Moses S. Gibson.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
Thomas Cruson,
Lorenzo Bevans,
Neely Gray,
Joel Allen Barber,
James Gilmore,
Franklin Z. Hicks,
Daniel R. Burt,
James R. Vineyard.

GREEN.

Davis Bowen,
Noah Phelps,

GREEN—continued.

William C. Green,
Hiram Brown.

IOWA.

William R. Smith,
Moses M. Strong,
Daniel M. Parkinson,
Thomas Jenkins,
William J. Madden,
Ninian E. Whitesides,
Joshua L. White,
Thomas James,
Andrew Burnside,
Moses Meeker,
Elihu B. Goodsell,

JEFFERSON.

Patrick Rogan,
Theodore Prentiss,
Aaron Rankin,
Elihu L. Attwood,
Samuel T. Clothier,
Peter H. Turner,
George Hyer,

LA POINTE.

James P. Hays.

MARQUETTE.

Samuel W. Beall.

MANITOWOC.

Evander M. Soper.

MILWAUKEE.

Don A. J. Upham,
Francis Huebschmann,
Wallace W. Graham,
Garret Vliet,
John Crawford,
Asa Kinney,
Garret M. Fitzgerald,
John Cooper,
John H. Tweedy,
James Magone,
Horace Chase,
Charles E. Brown.

PORTAGE.

Henry C. Goodrich.

RACINE.

Edward G. Ryan,
Marshall M. Strong,
Frederick S. Lovell,
Elijah Steele,
Stephen O. Bennett,
Nathaniel Dickinson,
Daniel Harkin,
Chauncey Kellogg,
Haynes Finch,
Chatfield H. Parsons,
Victor M. Willard,
James H. Hall,
James B. Carter,
T. S. Stockwell.*

ROCK.

A. Hyatt Smith,
David Noggle,
Sanford P. Hammond,
James Chamberlain,
Joseph S. Pierce,
George B. Hall,
David L. Mills,
John Hackett,
Joseph Kinney, Jr.,
Israel Inman, Jr.,

RICHLAND.

Edward Coumbe.

ST. CROIX.

William Holcombe.

SHEBOYGAN.

David Giddings.

WASHINGTON.

Bostwick O'Connor,
Edward H. Janssen,
Patrick Toland,
Charles Julius Kern,
Hopewell Coxé,
Joel F. Wilson.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

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

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

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

WALWORTH—continued.
William Bell,
Lyman H. Seaver,
Sewall Smith,
Josiah Topping,
William Berry,
M. T. Hawes.†
WINNEBAGO.
James Duane Doty

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

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

IOWA—continued.
Charles Bishop,
Joseph Ward.

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

LA FAYETTE.
Charles Dunn,
Allen Warden,
John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNE-
BAGO.

Harrison Reed.

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

PORTAGE.
William H. Kennedy.

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

RACINE—continued.
A. B. Jackson,
Albert G. Cole,
James D. Reymert.

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

ST. CROIX.
George W. Brownell.
SHEBOYGAN AND MANI-
TOWOC.

Silas Steadman.

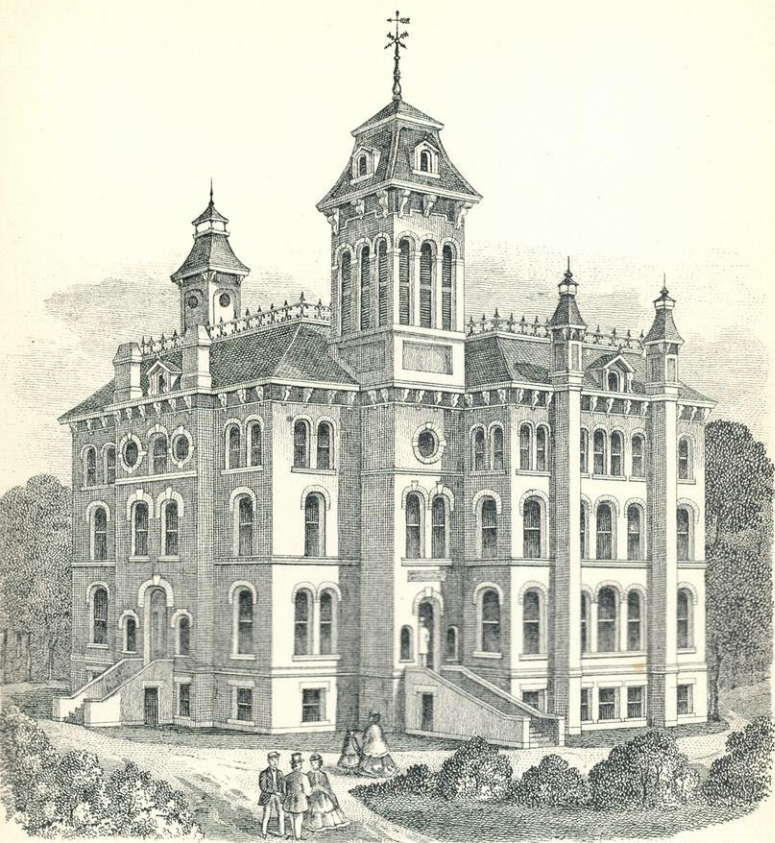
WALWORTH.
James Harrington,
August C. Kinne,
George Gale,
Experience Estabrook,
Hollis Latham,
Ezra Mulford.

WASHINGTON.
Patrick Pentony,
James Fagan,
Harvey G. Turner.

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

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Boyce.

† This gentleman never took his seat



Milwaukee, Lith. & Engr. Co.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton ...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner .	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin .	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White ...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner ..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney	Milwaukee.
9	Simcon Mills...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messenger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Agry.....	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		Chas. Billingshurst .	Juneau.
Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	Benjamin Randall..	Lebanon.
COLUMBIA.		Monroe Thompson .	Fox Lake.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	Stephen Jones	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA AND		FOND DU LAC.	
CRAWFORD.		Charles Doty	Fond du Lac.
Wm. T. Sterling	Mt. Sterling.	Jonat'n Daugherty.	Rosendale.
DANE.		GRANT.	
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Ebenezer Brigham..	Blue Mounds.	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
Samuel A. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Armisted C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth ..	Lancaster.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		RACINE— <i>continued.</i>	
Henry Adams	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth ...	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton ...	Emer'id Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan.	Union.
Wales Emmons	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.	Robert T. Cary	Beloit.
Davenport Rood	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong ...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside.	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris ..	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall* ...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgen	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves	East Troy.
MARQUETTE.		Prosper Cravath	Whitewater.
Archibald Nichols ...	Markesan.	E. D. Richardson ...	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Hugh Long	Darien.
Edward Wunderly ...	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey	Delevan.
Augustus Greulich ...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
William W. Brown ...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen	Pt. Washington
Leonard P. Crary	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Horace Chase	Milwaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell ...	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ...	Delafield.
David McDonald	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,

Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemu'l Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn .	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrell..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase...	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner...	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney ...	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin ...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith .	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ROBERT L. REAM. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX McLINDON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert Young	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		David Gillilian	Potosi.
Alonzo D. Dick†. ...	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vineyard.	Platteville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Jabez Pierce	Mineral Point.
DANE.		Timothy Burns.....	Dodgeville.
Charles Rickerson ..	Sun Prairie.	JEFFERSON.	
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.	Benjamin Nute.....	Milford.
Samuel H. Roys....	Stoughton.	Jarvis K. Pike.....	Cold Spring.
DODGE.		William H. Johnson	Fort Atkinson.
Paul Juneau	Theresa.	LA FAYETTE.	
Hiram Barber	Oak Grove.	Dan. M. Parkinson.	Willow Springs
George C. King	Shields.	William Hill	New Diggings.
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	CROIX.	
Parker Warren ..	Beaver Dam.	Joseph Bowron	Hudson.
FOND DU LAC.		MANITOWOC.	
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	Charles Kuehn... ..	Manitowoc.
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	MARQUETTE.	
		Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.

†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.

‡Brothertown Indian.

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

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

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

SENATE.*President*—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WM. R. SMITH.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES HANRAHAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn.	Cedarburg.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	F. A. Sprague..	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale ..	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele ..	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	V. M. Willard..	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith.	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

Third Session of State Legislature— continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—M. M. STRONG, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.			
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
CALUMET.		James B. Cross.	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood.	Machester.	Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Edward McGarry ..	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane.	Portage City.	John E. Cameron. ...	Milwaukee.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAWFORD.		Garret M. Fitzgerald.	Franklin.
William T. Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.	Enoch Chase.	Lake.
DANE.		Samuel Brown.	Milwaukee.
John Hasey.	York.	PORTAGE.	
Chauncey Abbott.	Madison.	Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
Oliver B. Bryant.	Rutland.	RACINE.	
DODGE.		Horace N. Chapman.	Racine.
Oscar Hurlbut.	Lomira.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
James Murdock.	Neosho.	Caleb P. Barns.	Burlington.
John Lowth.	Lowell.	Samuel Hale.	Racine.
William T. Ward.	Hustisford.	George M. Robinson.	Salem.
Malcom Sellers.	Beaver Dam.	ROCK.	
FOND DU LAC.		Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
Morgan L. Noble.	Fond du Lac.	John R. Briggs.	Beloit.
Bertine Pinkney.	Ripon.	Leander Hoskins.	Union.
GRANT.		John A. Segar.	Johnstown.
Henry D. York.	Hazel Green.	Ezekiel C. Smith. .	Spring Valley.
William McGonigal.	Wingville.	SAUK.	
John B. Turley.	Cassville.	Caleb Crosswell.	Baraboo.
Jeremiah E. Dodge..	Lancaster.	SHEBOYGAN.	
GREEN.		Horatio N. Smith ..	Sheboygan.
William C. Green.	York.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		WALWORTH.	
Moses M. Strong.	Mineral Point.	Alex. O. Babcock. ...	East Troy.
Thomas N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	Rufus Cheney, Jr. ...	Whitewater.
JEFFERSON.		Alex. S. Palmer.	Geneva.
Abraham Vanderpool.	Waterloo.	George Sykes.	Sharon.
Austin Kellogg.	Concord.	Wyman Spooner.	Elkhorn.
Alva Stewart.	Fort Atkinson.	WASHINGTON.	
LA FAYETTE.		Solon Johnson.	Port Wash'n.
Cornelius De Long ..	Belmont.	Eugene S. Turner. ...	Grafton.
John K. Williams.	Shullsburg.	Edward Divine.	Richfield.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Henry Weil.	West Bend.
John S. Watrous.	La Pointe.	Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
MANITOWOC.		WAUKESHA.	
Charles Kuehn.	Manitowoc.	Patrick Higgins.	Menomonee.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Henry Shears.	Oconomowoc.
Benj. B. Spaulding..	Arcade.	Pitts Ellis.	Genessee.
		John E. Gallagher. ...	Waukesha.
		Anson H. Taylor.	Muskego.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Leonard P. Crary. .	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,
Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 18, 1851.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. D. MASTERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Henry A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head .	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Huobschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Lessey.....	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson .	Fairplay.
CALUMET.		John N. Jones	Platteville.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Julius Hulburt. ..	Albany.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
DANE.		Richard Tregaskis .	Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.	JEFFERSON.	
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.	Alonzo Wing.... .	Jefferson.
Gabriel Bjornson....	Perry.	Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
DODGE.		Samuel T. Clothier	Cold Spring.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	KENOSHA.	
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
John Lowth.	Lowell.	Henry Johnson . . .	Somers.
Charles B. Whiton .	Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE.	
William E. Smith....	Fox Lake.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.		
Charles L. Julius....	Calumet.		

*Brothertown Indian.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		ROCK—continued.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.	John D. Seaver..	Cookville.
MANITOWOC.		SAUK.	
G. C. Oscar Malmros.	Manitowoc.	Nathaniel Perkins..	Sauk City.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Thomas J. Morman..	Stevens Point.	Albert D. La Due...	Sheboygan.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan Fls.
MILWAUKEE.		WALWORTH.	
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	H'y C. Hemingway.	Richmond.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Exp. Estabrook ...	Whitewater.
George H. Walker...	Milwaukee.	Elijah Easton ...	Walworth.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jobias G. Osborne ..	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Patrick Carney.....	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
RACINE.		Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
Peter Van Vliet	Caledonia.	Francis Everley....	West Bend.
James Tinker	Dover.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Edward Vincent.....	Milton.	John C. Snover.....	Eagle.
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
Joseph Kinney.....	Lima.	William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
		Hosea Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Edward Eastman...	Oshkosh.

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,

Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton.	11	Harvey G Turner	Ozaukee.
2	Jas. S. Alban..	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakeley.....	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling..	Mineral Point.	15	A. Palmer	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires.	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.*Chief Clerk*—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSS. ² .		MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE.		MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.	
Urial Peak	Green Bay.	Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET.		MILWAUKEE.	
James Cramond	Manchester.	Charles Cain	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		Joseph A. Phelps..	Milwaukee.
James T. Lewis	Columbus.	Wilson Graham	Milwaukee.
DANE.		Jonat'n L. Burnham	Milwaukee.
Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Edvard Hasse	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Valentin Knell	Milwaukee.
William A. Peirce...	Sun Prairie.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		RACINE.	
Darius L. Bancroft ..	Waupun.	William L. Utley...	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon...	Racine.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	James Catton	Burlington.
William H. Green ...	Lowell.	ROCK.	
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
FOND DU LAC.		Simeon W. Abbott .	Spring Valley.
Benjamin F. Moore .	Fond du Lac.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	George R. Ramsay .	Janesville.
GRANT.		Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
William Richardson.	Fairplay.	SAUK.	
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	SHEBOYGAN.	
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
GREEN.		David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	WALWORTH.	
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhorn.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Joel H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
JEFFERSON.		Zerah Meade	Whitewater.
Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Lewis N. Wood .. .	Walworth.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	WASHINGTON.	
Jacob Skinner	Palmyra.	Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing'n
KENOSHA.		Phineas M. Johnson	Grafton
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
LA FAYETTE.		Baruch S. Weil.....	West Bend.
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	WAUKESHA.	
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	John U. Hilliard ...	Merton.
LA POINTE AND ST.		Denn. Worthington	Summit.
CROIX.		Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Publius V. Monroe .	New Berlin.
MANITOWOC.		Fin. McNaughton ..	Vernon.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	WAUPACA AND WIN- NEBAGO.	
		Dudley C. Blodget	Oshkosh.

*Seat contested. Resigned and replaced by George W. Hammett.

Sixth Session of the State Legislature 1853.

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

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart...	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.
3	A. M. Blair....	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller. ...	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary ..	Racine.	20	Bert. Pinkney ..	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane ..	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen....	Waupun.
12	Eliaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
FORD.		Storer W. Fields ...	Fitchburg.
Hiram A. Wright....	Pr. du Chien.	Perez C. Burdick...	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND		Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
CALUMET.		Whitman Sayles....	Rubicon.
James Robinson	Chilton.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
CHIPPEWA AND LA		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
CROSSE.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	Querin Loeher	Calumet.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	Isaac S. Talmadge...	Fond du Lac.
		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
		Nich. M. Donaldson	Waupun.

*Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.	Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Titus Hayes.....	Pletteville.	Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Lancaster.	John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
GREEN.		Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	RACINE.	
IOWA.		Horace T. Sanders ..	Racine.
Henry Madden	Dodgeville.	William H. Roe	Mt. Pleasant.
Phillip W. Thomas..	Mineral Point.	Thomas West	Raymond.
JEFFERSON.		Philo Belden	Burlington.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.	Henry Conner.....	Port Andrews.
David J. Powers	Palmyra.	ROCK.	
Wm. W. Woodman...	Farmington.	Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.	Harrison Stebbins...	Union.
KENOSHA.		William D. Murray.	Beloit.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
C. Latham Sholes...	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA FAYETTE.		David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Eli Robinson.....	Benton.	WALWORTH.	
Nathan Olmsted	Cottage Inn.	John Bell	La Fayette.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	Joseph W. Seaver..	Darien.
MANITOWOC.		Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
George W. Cate	Amherst.	WASHINGTON.	
MARQUETTE AND WAUSAU.		James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
Edwin Wheeler	Berlin.	William P. Barnes ..	Barton.
MILWAUKEE.		Charles Schutte	Meeker.
Herman Haertel	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward McGarry....	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon..	Waukesha.
Joseph Meyer.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed	Summit.
Richard Carlisle....	Milwaukee.	Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

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

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

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

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

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell..	Jefferson.
2	Jos. F. Loy.....	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling...	Mineral Point.
3	A. M. Blair.....	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz...	Meeker.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*...	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary...	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane...	Hartland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Brch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Francis Desnoyer...	Green Bay.	Benj. F. Barney...	Mayville.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
William J. Gibson...	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
CALUMET.		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
Alexander H. Hart...	Lima.	Allen H. Atwater..	Oak Grove.
COLUMBIA.		John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	FOND DU LAC.	
Asa C. Ketchum....	Portage City.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Isaac S. Talmadge..	Fond du Lac.
Henry Barnes.....	Middleton.	Edward Boener.....	Ashford.
		GRANT.	
		William Hull.....	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.
		Milas K. Young...	Cassville.
		William Jeffrey....	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove..	John B. Jacobs*....	Menomonee.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Lemuel W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	Frederick W. Horn..	Ozaukee.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	Milo M. Wheedont†.	Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson	Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Smith	Caledonia.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West	Raymond.
Theo. Barnhardt	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Nathaniel Wheeler..	Richl'd Center
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	John L. V. Thomas..	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		David Noggle	Janesville.
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Samuel G. Colley ..	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
Peter Parkinson, Jr.	Fayette.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Adolph Rosenthal ..	Sheboygan.
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	John Mattes	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Kyle	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake....	Walworth.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Crawford	Milwaukee.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	Philip Zimmermann	Germantown.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	WAUKESHA.	
Henry Beecroft.....	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees.....	Ottawa.
Timothy Hagerty....	Franklin.	Jesse Smith.....	Vernon.
Edward O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.	Denison Worthing'n	Summit.
John Tobin.....	Granville.	Chauncey H. Purple	Brookfield Cen.
William Reinhardt..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

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

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, successfully.

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

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—S. G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	Daniel Howell...	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy...	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill...	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	James Rolfe...	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. T. Gibson.	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge.	Fond du Lac.
8	Francis Paddock	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Ezra A. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman ..	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin.....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble.....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwefel ..	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill.....	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Whirry ..	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.]		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.	GRANT.	
Jonathan Mosher....	Stoughton.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Samuel G. Abbott...	Verona.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Cole	Beetown.
		Noah H. Virgin.....	Platteville.
		William W. Field...	Fennimore.
		GREEN.	
		Amos D. Kirkpatrick	Dayton.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE—CON.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
JEFFERSON.		Perry H. Smith	Appleton.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	RACINE.	
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington.
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer	Racine.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams... ..	Yorkville.
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Charles C. Sholes. .	Kenosha.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Nathan B. Howard.	Magnolia.
James H. Earnest... ..	New Diggings.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Samuel G. Colley ...	Beloit.
A. A. Townsend.....	Shullsburg.	Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Luther H. Cary.....	Greenbush.
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		George Allen.....	Linn.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater.
Harvey Grant	Tichora.	Levi Lee.....	Elkhorn.
Samuel R. Rood.....	Packwaukee.	William Isham.....	Delavan.
MILWAUKEE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie
James B. Cross	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Jasper Vliet.....	Milwaukee.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Byron Smith	Erin.
Edwin De Wolf.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	Alex. W. Randall...	Waukesha.
Peter Lavis.....	Greenfield.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Stephen Warren ...	Delafield.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	Benjamin F. Goss..	Pewaukee.
OZAUKEE.		WINNEBAGO.	
William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.	Ebenezer S. Welch.	Neenah.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor....	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes. ...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb ...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill.	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleisengerv.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. F'l's
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	Edwin Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes....	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon	Genessee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills...	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

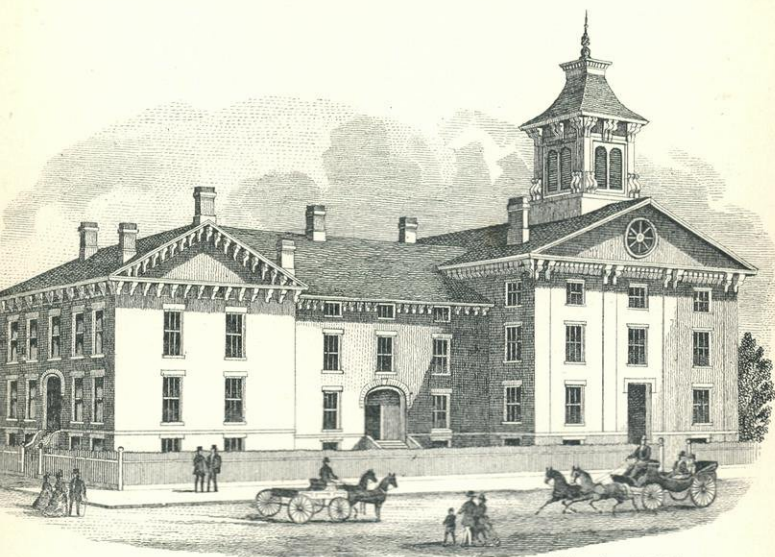
Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EGBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—CON.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		DODGE.	
FORD.		Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
Andrew Briggs. ...	Bad Ax.	Daniel Fletcher	Hustisford.
BROWN, DOOR AND		Laurence Connor ...	Emmet.
KEWAUNEE.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Henry L. Butterfield	Waupun.
		Fred H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
CALUMET.		FOND DU LAC.	
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
CHIPPEWA AND LA		Peter Johnson	Ashford.
CROSSE.		Joseph Wagner	Marshfield.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	George W. Parker..	Metomen.
COLUMBIA.		GRANT.	
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
DANE.		Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
Ang. A. Huntington.	York.	GREEN.	
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger	Pt. Washington
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison ..	Koskonong.	William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Wm. W. Woodman ...	Farmington.	Thomas Falvey	Racine.
Henry C. Drake	Milford.	Eliaphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheeves.	Norway.
Henry Johnson	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell	Paris.	Robert Akan	Richland.
LA FAYETTE.		ROCK.	
James H. Knowlton.	Shullsburg.	Levi Alden	Janesville.
Matthew Murphy	Benton.	John Child	Lima.
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	John M. Evans	Union.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Horatio J. Murray..	Turtle.
Almon D. Gray	Hudson.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Wm. Wippermann ..	Mosel.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	Reed C. Brazelton..	Scott.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph Wood	Grand Rapids.	Asa W. Farr	Geneva.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Robert T. Seymour.	La Fayette.
Horatio S. Thomas.	Moundville.	Salmon Thomas	Darien.
William F. Chipman.	Warren.	John F. Potter	East Troy.
MILWAUKEE.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Joshua Stark	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Chapin.	Bloomfield.
August Greulich ..	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Andrew McCormick ..	Milwaukee.	Thomas Hayes	Richfield.
John Mitchell	Milwaukee.	John Sell	Addison.
Wm. A. Hawkins	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
John Tobin	Granville.	John James	Eagle.
Henry Crawford	Wauwatosa.	James Weaver	Lisbon.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
George Hahn	Milwaukee.	Jeremiah Noon	Merton.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		John Anunson	Winchester.
		Lucius B. Townsend	Nepeuskun.

* Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega.



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,
 Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALANSON FILER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook ..	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleis'rville.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edwin Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	S. L. Rose.....	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston ..	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter ..	Monroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genessee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull..	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills ..	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner ...	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe.....	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Henry Converse.....	Wyocena.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John A. Johnson...	Stoughton.
George Strong.....	Hudson.	Robert W. Davison.	Beverly.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Robert P. Maine....	Oregon.
FORD.		John B. Sweat	Black Earth.
Buel E. Hutchinson.	Pra. du Chien.	Horace A. Tenney ..	Madison.
BROWN.		Nathaniel W. Dean.	Madison.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	DODGE.	
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
AND TREMPLEALEAU.		Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
CALUMET.		Quartus H. Barron.	Fox Lake.
George A. Jenkins ..	Charlestown.	A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		John J. Williams...	Springfield.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	AND OCONTO.	
COLUMBIA.		Ezra B. Stevens....	Sturgeon Bay.
G. M. Bartholomew .	Lodi.	FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Morris S. Barnett ..	Rosendale.
		John B. Wilbor	Fond du Lac.
		Major J. Thomas ...	Fond du Lac.
		Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OZAUCKEE.	
Allen Taylor	Hazel Green.	Samuel A. White ...	Ozaukee.
Albert W. Emery	Potosi.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Hammer Robbins	Platteville.	RACINE.	
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	Lewelyn J. Evans ..	Racine.
Joachim Gulick	Ora Oak.	Peter C. Lutkin	Whitesville.
GREEN.		Joseph Nelson	Raymond.
Chas. F. Thompson ..	Monticello.	James Catton	Burlington.
Thomas W. Hall	Monroe.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Robert C. Field	Richland City.
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	ROCK.	
Thomas S. Allen	Mineral Point.	Lucius G. Fisher ...	Beloit.
JEFFERSON. *		David Noggle	Janesville.
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.	Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
Jared F. Ostrander ..	Aztalan.	William H. Tripp ..	Janesville.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	George R. Atherton	Clinton.
William M. Morse	Alderly.	SAUK.	
Kendall P. Clark	Portland.	James G. Train	Merrimack.
KENOSHA.		Abram West	Reedsburg.
Frederick S. Lovell ..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason ..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
Dugald D. Cameron ..	La Crosse.	Glenville W. Stone .	Winooski.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	David Williams	Springfield.
Henry W. Barnes	Wiota.	Sam'l W. Voorhees ..	Sharon.
James H. Earnest . .	New Diggings.	Solmons Wakeley ..	Whitewater.
MANITOWOC.		Wyman Spooner . .	Elkhorn.
Charles H. Walker ..	Manitowoc.	WASHINGTON.	
Thos. Cunningham ..	Clark's Mills.	Hopewell Coxé	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		James Vollmar	West Bend.
Anson Rood	Stevens Point.	James Fagan	Cedarburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Davis H. Waite	Princeton.	George Cairncross ..	Péwaukee.
Paul D. Hayward	Kingston.	James M. Lewis	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
Fred. K. Bartlett	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr.	Waukesha.
Moses M. Strong	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley .	Waukesha.
Andrew McCormick ..	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Jonathan Taylor	Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips ...	Mukwa.
Jasper Humphrey	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Herman Hertel	Milwaukee.	George Hawley	Poysippi.
Frederick Mascowitt .	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
James Reynolds	Milwaukee.	Philetus Sawyer	Oshkosh.
James D. Reymert ..	Milwaukee.	John Anunson	Winchester.
OUTAGAMIE.		Wm. P. McAllister .	Omro.
Theodore Conkey ...	Appleton.		

* In 1837, '38 and '39, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,
 Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook....	Sheboygan	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Pt. Washing'tn	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark...	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmet.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston..	Necedah.	24	John W. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball...	Berlin.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLOMBIA—CON.	
Almon P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE		Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
FOLK AND ST. CROIX.		John W. Sharp.....	Door Creek.
James B. Gray.....	Hudson.	Storer W. Field....	Fitchburg.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
FORD.		Frank Gault.....	Pheas. Branch.
James R. Savage....	Springville.	Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
Edgar Conklin.....	Green Bay.	John Steiher.....	Woodland.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
AND TREMPLEAU.		Paul Juneau.....	Juneau.
Marlow E. Prickett..	Bl. River Falls.	Benj. F. Gibbs.....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		Fred. W. Kribs.....	Beaver Dam.
James Robinson....	Chilton.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, KEWAUNEE,	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		OCONTO AND SHA-	
Lucius Cannon.....	Pepin.	WANO.	
COLUMBIA.		Jonathan C. Hall...	Marinette.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. M. Griswold...	Columbus.	Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty..	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle...	New Fane.

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

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

† Resigned during the session.

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

SENATE.

President—E. D. CAMPBELL, of La Crosse, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	M. L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ..	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon ...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	C. Comstock ...	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	N. D. Fratt.	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	H. W. Curtis ...	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany. •
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seeley...	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
POINTE, POLK AND		Adam Smith	Burke.
ST. CROIX.		John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harlow S. Orton...	Madison.
FORD.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Thomas W. Tower. .	Towerville.	DODGE.	
BROWN.		Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
William Field, Jr. .	Depere.	John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
AND TREMPLEAU.		Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Waupun.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
CALUMET.		John Lowth	Lowell.
Harrison C. Hobart .	Chilton.	DOOR, OCONTO AND	
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		SHAWANO.	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		Matthias Simon....	Ahnepee.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petterst†	Murone.
		Silas C. Matteson ..	Waucousta.

* Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

† Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Jesse Waldorf	Platteville.	John R. Bohan ...	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce ...	Monticello.	Leon. S. Van Vliet .	Caledonia C'r
Edmund A. West ..	Monroe.	William Ballach....	Yorkville.
IOWA.		Franklin E. Hoyt ..	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs...	Arena.	RICHLAND.	
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	William Dixon	Lone Rock.
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Alex. J. Craig	Palmyra.	Elisha L. Carpenter.	Beloit.
George C. Smith	Oakland.	John P. Dickson ...	Janesville.
Luther A. Cole	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler ...	Beloit.
Ford. Wagner.....	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cookville.
Sylvester J. Conklin,	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
James C. McKisson.	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE.		James Little	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy .	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Mc Granahan .	Fayette.	WALWORTH.	
David W. Kyle ...	Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
MANITOWOC.		Edward P. Conrick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphey	Whitewater.
James B. Dunn.....	Manitowoc.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		WASHINGTON.	
James S. Young.....	Stevens Point.	Gustav Streckewald	Hartford.
MARQUETTE AND GREEN LAKE.		James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Jesse Thomas.....	Green Lake.	Philip Zimmerman	Staatsville.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.	WAUKESHA.	
MILWAUKEE.		Parker Sawyer	Summit.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	William P. King ...	Merton.
Charles J. Kern.	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Thomas H. Eviston ...	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood.....	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Mascowitt	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edmund Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush	Winneconne.W
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaukee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
2	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. B. Fratt...	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor...	Cottage Grove.	25	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson...	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill...	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely.....	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pra. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		DANE.	
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,		Wm. W. Blackman .	Stoughton.
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	John Beath.	Verona.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.
FORD.		Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael...	Viroqua.	Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
AND TREMPPEALEAU.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	Stoddard Judd.....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET.		David S. Ordway ...	Beaver Dam.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Harvey C. Griffin...	Oak Grove.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		DOOR, OCONTO AND	
DUNN AND PIERCE.		SHAWANO.	
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	John Wiley.....	Shawano.
COLUMBIA.		FOND DU LAC.	
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Alvan E. Bovay.....	Ripon.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wm. T. Brooks.....	Fond du Lac.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jenne† ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin...	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland ...	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. Weage	Waterford.
James W. Burt.....	Mackford.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Gardner C. Meigs ...	Arena.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	William E. Wheeler	Beloit.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
Norman Horton.....	Cold Spring.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
Ch. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Jeremiah Johnson .	Evansville.
Heber Smith.....	Watertown.	George Golden	Brodhead.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown.	SAUK.	
John Sutton.....	Millford.	Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
Meredith Howland ..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Salmon Upson	Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Clarkson Miller ...	Geneva.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	John DeWolf.....	Delavan.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Anderson Whiting .	Richland.
MANITOWOC.		James Child.....	East Troy.
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicott.	WASHINGTON.	
Henry Mulholland. .	Meeme.	George Keifer	Nenno.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Matth' Alenthofen.	Kewaskum.
John Phillips	Stevens Point.	T. E. Van der Cook.	Newburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
MILWAUKEE.		William R. Hesk...	Menom'ie Falls.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Louis H. Schmidtner	Milwaukee.	Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Edward D. Holton....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Edward G. Hayden..	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Matthias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
Abram Ehle*.....		Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh.
		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
		George S. Barnum..	Waukau.

*Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.
†Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,

Convened January 9, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WARREN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot .	Footville.
3	Hugh Cunning .	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet..	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips ..	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crane ...	Neenah.
7	William L. Utley	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	Jno. W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat..	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemu' W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—L. H. D. CRANE.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

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

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hamner Robbins	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz...	Mequon River.
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		Gilbert Knapp	Racine.
James Campbell	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
GREEN LAKE.		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin L. Flint	Princeton.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
JEFFERSON.		Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Jost D. Petrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss .	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
Samuel Hayes	Neosho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone...	Waterloo.	John Bear	Plain.
KENOSHA.		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Marcus Linsley	Kenosha.	John Gee.	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		John Bredemeyer ..	Edwards.
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Thos. C. L. Mackay .	Elk Grove.	Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Lloyd T. Pullen	Argyle.	Chester D. Long....	Darien.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Francis Smith	Millard.
MANITOWOC.		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
Joseph Stephenson..	Meeme.	Nathan Parker	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Leander F. Frisby..	West Bend.
Orestes Garrison	Centralia.	Valentine Schatzel	Menomonee F
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Erastus J. Buck	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans.	Mukwanago.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruger	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
William Dieves.	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Riordan	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Aimie Pickett	Weelaunee.

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

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862,* and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunning..	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentint.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh..	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	24	Edm'd A. West.	Monroe.
8	H. S. Thorp.....	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole...	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint...	La Crosse.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. A. HUNTINGTON

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall....	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	Orlando Brown.....	Gilmantown.
BAD AX.		CALUMET.	
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
Jeremiah M. Rusk..	Viroqua.	CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
		Henry W. Barnes...	Eau Claire.

* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.

† Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Jonathan Bowman...	Newport.	D. R. W. Williams ..	Werner.
William Dutcher	Columbus.	KENOSHA.	
Robert B. Sanderson	Cambria.	Reuben L. Bassett ..	Wilmot.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KEWAUNEE.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	George W. Elliot ...	Ahnepee.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pr. Du Chien.	Thomas B. Stoddard	La Crosse.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
Benj. F. Adams	Door Creek.	Charles B. Jennings	Benton.
Willard H. Chandler ..	Windsor.	James Wadsworth ..	Darlington.
Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.	MANITOWOC.	
Nicholas M. Matts ...	Verona.	Sam'l Rounseville..	Meeme.
Edmund Jussen.....	Madison.	James Cahill.....	Franklin.
DODGE.		Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
Quartus H. Barron ..	Fox Lake.	MARATHON AND	
John F. McCallum ..	Trenton.	WOOD.	
Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.	Carl Hœflinger	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
Daniel D. Hoppock.	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas ..	Briggsville.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.		Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		George K. Gregory ..	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto ..	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher ..	Waupun.	John M. Stowell ...	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean...	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger.....	Milwaukee.
John Boyd.....	Calumet.	Henry Kirchhoff....	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Waucousta.	Perley M. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		John L. Semmann ..	Oak Creek.
William Brandon....	Smeltser's Gr.	MONROE.	
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Simeon D. Powers †	Tomah.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
William W. Field....	Fennimore.	Milo Coles.....	Bovina.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		John A. Schletz....	Grafton
Calvin D. W. Leonard	Dayton.	PIERCE AND ST.	
Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*		RACINE.	
John H. Viviant	Mineral Point.	Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James Catton	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene....	Milford.	RICHLAND.	
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent.
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.		

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard..	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller.	Shopiere.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.		
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
SAUK.		Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.		
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Fls.		
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.	WAUSHARA.	
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WALWORTH.		WINNEBAGO.	
Fayette P. Arnold...	South Grove.	William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
Sylvester Hanson ...	La Grange.	Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.	David R. Bean	Waukau.
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

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

SENATE.*President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.**Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.*

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell.	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris....	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Herman S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jno. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Walter S. Purdy.	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.**Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.**Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham . . .	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Samuel O'Hara . . .	Fond du Lac.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Egbert Foster . . .	Foster.
LA POINTE AND POLK		GRANT.	
Henry D. Barron . . .	St. Croix Falls.	John Harms* . . .	Platteville.
BROWN.		James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
Fred. S. Ellis . . .	Green Bay.	J. Allen Barber . . .	Lancaster.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		William W. Field . .	Fennimore.
TREMPEALEAU.		Robert Glenn . . .	Wyalusing.
Alfred W. Newman .	Trempealeau.	GREEN.	
CALUMET.		Walter S. Wescott . .	Farmers Grove.
James Robinson . . .	Chilton.	Ezra Wescott . . .	Skinner.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		GREEN LAKE.	
AND EAU CLAIRE.		Samuel W. Smith . .	Markesan.
William H. Smith . .	Eau Galle.	IOWA.	
COLUMBIA.		David McFarland . .	Highland.
A. J. Turner . . .	Portage City.	John H. Vivian . . .	Mineral Point.
John Q. Adams . . .	Fall River.	JEFFERSON.	
Yates Ashley . . .	Pardeeville.	Emil Rothe . . .	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Nathan S. Greene . .	Milford.
Carl C. Pope . . .	Bl. River Falls.	Lucien B. Caswell . .	Ft. Atkinson.
CRAWFORD.		James M. Bingham .	Palmyra.
James Fisher . . .	Eastman.	JUNEAU.	
DANE.		James B. Frazell . .	Wonewoc.
Charles R. Head . . .	Albion.	KENOSHA.	
William H. Miller . .	Door Creek.	Benjamin T. Hatch .	Kenosha.
Alden S. Sanborn . .	Mazomanie.	KEWAUNEE.	
George Wright . . .	Mt. Horeb.	Matthias Simon . . .	Ahnepee.
George Hyer . . .	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
DODGE.		Elihu M. Phillips . .	Big Valley.
Oliver Ashley . . .	Fox Lake.	LA FAYETTE.	
John F. McCallum . .	Trenton.	Joseph White . . .	Cottage Inn.
Oscar F. Jones . . .	Juneau.	Lloyd T. Pullen . .	Argyle.
Albert Burtch . . .	Mayville.	MANITOWOC.	
Ferdinand Wagner . .	Watertown.	Daniel Shanahan . .	Newtonboro.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		James Cahill . . .	Paquette.
SHAWANO.		Elijah K. Rand . . .	Manitowoc.
George C. Ginty . . .	Oconto.	MARATHON AND	
FOND DU LAC.		WOOD.	
William Starr . . .	Ripon.	Levi P. Powers . . .	Grand Rapids.
Freeman M. Wheeler.	Nanaua.	MARQUETTE.	
		Horatio S. Thomas .	Briggsville.

* Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein ..	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.
John W. Eviston	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr. ...	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	Charles Cetling	How'rds Grove
Adam Poertner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader ..	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson. .	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant ..	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster ...	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt ..	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler .	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor ...	Racine.	Silas Richardson. ..	Waukesha.
Orlando C. Monroe ..	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton ..	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore ...	North Cape.	David G. Snover ...	Eagle.
RICHLAND.		Nelson Burroughs ..	Waukesha.
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	WAUPACA.	
ROCK.		Albert K. Osborn ...	Iola.
Jonathan Cory	Footville.	WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Spaulding ...	Janesville.	William C. Webb ..	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowle	Emerald Grove	WINNEBAGO.	
C. Mortimer Treat ...	Ogden.	William E. Hanson ..	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
Dennison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith .	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan .	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp .	West Bend.	21	J. D. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris .	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris ...	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young.	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven..	33	Sat. Clark	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. |*Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Anson Rood.....	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
LA POINTE, AND		Calvin R. Johnson .	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
BUFFALO, PEPIN		Wm. H. Miller	Door Creek..
AND TREMPLEALEAU.		Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie..
Fayette Allen	Durand.	George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
CALUMET.		George B. Smith...	Madison.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA, DUNN		George H. Adams..	Danville.
AND EAU CLAIRE.		William H. Green ..	Lowell.
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.
COLUMBIA.		Max Bachhuber	Farmersville.
A. J. Turner,.....	Portage City.	John G. Daily	Hustisford.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MILWAUKEE.	
Hermann Naber.....	Shawano.	Levi Hubbell.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		David Knab	Milwaukee.
William Starr	Ripon.	John W. Eviston...	Milwaukee.
James McElroy	Waupun.	Napole'n B. Caswell	Milwaukee.
Edwin H. Galloway ..	Fond du Lac.	J. C. U. Niedermann	Milwaukee.
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox	Byron.	James Watts.....	Granville.
GRANT.		Edward McGarry...	Milwaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	Anthony Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	MONROE.	
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	Carleton E. Rice ...	Sparta.
William W. Field ...	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Wood R. Beach	Beetown.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Monroe.	PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		Joseph S. Elwell...	Hudson.
James Field.....	Berlin.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		John Phillips	Stevens Point.
Wyman L. Lincoln ..	Avoca.	RACINE.	
Francis Little	Mineral Point.	George C. Northrop	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Henry Stevens	Caledonia C.
Robert Hass	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Rochester.
Aaron B. Smith	Lake Mills.	RICHLAND.	
Joseph Powers.....	Hebron.	John Walworth ...	Richland Cen.
James M. Bingham ..	Palmyra.	ROCK.	
JUNEAU.		Thomas Earle.....	Fulton.
Lyman Clark.....	Kildare.	Thos. H. Goodhue..	Whitewater.
KENOSHA.		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick	Beloit.
KEWAUNEE.		Ham. Richardson ..	Janesville.
Nelson Boutin	Kewaunee.	Jerome Burbank ...	Brodhead.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Samuel S. Burton ...	La Crosse.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
LA FAYETTE.		Argalus W. Starks .	Baraboo.
Tarleton Dunn	Elk Grove.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Louis Wolff.....	Sheboygan F's.
Peter P. Fuessenich.	Clark Mills.	Michael Winter	Adell.
Thomas Thornton....	Two Rivers.	Mark Martin	Onion River.
David Smoke.....		VERNON.	
MARATHON, AND WOOD.		William H. Officer .	Springville.
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
MARQUETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Robert Cochran	Westfield.	John Jeffers.....	Darien.
		Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
		Daniel C. Roundy ..	Geneva.
		Lucius Allen	East Troy.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WASHINGTON.		WAUPACA.	
Niclaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt..	Station.	WAUSHARA.	
Martin Schottler....	Staatsville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WAUKESHA.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Costigan ...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell..	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt.....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum...	Waukau.
John Smith.....	Muskego Cen.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,

Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanaua.
4	F. O. Thorp....	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine	24	W. S. Wescott..	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman...	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thos. Hood.....	Madison.
10	William Blair..	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young.	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood...	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	J. A. Chandler..	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope....	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Reuel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
LA POINTE AND		John Burgess.	Maxville.
POLK.		CALUMET.	
Amos S. Gray*.....	Osceola.	Hector McLean	Stockbridge.

* Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church...	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
COLUMBIA.		Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.	William P. Forsyth..	Golden Lake.
Jesse F. Hand... ..	Rocky Run.	JUNEAU.	
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KENOSHA.	
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		KEWAUNEE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
Asa A. Boyce.....	Lodi.	LA FAYETTE.	
David Ford	Leicester.	James Harker.....	New Diggings.
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
James Ross.....	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.	Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Michael F. Lowth...	Beaver Dam.	Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	MARATHON AND	
Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.	WOOD.	
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.	H. W. Remington†.	Grand Rapids.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MARQUETTE.	
SHAWANO.		Spencer A. Pease...	Montello.
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.	James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	DeWitt Davis.....	Milwaukee.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	Jacob Thompson, Jr	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.	Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
William Brandon...	Smelser's Gr.	John W. Weiler	Root Creek.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	Richard White.....	Lamberton.
Henry Utt	Platteville.	MONROE.	
William W. Field...	Boscobel.	Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.	OZAUKEE.	
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
GREEN LAKE.		PIERCE, AND ST.	
Lorentus J. Brayton..	Marquette.	CROIX.	
IOWA.		Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.	PORTAGE.	
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.	Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
JEFFERSON.			
Jonathan Piper... ..	Ixonia Center.		

* Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.

† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughn	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
RICHLAND.		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton . . .	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON.	
ROCK.		George C. Williams	Hartford.
Daniel Johnson	Evansville.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Solomon C. Carr	West Milton.	Ernst Frankenberg.	Newberg.
Henry S. Wooster....	Clinton.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday....	Janesville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe.....	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith ..	Genessee.
SAUK.		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	WAUPACA.	
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple	Sheb. Falls.	WINNEBAGO.	
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	William A. Knapp ..	Oshkosh.
Edwin Slade	Glenbeulah.	Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
VERNON.		William Simmons..	Nekimi.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.		
James Berry	Springville.		

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature, 1866,

Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd .	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukan.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith .	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong .	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudft	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood ..	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—L. M. HAMMOND.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS. Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	GRANT. Hammer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
BROWN. William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU. William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
CALUMET. George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
CRIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE. Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa F'ls.	GREEN. Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
COLUMBIA. A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	Edgbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	GREEN LAKE. William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	IOWA. Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	James Spensley	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD. Geo. E. Harrington .	Boscobel.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
DANE. William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	William W. Reed....	Jefferson.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	Henry Harnden	Rome.
William Charlton ...	Verona.	JUNEAU. Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	KENOSHA. Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
DODGE. Oliver Ashley	Westford.	KEWAUNEE. Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	LA CROSSE. Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Hiram Sawyer	Burnett.	LA FAYETTE. David J. Seeley	Elk Grove.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
William M. Morse....	Ashippun.	MANITOWOC. Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO. Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	William Eatough ..	Brant's Mills.
FOND DU LAC. Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	David Smoke.	Two Rivers.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	MARATHON AND WOOD. Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
James Coleman	Fond du Lac.	MARQUETTE. Spelcer A. Pease ..	Montello.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	MILWAUKEE. Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Wm. Pitt Lynde....	Milwaukee.
		James McGrath	Milwaukee.
		Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
		Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
		Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
		Edward Daly.....	Brown Deer.
		Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
		John H. Deuster ..	Milwaukee.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN—con.	
De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE.		John P. Carroll	Adell.
Henry Turner*	Appleton.	Julius Wolff.....	Rhine.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
James McCarthy	Pt. Washing'tn	NewtonFCarpenter.	De Soto.
PIERCE AND ST.CROIX		Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Thomas Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
RACINE.		ShepherdORaymo'd	Geneva.
James O. Bartlett...	Pacine.	Paris Pettit	East Troy.
George Q. Erskine ..	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Philo Belden	Rochester.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Prai'se
RICHLAND.		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Phillip Schneider ..	Barton.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick ..	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson.	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster...	Clinton.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Jesse Smith.....	Dodge's Cor.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	WAUPACA.	
Alanson C. Douglas.	Hanover.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
SAUK.		WAUSHARA.	
William Palmer	Logansville.	Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.		William H. Doe.....	Oshkosh.
Bille Williams	Sheboygan.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
		William Simmons...	Oshkosh.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,

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

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd.	Fox Lake.
2	M. J. Meade ..	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	George Gary	Oshkosh.
5	JacksonHadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin.	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn.	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Prouditt.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne ..	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner....	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks...	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman.	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Sat. Clark.....	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

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

† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill the vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—DANIEL WEBSTER.

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

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac
Harrison C. Hobart..	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow..	Delton.
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Truman H. Judd	Milwaukee.	R. B. Van Valkenb'g	Greenbush.
Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.	George S. Graves...	Sheboy. Falls.
William A. Prentiss..	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Louis Hellberg.....	Milwaukee.	H. L. Wadsworth...	River Falls.
Valentin Kneill	Harrisburg.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Steph. B. Johnson, Jr	Tomah.	John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
David H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		William C. Allen...	Delavan.
Walter H. P. Bogan ..	Appleton.	Frank A. Buckbee...	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Thomps'n D. Weeks	Whitewater,
Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE,		Charles H. Miller...	West Bend.
John D. Trumbull...	Maiden Rock.	Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUPACA.	
Thomas H. McDill ..	Plover.	Eli P. Perry	New London.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Charles E. Dyer.....	Racine.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
Hiram B. Morse	Waterford.	WAUKESHA.	
RICHLAND.		Jesse Smith	Dodge's Cor.
Ira S. Haseltine.....	Rich'd Center.	Rufus Parks.....	Waterville.
ROCK.		James Murray.....	New Berlin.
Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.	WINNEBAGO.	
John T. Dow	Cookville.	Henry C. Jewell....	Oshkosh.
William H. Stark....	Tiffany.	John Proctor.....	Neenah.
Horatio J. Murray...	Beloit.	Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.
Pliny Norcross.....	Janesville.		

1838

OF

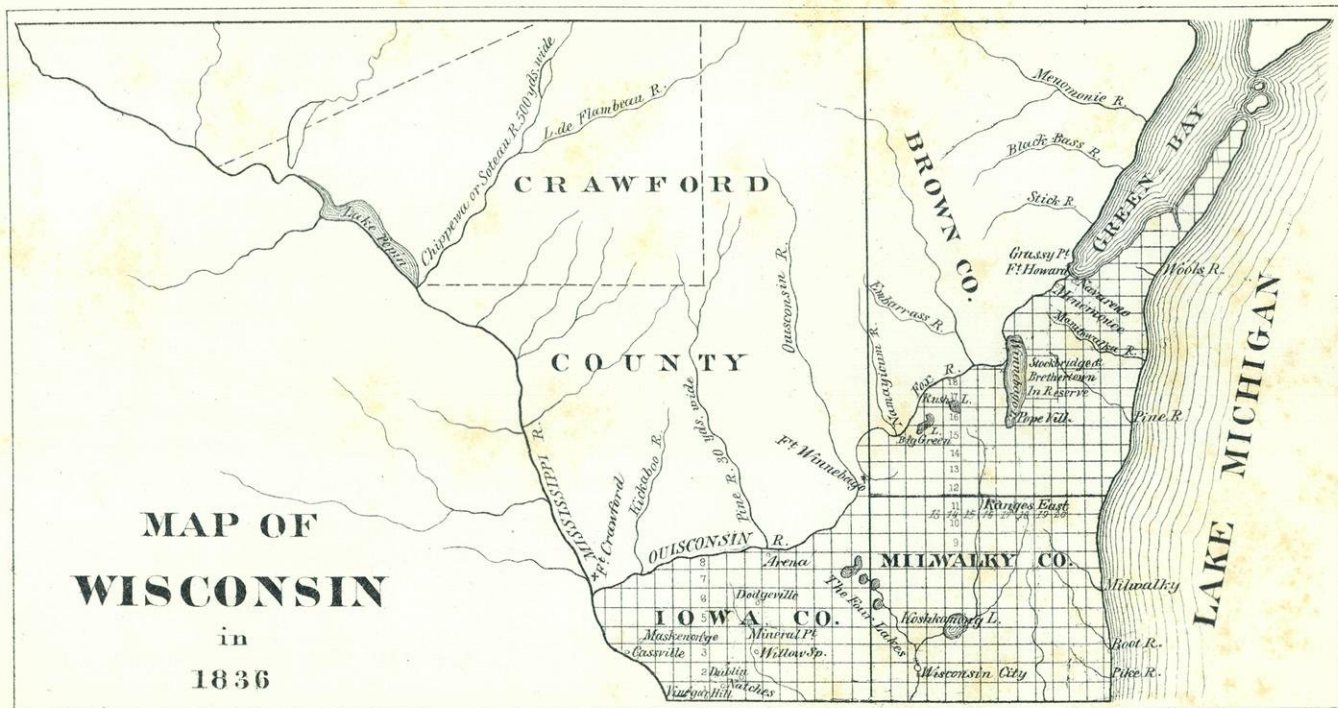
MISSISSIPPI

AND OF



MAP OF WISCONSIN

in
1836



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES—STATE.

193

Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1868,

Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz ..	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ...	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young ...	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens ..	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams	Monticello,
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ..	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp ..	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham ..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman...	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Ira H. Ford.	Columbus.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		David C. Davies....	Cambria.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	James Fisher	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
BUFFALO.		Frank Gault	Mendota.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Gunnuf Tollefson..	Mt. Vernon.
CALUMET.		Levi B. Villas.....	Madison.
C. H. M. Petersen...		DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Laurence Conner. ..	Fox Lake.
Samuel W. Hunt ...	Menomonie.	Lewis M. Benson...	Lowell.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles Goodwin...	Mayville.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	George W. Colony.	Alderly.
		DOOR AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry W. Barnes ...	Eau Claire.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		James Reynolds	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz	Milwaukee.
Rollin C. Kelly.....	Brandon.	Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.
David B. Conger	Fond du Lac.	Wm. A. Prentiss ...	Milwaukee.
Seth A. Chase.....	Fond du Lac.	Henry C. Runkel ...	Milwaukee.
Nicholas Klotz.....	Eden.	Patrick Walsh	Hill's Corners.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	John Sullivan.	Ten Mile House.
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Jeremiah E. Dodge ..	Lancaster.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
Matt. Birchard	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	Thomas R. Hudd. ...	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Albert H. Pierce	Monticello.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Jacob Mason.....	Monroe.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
Ira Manley, Jr.....	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Benjamin Burr.....	Stevens Point.
Goodwin Lowry.....	Helena Station	RACINE.	
Jeff. W. Rewey.....	Mifflin.	Chas. E. Dyer.....	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
Henry S. Howell ...	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
Chas. P. Goodrich ..	Christiana.	Warren C. S. Barron	Lloyd.
Jonas Folts	Black River.	ROCK.	
Franz G. L. Struve..	Helenville.	Burr Sprague.....	Orfordville.
JUNEAU.		Wm. C. Whitford ..	Milton.
John O'Rourke.....	Kildare.	Almerin M. Carter..	Johnstown.
KENOSHA.		Chas. H. Parker ...	Beloit.
Jacob Shibley.....	Bassett's Sta'n	Alex. M. Thomson ..	Janesville.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
Nathan P. Waller....	West Salem.	John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.	John A. Smith.....	Glenbeulah.
MANITOWOC.		George S. Graves...	Sheb. Falls.
Johan H. Bohne	Memee.	ST. CROIX.	
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARQUETTE.		John Nichols	Trempealeau.
Francis Russell	Westfield.	VERNON.	
MARATHON AND WOOD		Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausau.	Daniel B. Priest....	Viroqua.
MILWAUKEE.			
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.		
George Abert	Milwaukee.		

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWORTH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	WAUKESHA.	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
WASHINGTON.		Wm. Thompson ...	Oconomowoc.
George H. Kleffler...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPACA.		Luther Buxton ...	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,

Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. HAMILTON

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young.....	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams...	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann....	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray†....	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow....	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt...	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner....	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis ...	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		BUFFALO.	
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Robert Henry	Anchorage.
Henry D. Barron		CALUMET.	
	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—CON.	
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Joseph Winslow ...	Fort Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter...	Black Riv. Falls	JUNEAU.	
COLUMBIA.		Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner	Portage City.	KENOSHA.	
Thornton Thompson	Rio.	Samuel E. Tarbell..	Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross ...	Cambria.	LA CROSSE.	
CRAWFORD.		Cassius C. Palmer..	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay	Pra. du Chien.	Nathan P. Waller ..	West Salem.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
John E. Johnson....	Utica.	Nor. B. Richardson	Warren.
Knute Nelson	Cambridge.	Charles Pole	Shullsburg.
John Adams	Black Earth.	MANITOWOC.	
Andrew Henry	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne....	Meeme.
George B. Smith	Madison.	Richard Donovan ..	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Fobes	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy ...	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney ..	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor...	Watertown.	Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU-		MILWAUKEE.	
NEE.		Patrick Drew	Milwaukee.
John R. McDonald ..	Ahnepee.	George Abert	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND		James Hoye	Milwaukee.
PEPIN.		Samuel C. West....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	John Fellenz	Milwaukee.
FOND DULAC.		Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum....	W. Rosendale.	Daniel H. Johnson.	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Henry C. Runkel...	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton.	Fond du Lac.	Henry Røthe	Painesville.
William S. Warner..	Lamartine.	John Scheffel	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	MONROE.	
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	Jesse Bennett	Sparta.
GRANT.		OCONTO AND SHAW-	
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	ANO.	
George H. Brock	Potosi.	Parlan Semple	Shawano.
Wm. Pitt Dewey	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Benj. M. Coates	Boscobel.	Chas. E. McIntosh.	Lime Rock.
Alex. R. McCartney.	Cassville.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		Job Haskell	Saukville.
Jeff. F. Westcott	Farmers Grove.	PIERCE.	
Thomas A. Jackson.	Brodhead.	Edward H. Ives. ..	Prescott.
GREEN LAKE.		PORTAGE.	
Edwin L. Hoyt	Manchester.	Frederick Huntley	Buena Vista.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Abner Powell	Mineral Point.	Albert L. Phillips.	Racine.
William E. Rowe	Arena.	Hiram L. Gilmore.	North Cape.
JEFFERSON.			
John Rutledge	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin	Waterloo.		

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RICHLAND.		VERNON.	
Joseph M. Thomas...	Lone Rock,	John McLees.....	Harmony.
ROCK.		Van S. Bennett.....	Webster.
Seth Fisher.....	Center.	WALWORTH.	
Darwin E. Maxson...	Milton.	Alphonso G. Kellam	Delavan.
Adelmorn Sherman...	Janesville.	John A. Smith.....	Geneva,
Charles H. Parker...	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper.....	Troy.
Alex. M. Thomson...	Janesville.	WASHINGTON.	
SAUK.		John Kastler.....	Wayne,
Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
John Gillespie.....	Dellona.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
Sylvester Calwell....	Cascade.	Joseph N. P. Bird..	Wautoma.
George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
ST. CROIX.		Vernon Tichenor...	Waukesha.
Charles D. Parker...	Pleasant Vall'y	Edwin Hurlbut	Oconomowoc,
TREMPEALEAU.		James McDonald...	Sussex.
Douglas Arnold.....	Williamsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Luther Buxton.....	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		James H. Foster...	Koro.

Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,

Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

SENATE.*President*—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnepsee.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz.	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Denster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens.	Caledonia Cen	24	John C. Hall...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Prescott.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray.....	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner...	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Chs. G. Williams	Janesville.			

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

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

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

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Hœflinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham..	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City.
James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick.....	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards ..	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel....	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker..	Ple's'nt Valley.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark.....	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.
James M. Adams....	Oconto.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Henry Hall.....	Walworth.
Chas. E. McIntosh..	Appleton.	Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
OZAUKEE.		William Burgit	East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten	Waukesha.
RACINE.		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.	Thomas McCarty...	Menomonee.
Ira A. Rice	Waterford.	WAUPACA.	
RICHLAND.		Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
James H. Miner.....	Richland Cen.	WAUSHARA.	
ROCK.		Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
Isaac M. Bennett....	Evansville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Thos. H. Goodhue...	Whitewater.	James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.	James H. Foster...	Koro.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,

Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—O. R. SMITH*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard .	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker .	Ahnepee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden . .	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall . .	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Eliph't S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist . . .	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice . .	Merton.	27	Myron Reed . . .	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt . .	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop .	Richland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Stiong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little . .	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price . .	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG*Sergeant-at-Arms*—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana . .	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		George G. Marvin . .	Westford.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Samuel S. Vaughn . .	Bayfield.	Darius W. Briggs . .	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Joseph S. Curtis . . .	Green Bay.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knudt O. Heimdal .	Deerfield.
BUFFALO.		Matthew Anderson.	Cross Plains.
Ahaz F. Allen	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson	Perry.
CALUMET.		Harlow S. Orton . . .	Madison.
William H. Dick . . .	Brothertown.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND		William E. Smith . .	Fox Lake.
DUNN.		Allen H. Atwater . .	Oak Grove.
James A. Bate	Chippewa F'ls.	William Rusch	Herman.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marcus Trumer . . .	Rubicon.
George W. King	Humbird.	DOOR AND KE-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick.	Ahnepee.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.	James S. White	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		August Richter.....	Milwaukee.
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.	James Hoye.....	Milwaukee.
John A. Baker	Waupun.	Charles M. Hoyt....	Milwaukee.
Gerrit T. Thorn	Fond du Lac.	Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
Uriah D. Mihills	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Richards.	Milwaukee.
Michael Lonergan....	Eden,	Matthew Keenan....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.	John L. Semmann ..	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Valentin Knöell	Painesville.
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.	James Watts	Granville.
Henry B. Coons	Potosi.	MONROE.	
John C. Holloway....	Lancaster.	David D. Cheney ...	Sparta.
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Geo. H. Chambers ..	Bloomington.	Parlan Semple	Waukechon.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Orrin Bacon.....	Monticello.	Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Charles G. Meyer....	Fredonia.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PIERCE.	
IOWA.		Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.	PORTAGE.	
John J. Davis	Millin.	Thomas H. McDill..	Plover.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.	Lucius S. Blake	Racine.
William L. Hoskins.	Lake Mills.	George Bremner....	Union Grove.
Nelson Fryer.....	Cold Spring.	RICHLAND.	
Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
JUNEAU.		ROCK.	
Perry R. Briggs	Mauston.	Halvor H. Peterson.	Orfordville.
KENOSHA.		Robert T. Powell....	Indian Ford.
Jonas W. Rhodes....	Kenosha.	Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.
LA CROSSE.		John Hammond....	Clinton.
Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.	Willard Merrill.....	Janesville.
Powers G. Moulton..	Onalaska.	SAUK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Patrick Galagan.....	Darlington.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiotia.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Charles Etling.....	How'd's Grove.
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
MARQUETTE.		Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARATHON AND WOOD.		Alex A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.		

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

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.
VERNON,		WAUKESHA—CON.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald....	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More.	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleis'g'ville.	Russell J. Judd	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.
WAUKESHA.		Frederic A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,

Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. D. HOARD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones ..	Sheboygan.	18	William H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed	Waupaca,
5	Philo Belden ...	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman.	Farmington.
7	W. M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint ..	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M. Griswold	Columbus.
11	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	28	Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
13	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Medina.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.**Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD.*

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

* And part of Kewaunee.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

‡ Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

§ And part of Kewaunee.

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

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.		ROCK—continued.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Eugene K. Felt	Beloit.
MARQUETTE.		Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Neil Dimond	Midland.	ST. CROIX.	
MILWAUKEE.		John C. Spooner...	Hudson.
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
George Abert	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry...	Prairie du Sac.
John Black	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Frederic C. Winkler.	Milwaukee.	SHAWANO. †	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
Emil Wallber.	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Winfield Smith....	Milwaukee.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	Patrick H. O'Rourke.	Cascade.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.	Major Shaw	Hingham.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Adin P. Hobart	Oak Creek.	Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Eli O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.	Reuben May	Springville.
John F. Richards. ...	Tomah.	Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
OCONTO.		WALWORTH.	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.	Elijah M. Sharp ...	Delavan.
OUTAGAMIE.*		Amos W. Stafford..	Geneva.
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Samuel A. White...	Whitewater.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John R. Bohan	Ozaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Frederick W. Horn...	Cedarburg.	Baruch S. Weil....	Schleisinger's
PIERCE.		WAUKESHA.	
Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.	Eliphalet S. Stone .	Summit.
PORTAGE.		Charles Brown	Brookfield Cen.
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.	WAUPACA. ‡	
RACINE.		Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.	WAUSHARA.	
William V. Moore....	Burlington.	Hobart S. Sacket...	Berlin.
RICHLAND.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Dixon	Ithaca.	Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam, Jr.	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten	Neenah.
ROCK.		Nes. F. Beckwith..	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.	Alson Wood	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.		

* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1873,

Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALBERT EMONSON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke ..	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner ..	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley ..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy ..	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen ..	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner ..	Calvary.
4	Wm. Nelson	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord ..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker ..	Racine.	22	George Kreiss ..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell ..	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson ..	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish ..	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie	25	R. L. D. Potter ..	Wantoma.
9	Francis Little	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones ..	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Henry L. Eaton ..	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp ..	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby ..	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon ..	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown ..	Modena.
16	J. C. Holloway ..	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz ..	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio N. Davis ..	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. C. BISSELL.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.*		CHIPPEWA.	
Charles A. Cady	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Henry D. Barron ...	St. Croix Falls.	Edward E. Merritt ..	Neillsville.
BROWN.*		COLUMBIA.	
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	Samuel S. Brannan ..	Portage.
William H. Bartran ..	Flintville.	Henry C. Brace	Fall River.
Denis Dewane	Cooperstown.	John L. Porter	Pacific.
BUFFALO.		CRAWFORD.	
Robert Lees	Gilmantown.	Peter Doyle	Pr. du Chien.
CALUMET.		DANE.	
Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	Oliver W. Thornton ..	Marshall.
		Levi B. Vilas	Madison.
		Otto Kerl	Cross Plains.
		Hiram H. Cornwell ..	Verona.

And part of Kewaunee.

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

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	Charles R. Zorn....	Kiel.
John Runkel	Lowell.	Orsamus S. Davis..	Cato.
Wilfred C. Fuller....	Waupun.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Dennis Short.	Theresa.	MARATHON.	
Satterlee Clark.....	Horicon.	Daniel L. Plumer...	Wausau.
Ferdinand Gnewuch.	Watertown.	MARQUETTE.	
†DOOR.		Charles S. Kelsey ..	Montello.
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnapee.	MILWAUKEE.	
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Isaac W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.
Horace E. Houghton.	Durand.	Jacob Sander.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	§Gottlob E. Weiss..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		John A. Becher	Milwaukee.
Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.	Casper M. Sanger..	Milwaukee.
Rensselaer M. Lewis.	Fond du Lac.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Truman M. Fay	Byron.	Galen B. Seaman. .	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Moritz N. Becker ..	Milwaukee.
Thomas G. Stephens.	Hazel Green.	Thomas Tobin	FiveMileHouse
William H. Clise....	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fenn.more.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.	James H. Allen....	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb't E. Bleekman	Tomah.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.	**OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Remer....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
‡JEFFERSON.		Adol'h Zimmerma'n	Mequon River.
Patrick Devy	Watertown.	PIERCE.	
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.	James H. Persons..	Plum City.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	PORTAGE.	
JUNEAU.		David R. Clements.	Stevens Point.
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	RACINE.	
KENOSHA.		John Elkins.....	Racine
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	Richard Richards ..	Racine
LA CROSSE.		RICHLAND.	
Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.	Norman L. James..	Richland Cen'r.
LA FAYETTE.		George W. Putnam.	Ash Ridge.
Wm. H. Armstrong..		ROCK.	
	Darlington.	John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

* Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

† And part of Kewaunee.

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

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Boud.

** In part.

Twenty-sixth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
Rock—Continued.		WALWORTH.	
David F. Sayre.....	Fulton.	Carlos L. Douglass...	Walworth.
Dustin G. Cheever.....	Clinton.	Frank Leland	Elkhorn.
Eugene K. Felt.....	Beloit.	Charles R. Gibbs	Whitewater.
Henry A. Patterson .	Janesville.		
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Hiram W. Sawyer...	Hartford.
SAUK.		Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleising'ville
John Young.....	Blackhawk.		
John Kellogg	Reedsburg.	WAUKESHA.	
*SHAWANO.		Francis G. Parks.....	Eagle.
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	David Rhoda.....	Oconomowoc.
SHEBOYGAN.		† WAUPACA.	
Julius Bodensstab.....	Howard's Gr'Ve	Columbus Caldwell..	Lind.
Otto Puhlman	Plymouth.	WAUSHARA.	
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.	Sherman Bardwell..	Plainfield.
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Thomas McConnell..	Winneconne.
Peter Jerman.....	Rising Sun.	Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	Alson Wood	Waukau.

Twenty-seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1874.

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

SENATE.*President*—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief-Clerk*—J. H. WAGGONER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. U. AKIN.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-Office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke.....	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner...	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee,	19	Rob't McCurdy...	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner..	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleekman...	Tomah.	21	M. H. McCord....	Shawano.
5	Charles Herrick...	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting...	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene.....	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson.....	Madison.	24	H. D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks.....	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little.....	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice.....	Merton	27	Evan O. Jones...	Cambria.
11	Francis Campbell	Gratiot	28	Geo. Krouskop...	Rich'd Centr
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids
13	S. D. Burchard...	Beaver Dam.	30	H. P. Graham...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby...	Sauk City.	31	G. C. Hixon.....	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt..	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Osseo.
16	J. C. Holloway...	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz ..	St. Lawrence
17	H. N. Davis.....	Beloit.			

*And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

†In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—GABE BOUCK, of Winnebago.*Chief Clerk*—GEO. W. PECK.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH DEUSTER.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		FOND DU LAC—CON.	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.	Thos. S. Weeks.....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		James Lafferty.....	Empire.
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	GRANT.	
BROWN.		Thomas Jenkins.....	Platteville.
Morgan L. Martin ...	Green Bay.....	John B. Callis.....	Lancaster
Wm. H. Bartran.....	Ft. Howard.	Gottlieb Wehrle.....	Fennimore.
Patrick Hobbins.....	Morrison.	Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
BUFFALO.		GREEN.	
Aug. Finkelnburg	Fountain City	C. R. Denniston.....	Cadiz.
CALUMET.		GREEN LAKE.	
Benjamin F. Carter ..	Sherwood.	S. M. Knox.....	Markesan.
CHIPPEWA.		IOWA.	
J. M. Bingham.....	Chip'wa Falls.	Wm. E. Rowe	Arena.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Wm. Robinson	Mineral Point
Mark Douglass	Melrose.	JEFFERSON.	
COLUMBIA.		Charles Beckman.....	Watertown.
Jonathan Bowman...	Kilbourn City.	Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.
Samuel Hasey.....	Columbus.	Lucien B. Caswell...	Ft. Atkinson.
H. W. Roblier.....	Wyocena.	JUNEAU.	
CRAWFORD.		J. T. Kingston.....	Necedah.
William H. Evans	Yankeetown.	KENOSHA.	
DANE.		R. S. Houston.....	Pleasant Pra'e
John Johnson.....	York.	LA CROSSE.	
Philo Dunning.....	Madison.	D. A. McDonald.....	La Crosse.
John B. Kehl.....	Black Earth.	LA FAYETTE.	
Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.	J. F. Beard.....	Warren, Ill.
DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
E. J. Boomer.....	Beaver Dam.	C. R. Zorn	Kiel.
D. C. Gowdey.....	Beaver Dam.	B. S. Lorigan	Maple Grove.
D. L. Baneroft.....	Waupun.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	MARATHON.	
Aug. H. Lehmann ...	Hustisford.	W. C. Silverthorn....	Wausau.
John Dunn, Jr	Mapleton.	MARQUETTE.	
DOOR, ETC.		Wm. Murphy.....	Briggsville.
D. A. Reed	Sturgeon Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Alfred L. Cary	Milwaukee
S. L. Plummer.....	Arkansaw.	Joseph Hamilton.....	Milwaukee
EAU CLAIRE.		James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
Thos. Carmichael.....	Eau Claire.	A. W. Phelps.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		C. H. Larkin.....	Milwaukee.
David Whitton.....	Brandon.	D. H. Richards.....	Milwaukee.
		F. H. West	Milwaukee.
		Frederick Vogel.....	Milwaukee.
		J. L. Semmann.....	Milwaukee.
		Peter Porth.....	Milwaukee.
		Jas. Melver.....	Bay View.

Twenty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Name.	Post-office.	Name.	Post-office.
MONROE.		SAUK.	
Eli Waste.....	Sparta.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Thomas McCaul.....	Tomah.	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
OCONTO.		SHAWANO.	
Henry M. Royce.....	Oconto.	Lorenzo E. Darling..	Schiocton.
OUTAGAMIE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Geo. N. Richmond....	Appleton.	Julius Bodensstab....	Howard's Gr'v
OZAUKEE.		Samuel D. Hubbard	Onion River.
Edward R. Blake.....	Ozaukee.	Louis Wolf	Sheboygan F's
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon.	TREMPEALEAU.	
PIERCE.		Noah D. Comstock...	Arcadia.
James H. Persons	Plum City.	VERNON.	
PORTAGE.		William Frazier.....	Enterprise.
David R. Clements ...	Stevens Point.	Edgar Eno.....	Valley.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
Charles F. Bliss.....	Racine.	Wilson R. Herron...	Sharon.
Elias N. White.....	Burlington.	Francis A. Buckbee	Springfield.
RICHLAND.		William Burget.....	East Troy.
Joseph B. McGrew...	Richland.	WASHINGTON.	
Philip M. Smith.....	Janneys.	Hiram W. Sawyer....	Hartford.
ROCK.		Jeremiah Riordan...	West Bend.
Marvin Osborn	Magnolia.	WAUKESHA.	
Solomon C. Carr.....	Milton June.	William H. Hardy .	Genessee.
Andrew Barlass.	Emer'd Grove.	Henry Clasen.....	Brookfield.
Asahel Henderson....	Beloit.	WAUPACA.	
John Winans.....	Janesville.	Columbus Caldwell..	Lind.
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
Harvey S. Clapp.....	New Richm'd.	Charles H. Stowers..	Tusten.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Gabe Bouck.....	Oshkosh.
		William P. Peckham	Neenah.
		Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1875.

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

SENATE.

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

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman...	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner...	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read...	Kewaunee.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs..	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner..	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleekman..	Tomah.	21	W.C.Silverthorn	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting...	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed...	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant..	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks.....	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice.....	Merton.	27	L. W. Barden....	Portage.
11	Francis Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop ..	Rich'd Centr
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott ...	Grand Rapi's
13	John A. Barney.	Mayville.	30	H. P. Graham ...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins.....	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette...	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Osseo.
16	John C Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. W. HORN, of Ozaukee.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. BRACKET.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Geo. M. Marshall.....	Big Springs.	John R. Rowlands...	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		John B. Dwinell....	Lodi.
BAYFIELD BURNETT,			
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		.CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Zenas Beach.....	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Thos. R. Hudd	Green Bay.	Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.
William J. Fisk.....	Ft. Howard.	Silas U. Pinney	Madison.
Patrick Hobbins.....	Morrison.	David Ford.....	Waunakee.
BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Owen R. Jones.....	Beaver Dam.
John Harsh.....	Stockbridge.	David W. Coleman..	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA.		John Lloyd.....	Clyman.
Thos. Lee Halbert....	Chip'wa Falls.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Wm. M. Morse	Rubicon.
Richard Dewhurst....	Neillsville.	Harman Grube	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		DOOR.	
Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.	Charles Scofield	Red River.
		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
		Rockwell J. Flint ...	Menomonie.

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE.		MILWAUKEE—Con.	
Jonathan G. Callahan	Eau Claire.	Bernard Schlichting	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Fred. T. Zetteler.....	Milwaukee.
William Plocker	Fairwater.	Fred. Muscovitt.....	Milwaukee.
George Hunter	Fond du Lac.	Thomas O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.
Michael Serwe.....	Ashford.		
GRANT.		MONROE.	
James Jeffrey.....	Georgetown.	Eli Waste	Sparta.
La Fayette Caskey...	Potosi.	Wm. W. Jackson.....	Tomah.
Benjamin M. Coates...	Boscobel.	OCONTO.	
Delos Abrams.....	Bloomington.	John Leigh.....	Oconto.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Charles R. Deniston...	Cadiz.	Geo. N. Richmond...	Appleton.
GREEN LAKE.		OZAUKEE.	
William H. Dakin.....	Dartford.	Gustav Goetze.....	Ozaukee.
IOWA.		Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Owen King.....	Helena.	PIERCE.	
Kearton Coates.....	Linden.	Thomas L. Nelson...	Prescott.
JEFFERSON.		PORTAGE.	
Christian Mayer.....	Watertown.	Geo. H. Guernsey....	Almond.
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	RACINE.	
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	Charles F. Bliss.....	Racine.
JUNEAU.		Elias N. White.....	Burlington.
Job N. Grant.....	Union Center.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Norman L. James...	Rich'd Center
Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	Ben. M. Washburn..	Excelsior.
LA CROSSE.		ROCK.	
John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Marvin Osborne.....	Magnolia.
LA FAYETTE.		Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.
John Anderson.....	Ap'le Riv'r, Ill	Andrew Barlass.....	Emer'd Grove
MANITOWOC.		George H. Crosby....	Beloit.
Frederick Schmitz ...	Manitowoc.	Hiram Merrill.....	Janesville.
Bryan S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.	ST. CROIX.	
Reuben D. Smart.....	Manitowoc.	Philo Q. Boyden.....	Hudson.
MARATHON.		SAUK.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Thomas Baker.....	Prairie du Sac.
MARQUETTE.		David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
Robert Mitchell.....	Dougl's Cent'r.	SHAWANO.	
MILWAUKEE.		Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
I. W. Van Schaick...	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Shebogan.
William J. Kershaw.	Milwaukee.	Patrick Geraghty....	Elkhart Lake.
Stephen A. Harrison..	Milwaukee.	Nath. C. Farnsworth	Sheb'gan Falls
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	TREMPEAULEAU.	
Daniel H. Richards...	Milwaukee.	Noah D. Comstock...	Arcadia.
Lemuel Ellsworth.....	Milwaukee.		

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

Names.	Post office.	Names.	Post-office.
VERNON.		WAUKESHA—Con.	
Ole Anderson.....	Esofea.	Manville S.Hodgson	Waukesha.
James E. Newell	Viroqua.	*WAUPACA.	
WALWORTH.		George H. Calkins...	Waupaca.
Elijah M. Sharp.....	Delavan.	WAUSHARA.	
Charles Dunlap.....	Elkhorn.	John H. Thomas	Berlin City.
Nathan'l M. Bunker.	Troy Center.	WINNEBAGO.	
WASHINGTON.		Asa Rogers.....	Oshkosh.
Andrew Martin.....	Reesville.	Nath. S. Robinson...	Neenah.
Philip Schneider.....	Barton.	Leroy S. Chase.....	Oshkosh.
WAUKESHA.		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.
Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.		

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1876.

Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—A. J. TURNER.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. T. GARDNER.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman...	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner...	Fond du Lac.
2	Thos. R. Hudd...	Green Bay.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs...	Milwaukee.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh.	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate...	Viroqua.	21	W.C.Silverthorn	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	James Ryan.....	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
7	George E. Bryant	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls
8	Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	25	R. L. D. Potter...	Wautoma.
9	David M'Farland	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ...	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden.	Portage City.
11	Frank Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Dan'l L. Downs..	Rich'd Cent'r
12	Joseph B. Treat..	Monroe.	29	Thos. B. Scott ...	Grand Rapids
13	John A. Barney..	Mayville.	30	Rock. J. Flint...	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch...	Baraboo.	31	Sylv'r L. Nevins	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette...	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas...	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway..	Beetown.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

*In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—SAM. S. FIFIELD, of Ashland.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Geo M. Marshall.....	Big Springs.	James K. Scribner...	Eldorado Mills
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Edson A. Putnam.....	Oakfield.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		GRANT.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	William D. Jones.....	Hazel Green.
BROWN.		Joseph Bock.....	Lancaster.
Mitchell Resch.....	Green Bay.	George Brown.....	Woodman.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	William J. McCoy...	Beetown.
Dennis Dewane.....	Coopertown.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		John Luchsinger	New Glarus.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	Waldo S. Flint.....	Princeton.
CALUMET.		IOWA.	
Henry Horst	Hayton.	*Ansley Gray	Avoca.
CHIPPEWA AND TAY-		Kearton Koates.....	Linden.
LOR.		†JEFFERSON.	
Cadwallader J. Wiltse	Chippewa Fl's	Thomas Shinnick.....	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Charles H. Phillips..	Lake Mills.
Hugh B. Mills.	Millston.	David W. Curtis.....	Fort Atkinson
COLUMBIA.		JUNEAU.	
Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.	Charles Erwin Booth	Elroy.
John Gardner Griffin.	Randolph.	KENOSHA.	
Augustus O. Dole.....	Poynette.	Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		LA CROSSE.	
Fergus Mills.....	Seneca.	John Bradley.....	Bangor.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
William Seamonson..	Stoughton.	Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.
William Charleton ...	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
Peter Zander.....	Cross Plains.	Charles R. Zorn.....	Keil.
Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.	Thomas Mohr	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		William F. Tisch	Mishicott.
Patrick Griffin	Waterloo.	MARATHON AND LIN-	
Columbus Germain...	Beaver Dam.	COLN.	
George H. Lawrence...	Burnett Stat'n	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.	MARQUETTE.	
George Schott	Hartford.	B. Frank Goodell....	Montello.
James Higgins	Hubbleton.	MILWAUKEE.	
DOOR.		Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
Leroy M. Washburn..	Sturgeon Bay.	Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Menzus R. Bump.....	Rock Falls.	Bernard F. Cooke...	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		David Vance	Milwaukee.
Hobart M. Stocking..	Eau Claire.	Charles Kraatz.....	Milwaukee.
		Lemuel Ellsworth...	Milwaukee.
		Henry Fink	Milwaukee.
		George H. Walther..	Milwaukee.

*Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
MILWAUKEE—Con.		SAUK—Con.	
F. A. Zautcke.....	Milwaukee.	Silas J. Seymour.....	Reedsburg.
Hubert Lavies.....	Root Creek.	†SHAWANO.	
MONROE.		John J. Knowlton...	Seymour.
Albert T. Colburn.....	Cataract.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles D. Wells	Tomah.	Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
OCONTO.		William Noll	Cascade.
Louis P. Pahl.....	Oconto.	Louis Wolf	Sheboyg'n Fls
*OUTAGAMIE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
David Hammel.....	Appleton.	Noah D. Comstock ..	Arcadia.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
Gustav Goetze.....	Ozaukee.	John Stevenson	Enterprise.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River	Timothy S. Jordan ..	West Lima.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH.	
Christopher L. Taylor	Maiden Rock.	Charles S. Teeple.....	Darien.
PORTAGE.		B. O. Reynolds.....	Geneva.
Thomas W. Anderson	Stevens Point.	D. Manfield Stearns.	Elkhorn.
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Norton J. Field	Racine.	Andrew Martin	Riceville.
Elias N. White.....	Burlington.	Philip Schneider ...	Barton.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
J. L. R. McCollum....	Sextonville.	William H. Hardy...	Genesee.
Henry Harrison Hoyt	West Branch.	James S. Dent.....	Menom. Falls.
ROCK.		*WAUPACA.	
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Evansville.	Henry C. Mumbrue.	Waupaca.
George Gleason.....	Whitewater.	WAUSHARA.	
Andrew Barlass	Emerald Gr'Ve	Jabez K. Walker.....	East Oasis.
Sereno T. Merrill.....	Beloit.	WINNEBAGO.	
Jere A. Blount.....	Janesville.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
ST. CROIX.		Eric McArthur	Winneconne.
Philo Q. Boyden	Hudson.	Leroy S. Chase.....	Oskosh.
SAUK.		Sydney A. Shufelt...	Omro.
David B. Hulburt.....	Loganville.		

*In part.

†And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Territorial Organization.

Year.	Time of meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of session.	N o. of 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 18th.....	February 11th.....	39 days	39
1847	October 1th.....	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.....	70 days	133
1863	January 14th.....	April 2d.....		
1864	January 13th.....	April 4th.....	83 days	133
1865	January 11th.....	April 10th.....	90 days	133
1866	January 10th.....	April 12th.....	93 days	133
1867	January 9th.....	April 11th.....	93 days	133
1868	January 8th.....	March 6th.....	59 days	133
1869	January 13th.....	March 11th.....	58 days	133
1870	January 12th.....	March 17th.....	65 days	133
1871	January 11th.....	March 25th.....	74 days	133
1872	January 10th.....	March 26th.....	77 days	133
1873	January 8th.....	March 20th.....	72 days	133
1874	January 14th.....	March 12th.....	58 days	133
1875	January 13th.....	March 6th.....	53 days	133
1876	January 12th.....	March 14th.....	61 days	133

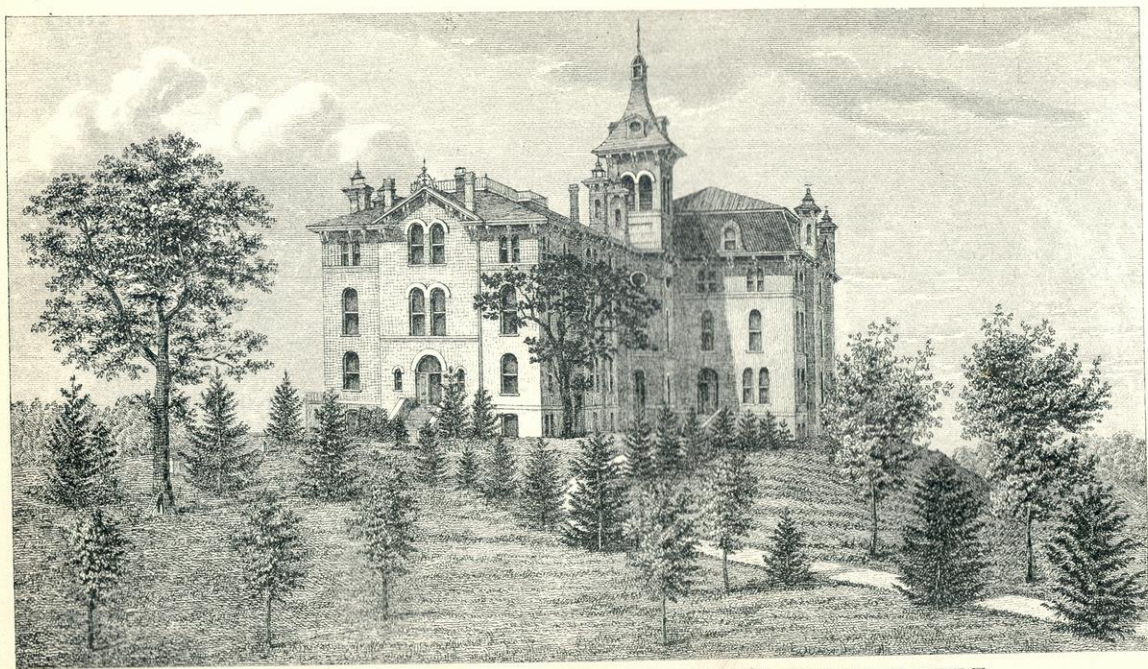
*Length of Sessions, etc.—Continued.**Constitutional Conventions.*

FIRST CONVENTION,

Year.	Time of meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of sessions.	No. of Reps.
1846	October 6th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65
------------	--------------------	-------------------	---------------	----



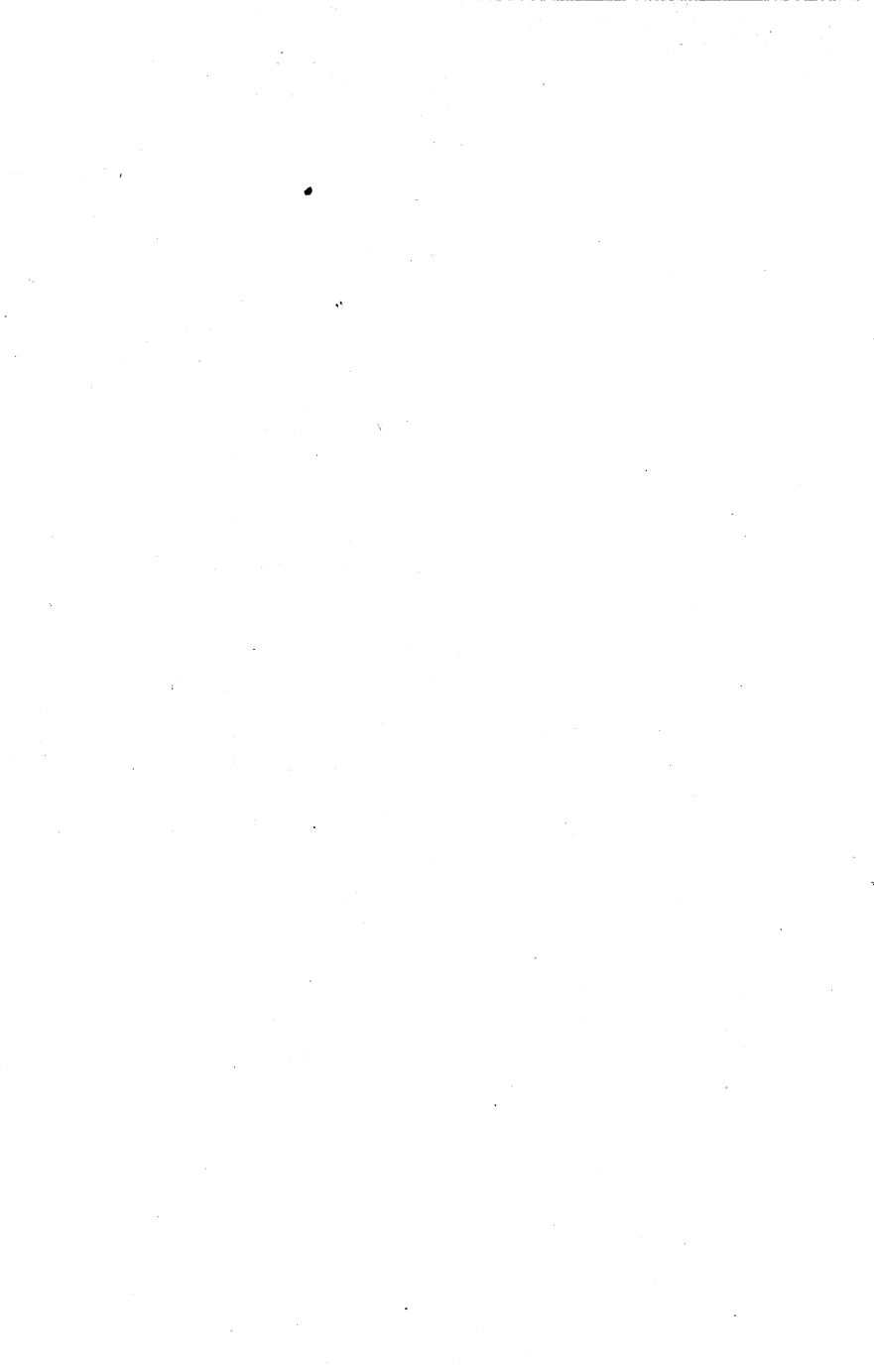
TAY. MANAGUE, LITHO & ENGR. CO.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

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.....	April 13, 1836
Henry Dodge.....	appointed by Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 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.....	April 8, 1845

Secretaries.

John S. Horner.....	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	May 6, 1836
Wm. B. Slaughter.....	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	Feb. 16, 1836
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 Irwin, 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 December 31, 1877.

Governors.

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

Lieutenant-Governors.

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

Secretaries of State.

Thos. McHugh	Delavan.....	from June 5, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1849
Wm. A. Barstow	Waukesha.....	from Jan. 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851
Chas. D. 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	Pr. du Chien...	from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1875
Peter Doyle	Pr. du Chien...	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

*Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

State Treasurers.

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

Attorney-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
A. Scott Sloan.....	Beaver Dam.....	from Jan. 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877

State Superintendents.

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

Bank Comptrollers.

(Office abolished December 31, 1869.)

Jas. S. Baker.....	Green Bay.....	from Nov. 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
Alexander 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.

[Office abolished Dec. 31, 1875.]

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

Judges of Supreme Court.

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

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

Edward V. Whiton, C. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1857
Samuel Crawford, A. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1855
Abram D. Smith, A. J.....	June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1859
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1855, to May 31, 1861
Edward V. Whiton, C. J.....	June 1, 1857, to Apr. 12, 1859
Byron Paine, A. J.....	June 1, 1859, to Nov. 14, 1864
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	Apr. 19, 1859, to Apr. 31, 1860
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	June 1, 1860, to May 31, 1863
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1861, to May 31, 1867
Jason Downer, A. J.....	Nov. 15, 1864, to May 31, 1865
Jason Downer, A. J.....	June 1, 1865, to Aug. 5, 1867
Orsamus Cole, A. J.....	June 1, 1867, to May 31, 1873
Byron Paine, A. J.....	Aug. 6, 1867, to May 31, 1868
Luther S. Dixon, C. J.....	June 1, 1863, to May 31, 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, 1881

Clerks of Supreme Court.

J. R. Brigham.....	Appointed Jan. Term, 1849
S. W. Beall.....	Appointed Dec. 12, 1849
La Fayette Kellogg.....	Appointed June 1, 1853

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1839
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841

Names.	When elected.
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
Morgan L. Martin.....	Sep. 22, 1845
John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857

Names.	When elected.
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Matt. H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 26, 1869
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875

REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

1st Dist.—	William Pitt Lynde.*
2d “	Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

1st Dist.—	Charles Durkee.
2d “	Orsamus Cole.
3d “	James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

1st Dist.—	Charles Durkee.
2d “	Ben. C. Eastman.
3d “	John B. Macy.

XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.

1st Dist.—	Daniel Wells.
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.
2d “	Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

1st Dist.—	John F. Potter.
2d “	Luther Hanchett.†
2d “	Walter D. McIndoe.
3d “	A. Scott Sloan.

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.

*Elected May 8th. and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

†Died Nov. 24, 1862, and W. D. McIndoe elected to fill vacancy, Dec. 30, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses—Continued.****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

XLI 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.

XLII Congress, 1871-3.

- 1st *Dist.*—Alexander Mitchell.
 2d “ Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d “ J. Allen Barber.
 4th “ Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th “ Philetus Sawyer.
 6th “ Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIII Congress, 1873-75.

- 1st *Dist.*—Charles G. Williams.
 2d “ Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d “ J. Allen Barber.
 4th “ Alexander Mitchell.
 5th “ Charles A. Eldredge.
 6th “ Philetus Sawyer.
 7th “ Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8th “ Alexander S. McDill.

XLIV Congress, 1875-77.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1st <i>Dist.</i> —Charles G. Williams. | 5th <i>Dist.</i> —Samuel D. Burchard. |
| 2d “ Lucien B. Caswell. | 6th “ A. M. Kimball. |
| 3d “ Henry S. Magoon. | 7th “ Jeremiah M. Rusk. |
| 4th “ Wm. Pitt Lynde. | 8th “ George W. Cate. |

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.
 Sauterlee 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.

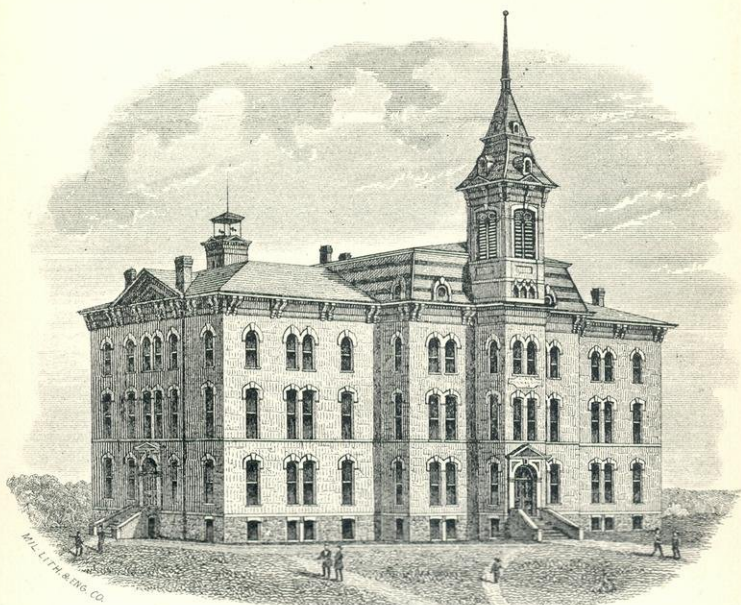
1868. Elected November 3.

- 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. McPetridge.
 6th “ George E. Hoskinson.
 7th “ Romanzo Bunn.
 8th “ Henry D. Barron.

*Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

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

15—MANUAL.



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 the result is announced by the Speaker, and the officer elect advances to the clerk's desk and is sworn in by the Speaker.

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

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

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

The message has been read usually by the Governor himself, but sometimes by his Private Secretary, and some times 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 to the Senate in the form of a resolution, that the standing committees be as therein named.

Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats by lot has been observed since the Assembly first took possession of the new Assembly Chamber. The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

Each member of the Senate and Assembly of this State shall be entitled to receive the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars annually, and ten cents per mile for the distance he shall have to travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route; *provided*, that neither party claiming a contested seat in the Senate or Assembly shall be entitled to receive any salary or mileage until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

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

It shall be the duty of the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, to issue, immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the Legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the Chief Clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and also showing the number of miles traveled by such member in reaching the place of the meeting of the Legislature; and upon presentation of such certificate to the Secretary of State he shall issue his warrant for the amount of mileage and the annual salary to which such member is entitled, directed to the State Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to pay the same on presentation. *Chap. 345, Laws 1876.*

PAY OF OFFICERS.

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

The per diem of officers of the Legislature shall be as follows: The chief clerks, each six dollars; the assistant clerks, book-keepers, sergeants-at-arms, each five dollars; the assistant sergeants-at-arms and postmasters, each four dollars; to all other clerks and assistant postmasters each three dollars and fifty cents; to the clerks of standing committees, door-keepers, firemen, porters, gallery-attendants, and night-watchmen, each three dollars; to all messengers, each two dollars.

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

Duties of Officers.

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

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of officers and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate and to sign subpoenas. He can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

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

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

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

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

THE JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

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

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each deputy when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the Clerk and to his associate deputies as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary.
2. The deputies are expected to notify the Chief Clerk of any interference by members or others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the Chief Clerk.
3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the department; but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

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

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

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

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly post-office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the Madison post-office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and 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.

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 the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, make themselves generally useful.

The Postmaster, Doorkeepers and Firemen are appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

The Messengers are appointed by the Speaker, except those in particular

attendance upon the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

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

Stationery and Postage.

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

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

NEWSPAPERS.

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

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

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

Post-office Arrangements.

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

Process of Passing Bills.

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

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

“Mr. Speaker:”

If recognized, the Speaker responds :

“The gentleman from ——.”

The member announces :

“I ask leave to introduce a bill.”

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

“First reading of the bill.”

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

“Second reading of the bill.”

And refers the same to some standing committee, suggested by the member, or, if desired, to a select committee, or to the general file, or, as is usual,

the Speaker, of his own motion, makes the reference to such committee as seems to him appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, recommitments, amendments, substitutes, committees of conference, and

various other parliamentary appliances, pass through a vast number of stages not before enumerated.

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

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

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

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

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

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

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

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

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

Committee of the Whole.

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

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

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

when the same matter was previously considered in Committee of the Whole, resumes the chair, unless the Speaker names a different member.

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

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That the committee rise and report."

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

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report, (*or as the case may be*) say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat, and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

“Mr. Speaker.”

The Speaker answers—

“Mr. Chairman.”

Who reports—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. — A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment,” (*or as the case may be.*)

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:” (*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*)

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again.” (*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*)

On the latter report the question is—

“Shall leave be granted?”

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you.”

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?”

And if no further amendment or debate, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however,

not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“That the amendment offered by the gentleman 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 statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length. [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill:

“To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars.”

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

<p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>

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

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

Res. No. —, A.

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

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following is used:

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

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

"*and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.*

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

Or, if the committee report by bill:

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

"And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

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

Investigations.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

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

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

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

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest;

———, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly."*

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

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

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby, certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

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

———."

"Dated Madison, —, 18—, at — o'clock.

Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the —noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the same writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said ———, on the — day of — A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

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

"———, *Speaker of Assembly."*

"———, *Chief Clerk of 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 affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House."

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

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

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

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

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

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

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

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

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

"One from each Assembly District. *Chapter 343 Laws 1876.*—(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

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

To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and 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 244.)

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. *Cons. 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 244.)

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 244.)

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 244.)

To suspend the rules—at least 34.

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

(See table on page 244.)

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

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

(See table on page 244.)

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 THE SENATE TO ORDER.

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

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

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

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

PRESIDENT PRO. TEM.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole,

the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

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

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) will say aye:" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative 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.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

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

CLERK—ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11.—A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

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

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

CALL TO ORDER.

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

17.—When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to ex-

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

† See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, G. L. of 1872.

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

plain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

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

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

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

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

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28.—Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question," shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as 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 in order; but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

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

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

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

diately under the indorsement the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

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

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

COMMITMENTS.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38.—When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to Congress shall have received two readings and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution, or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills ready for engrossment and third reading. The Senate may, however, by vote,

direct that the bill, memorial, or resolution, be considered in Committee of the Whole, before ordering it to a third reading.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

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

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

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

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

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

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

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

ENROLLMENT.

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

MAJORITY VOTE.

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

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

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

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

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

HOUR OF MEETING.

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

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

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

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

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

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

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

CHANGING OF RULES.

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

RULES AND ORDERS.

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 privilege 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, on a point of order or practice;

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

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

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

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

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

—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

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

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

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

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing, and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

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

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerk in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical errors 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 in 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 thereon an “*enacting clause*,” when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

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

17.—All acts, addresses, and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF 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 hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads which shall consist of nine members, and the committee on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 11. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Ways and means. | 12. On Public Improvements. |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 13. On Militia. |
| 4. On Education. | 14. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Railroads. | 15. On Town and County Organization |
| 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. | 16. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On State Affairs. | 17. On State Lands. |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections. | 18. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Incorporations. | 19. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 0. On Assessment and Collections of Taxes. | 20. On Engrossed Bills. |
| | 21. On Enrolled Bills. |

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

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

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

MAJORITY AND MINORITY 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 ma-

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

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

‡See chapter 114, section 22, general laws of 1858.

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 the members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

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

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

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

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 was reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unan-

imous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

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

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

MORNING HOUR.

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

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed

to the Assembly shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

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

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

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

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC,

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

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

READING OF BILLS.

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

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

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

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by the 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 otherwise direct.

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 a division of the 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.

THE 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 thereby be seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by the 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 proceedings 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.

BILLS 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 proceeding 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.—When a bill or resolution shall have been reported to the Assembly by any standing or select committee, the question thereon shall first be taken upon the recommendation of such committee.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

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

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

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

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

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

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

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

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

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

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

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

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

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

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

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

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

JOINT RULES.

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

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

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

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

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

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

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

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

Of Joint Committees.

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

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

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

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

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. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

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

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

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

“A bill relating to ——— and amendatory of section ———, of chapter ———, of the ———,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not

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

† See chap. 165, general laws of 1868, as amended by chap. 109, G. L. 1872.

‡ See sec. 22, chap. 114, general laws 1858.

be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original.

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

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

RETURN OF BILLS.

14.—Either house shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called upon, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

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

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

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

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

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

SIGNING OF BILLS.

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

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.—After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first 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. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

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

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

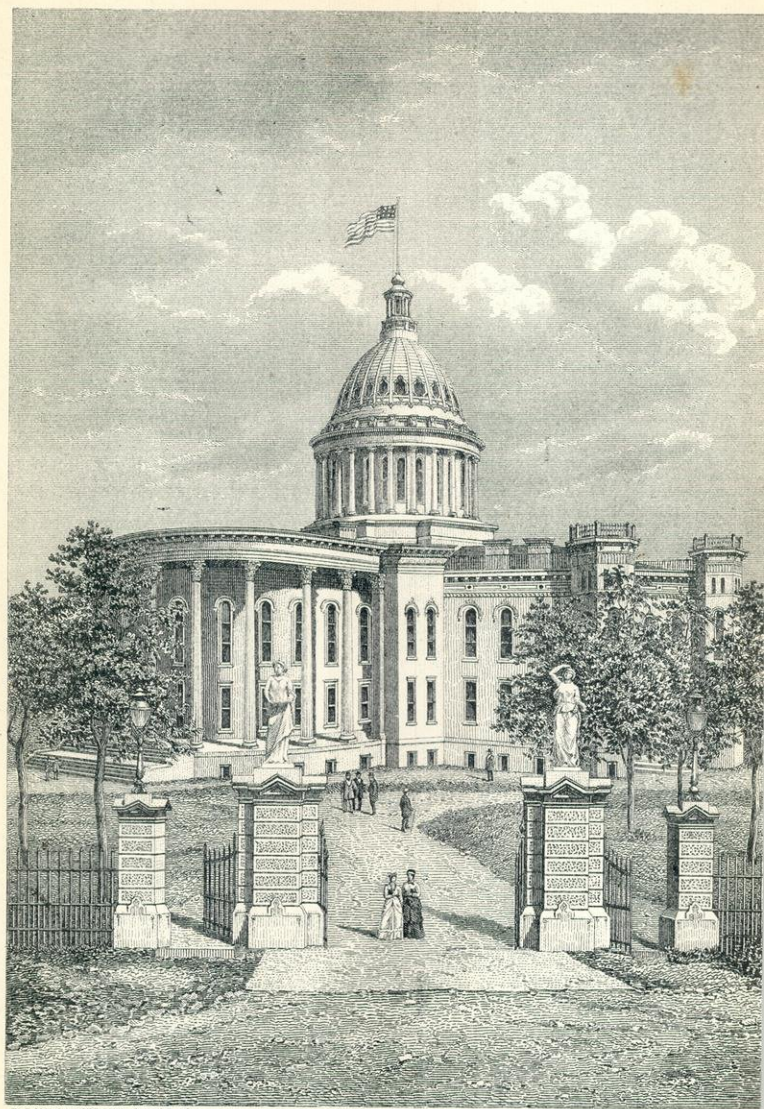
21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills, in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number,) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to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

SENATE BILLS.

PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

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





THE MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENGR. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

2.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

23.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

24.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

25.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

26.—No joint rule of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

27.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

28.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

INDEX TO RULES.

[The figures refer to the number of the Rules.]

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
A.			
<i>Absence</i> , leave to be obtained.....	9	3	.....
committees not to be absent without leave.....	45	25	.....
<i>Accounts</i> , to be verified by affidavit.....	.....	.....	22
papers relating to.....	.....	.....	23
<i>Adjournment</i> , when in order, motion to.....	27	51	.....
not in order for more than three days.....	.....	.....	28
<i>Amendments</i> , to be read.....	31	.....	.....
on the third reading, how made.....	41	88	.....
by substitute, how made.....	52	.....	.....
"dead heads" prohibited.....	.....	29	15
not germane, prohibited.....	.....	30	.....
in committee of the whole.....	34	80	.....
not to be read by Speaker.....	.....	84	.....
either house may amend.....	.....	.....	15
<i>Appropriations</i> , bills for, to be read at length.....	42	.....	.....
papers relating to, to be preserved.....	.....	.....	23
bills making, referred to committee on claims, the law.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Assembly</i> , hour for meeting.....	.....	2	.....
roll to be called.....	.....	31	.....
journal to be printed.....	48	58	.....
<i>Ayes and Noes</i> , to be called.....	.....	58	.....
absentees to be recorded.....	.....	58	.....
Speaker to vote.....	.....	13	.....
B.			
<i>Bills, Resolutions, and Memorials</i> , how introduced.....	35	35	.....
first and second reading.....	.....	37	.....
to be indorsed.....	35	36	.....
to be referred.....	.....	39	.....
to be printed, number of.....	39	40	.....
to be considered in committee of the whole.....	38	45	.....
to receive three readings.....	36	43	.....
recommitment.....	.....	89	.....
to be committed at pleasure.....	.....	61	.....
"dead heads" prohibited.....	.....	29	15
appropriating money.....	.....	42	.....
engrossment of bills.....	{ 40	26	.....
.....	{ 42	86	.....
clerical errors may be corrected.....	.....	79	.....
report on enrolled bills.....	.....	27	.....
examination of enrolled bills.....	.....	.....	17
enrolled bills to be signed.....	.....	.....	18
to be presented to the governor.....	.....	.....	19
resolutions to take the same course as bills.....	.....	.....	20
form of title prescribed.....	.....	.....	12
title to be recited in bill.....	.....	.....	.....
when rejected, notice to be given.....	.....	24	4
not to be brought in again without leave.....	.....	.....	5
papers to accompany.....	.....	.....	6
reading of bills.....	.....	41	.....
to be read by sections.....	.....	78	.....

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
C.			
<i>Call of the House</i> , when and how made.....	32	66-76	.....
duties of Sergeant-at-Arms under.....		68	.....
duties of Clerk, under		69	.....
no business to be transacted.....		70	.....
when at an end		71-2	.....
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , election of.....	11	14	.....
his general duties.....	11	14	.....
no person to remain at table of	20	65	.....
papers not to be taken away from table of.....	11	14	.....
to appoint assistants		15	.....
may correct certain errors		16	.....
to sign acts.....		17	.....
<i>Claims</i> , accounts to be verified.....			22
papers relating to, to be preserved.....			23
<i>Committees</i> , how appointed.....	13	19	8
not to be absent.....	45	25	.....
select committees		21	.....
majority and minority report of.....	10		.....
to recite titles in reports.....		24	.....
of the whole, chairman of.....	5	77	.....
of the whole, rules of	33	81	.....
of the whole, reports of.....		83	.....
amendments in committee of the whole.....	34		.....
"dead-heads" in, prohibited		29	15
chairman to preserve order		82	.....
of conference			10
on enrolled bills, may report at any time	46	28	.....
joint committees	13	20	8
chairman of joint committees.....			24
<i>Contestants of Seats</i> , entitled to certain privileges.....		4	
<i>Convention</i> , joint, proceedings in			25
D.			
<i>Division</i> , when called for.....	30	60	.....
<i>Debate</i> , when question is under, order of motions.....		51	.....
how to address the presiding officer.....	16	46	.....
speaking out of place prohibited.....		49	.....
when two members rise	18	47	.....
call to order while speaking.....	17	48	.....
not to speak more than twice	19	49	.....
G.			
<i>General File</i> , what constitutes		44	.....
J.			
<i>Joint Convention</i> , proceedings in.....			25
who to preside.....			25
who to act as clerk.....			25
L.			
<i>Lobby</i> , disturbance in.....	6	6	.....

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
M.			
<i>Messages</i> , how and by whom announced.....	.....	.....	1
how and by whom communicated to the chair.....	.....	.....	1
ceremony when sent to the Senate.....	.....	.....	2
to be sent to Chief Clerk, or assistant, in each house.....	.....	.....	3
<i>Morning Hour</i>	23	33	.....
<i>Motions</i> , how stated.....	24	56	.....
to be reduced to writing.....	25	.....	.....
when and how withdrawn.....	26	51	.....
precedence of.....	27	.....	.....
to adjourn, always in order.....	.....	52	.....
to strike out enacting clause.....	.....	54	.....
to be decided without debate.....	.....	55	.....
not to be renewed.....	.....	.....	.....
O.			
<i>Order</i> , of business.....	15	32	.....
call to, effect of.....	17	48	.....
rule to be observed while presiding officer is speaking.....	20	50	.....
rule to be observed while member is speaking.....	16	50	.....
when two members rise to speak.....	18	47	.....
not to vote unless within the chamber.....	21	.....	.....
filling blanks.....	.....	62	.....
the vote.....	.....	63	.....
reading papers and smoking prohibited.....	.....	7	.....
P.			
<i>Petitions</i> , to be indorsed.....	.....	34	.....
contents of, to be stated.....	31	34	.....
<i>President of Senate</i> , duties of.....	2	.....	.....
to administer oaths.....	49	.....	.....
to appoint committees.....	3	.....	.....
to sign warrants and subpoenas.....	3	.....	.....
to name President <i>pro tem</i>	4	.....	.....
<i>Previous Question</i> , when to be admitted.....	28	73	.....
form of.....	28	74	.....
effect of.....	28	74	.....
effect of, when main question is not ordered.....	28	75	.....
to be decided without debate.....	28	75	.....
one call of the House in order.....	28	76	.....
<i>Privileged</i> , contestants for seats.....	.....	4	.....
reporters.....	14	5	.....
State officers, ex-members, &c.....	14	5	.....
motions.....	.....	92-93	.....
<i>Printing</i> , reports.....	41	40	9
number of bills.....	.....	.....	.....
Q.			
<i>Questions</i> , how stated and decided.....	7	.....	.....
division of.....	.....	60	.....
on passage of bills.....	.....	90	.....
<i>Quorums</i> , what shall constitute.....	8	2	.....
in absence of, course to be pursued.....	8	2	.....

	NO. OF RULE.		
	Sen.	Ass.	Jt.
R.			
<i>Reports</i> , majority and minority.....		22	.....
papers to lay on table until reports printed.....		23	.....
ordered printed by House first presented to.....			9
<i>Reporters</i> , privileged to floor.....	14	5	.....
<i>Reconsideration</i> , rule in relation to.....	29	64	.....
<i>Resolutions</i> , introduction of.....		35	.....
to be committed.....		38	.....
to take same course as bills.....			20
Jefferson's Manual the standard.....	53	95	27
<i>Rules</i> , not to be rescinded without notice.....	54	94	.....
S.			
<i>Senate</i> , call to order	1		.....
President of	2		.....
President of, <i>pro tem</i>	4		.....
general duties of President of.....	2-3		.....
hour of meeting.....	50		.....
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , election of.....	12	18	.....
his general duties	12	18	.....
<i>Speaker</i> , to be elected		8	.....
his general duties		9	.....
to preserve order.....		10	.....
may speak.....		10	.....
may call a member to the chair		11	.....
in absence of, to be elected.....		12	.....
shall vote on call of ayes and nays.....		13	.....
to sign acts		17	.....
to appoint committees.....		9	.....
may clear the gallery.....		6	.....
T.			
<i>Title of Bills</i> , of a general nature.....			12
amendatory			12
repealing			13
to be recited.....		24	.....
V.			
<i>Voting</i> , every member to vote.....	22	59	.....
absent members, names of to be recorded.....		58	.....
W.			
<i>Writs, Warrants and Subpœnas</i> , how issued and attested....	3	17	.....

Chronology of Wisconsin

AND

History of State Institutions.

Historical Sketch of Wisconsin.

The State of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees north and between longitude 87 degrees 30 minutes and 92 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi River and the States of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of Virginia at the close of the revolutionary war, but was not formally occupied by the United States until 1796. In the meantime, Virginia ceded to the government all her territory northwest of the Ohio River, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five States." Wisconsin was the fifth State thus organized from the territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indian Territory which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois Territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836 was organized as a territory with Henry Dodge as Governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836 the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a State government. On the 16th of December a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March in that year, and on the 29th of May. Wisconsin became a State in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of States.

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory is here inserted. It is abbreviated from a very complete chronological table prepared some years since by Dr. Draper, secretary of the State Historical Society.

1639. THE country as far as the head of the Wisconsin River was explored by Nicolet.

1654. The territory now embraced within the limits of the State in the vicinity of Green Bay was occupied by fur-traders.

1660. Rene Menard explored the country to Chegoimegon Bay, Lake Superior, where a mission was afterwards established.

1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, Lake Superior.

1669. Father Allouez established a mission at Des Peres, or Green Bay.

1670. Father Allouez made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to within a short distance of the Mississippi—a near approach to the discovery of the Father of waters.

1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole Northwest.

1673. Father James Marquette discovered the Mississippi River.

1674. The same explorer coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lake above Niagara, arrived at Green Bay.

1679. Capt. Du Luth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.

1680. Tonti established a military post and garrison at Green Bay.

1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the Northwest were published in France.

1683. Le Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin River to the Mississippi.

1688. Fort St. Nicholas was built at the mouth of the Wisconsin.

1688. Parret established a trading-station on Lake Pepin.

1688. Fort St. Antoine was erected at the mouth of the Chippewa River.

1688. A military post named Beauharnois was erected on the north side of Lake Pepin.

1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.

1714. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des morts.

1719. Francis Renalt explored the Upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.

1726. A French fort was established at Green Bay.

1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.

1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi; and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.

1728. A French expedition, under De Lingnery, from Green Bay, punished the Foxes.

1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sauks and Foxes.

1745. Green Bay was settled by Augustus and Charles De Langlade.

1754. Sieur Martin, in command at Green Bay, makes a peace with the Indians.

1755. A French post, or fort was established at Prairie du Chien.

1760. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.

1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the approaching Indian war.

1763. The great Pontiac war.

1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.

1764. Green Bay re-occupied by the British under Capt. Howard.

1774. A civil government was established in the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."

1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.

1780. Lieut.-Gov. Patrick St. Clair of Canada purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians.

1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.

1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.

1796. Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, &c., were surrendered by the English to the United States.

1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787 extended over the Northwest,

1800. Indian territory organized, including Wisconsin.

1803. Antoine Barth settled at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

1803. Louisiana ceded to the United States by France.

1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.

1805. Michigan Territory organized.

1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.

1809. Illinois Territory was organized, including Wisconsin.

1809. First saw-mill built, near Green Bay.

1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.

1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.

1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.

1815. United States trading-post established at Green Bay.

1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.

1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien.

1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard at Green Bay.

1818. State of Illinois was organized; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.

1818. Brown and Crawford Counties organized, including the whole State.
1820. United States commissioners adjusted land-claims at Green Bay.
1821. First post-office established at Green Bay.
1821. Fort Crawford built at Prairie du Chien.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823, January. Wisconsin made a separate Judicial District by Congress.
1823. First government leases to lead-miners.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.
1823. Lieut. Bayfield of the British navy made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. Oct. 4. First term of United-States Circuit Court held at Green Bay, Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead-mines.
1827. Difficulties with the Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead-region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sauks and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1831. Public lands in the lead-region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. June 16. Battle with the Sauk Indians on the Pekatonica.
1832. July 21. Battle on the Wisconsin River.
1832. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the Government.
1833. December 11. First newspaper ("Green Bay Intelligencer,") published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.
1835. First settlement at Milwaukee, Samuel Brown and family.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of Michigan met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee advertiser" published at 371, Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee (at No. 371, Third street.)

- 1836. United States land-office opened at Milwaukee.
- 1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded
- 1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
- 1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a State government.
- 1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a State government.
- 1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a State.

State Institutions.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest States in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of Common Schools, a State University, Normal Schools, and an Agricultural College. As will be seen by statistics elsewhere presented, the State has heretofore contributed but little by direct appropriation toward the upbuilding of its higher institutions of learning, while its management of the funds held in trust for their benefit has not been characterized by that prudence and economy which a proper regard for their interests should have dictated. Had these liberal grants of land been disposed of on more favorable terms and had the proceeds been judiciously invested, the people of Wisconsin need never have been called upon to contribute to the support of public schools. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and four Normal Schools, toward the endowment and maintenance of which, the Legislature has appropriated comparatively an insignificant sum. Their funds, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, have all been the gift of the General Government. The same might be said of the Common School fund. The children of this State are largely indebted to the liberality of Congress for the educational advantages that are vouchsafed to them.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes the State has pursued a more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the Treasury the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,078,630.59; for the Industrial School, \$517,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$659,097.91; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$616,424.83; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$1,461,995.94; for the Northern Hospital, \$919,600.00; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$346,000.00—making a total of \$5,598,760.21. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a striking contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefited by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous, and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. JAMES D. DOTY, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the Territorial Legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD, and JOHN F. O'NEILL were appointed by the General Government commissioners for constructing the Capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. BIRD. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The Legislature met for the first time in Madison November 26, 1838. The Capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Gov. Dodge delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837 the National Government appropriated \$40,000 for the Capitol building; Dane County, \$4,000, and the Territorial Legislature about \$16,000, making the complete cost of the old Capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangement compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older States.

The warranty deed of the Capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEPHEN T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KUTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839, and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the Capital at Madison. The Capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the Legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the Commissioners of School and University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed. The total appropriations for the enlargement of the Capitol

and for the improvement of the Park to the present time are \$557,364.42. This does not include \$8,662.70 which was expended in a fruitless attempt to bore an artesian well in the Capitol square; nor the sum of \$6,500 appropriated in 1875 for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The Capitol Park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth Lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the Capitol one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings exclusive of steps and porticoes is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the Capitol. On the first floor are the State Departments. In the east wing, on opposite sides of the hall, are the Executive Office and the office of the Secretary of State. The north wing is arranged in a similar manner and contains the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners. In the south wing on one side of the hall are the offices of the Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Property and on the other that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the west wing are the offices of the Railroad Commissioners and Adjutant-General and the rooms of the State Agricultural society. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing, and the Assembly chamber the west; while in the north wing, are the State Library and Supreme Court room and in the south, the rooms of the State Historical Society. In the basement of the Capitol are carpenter shops, boiler rooms, water-closets, store rooms and committee rooms. The third floor is also divided up into committee rooms which are occupied only during the session of the Legislature. Iron stairways lead from story to story from the basement to the Tholus, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded. No one who visits the State Capitol of Wisconsin can fail to be impressed with the beauty of its location, and the durability, completeness and magnificence of its structure.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

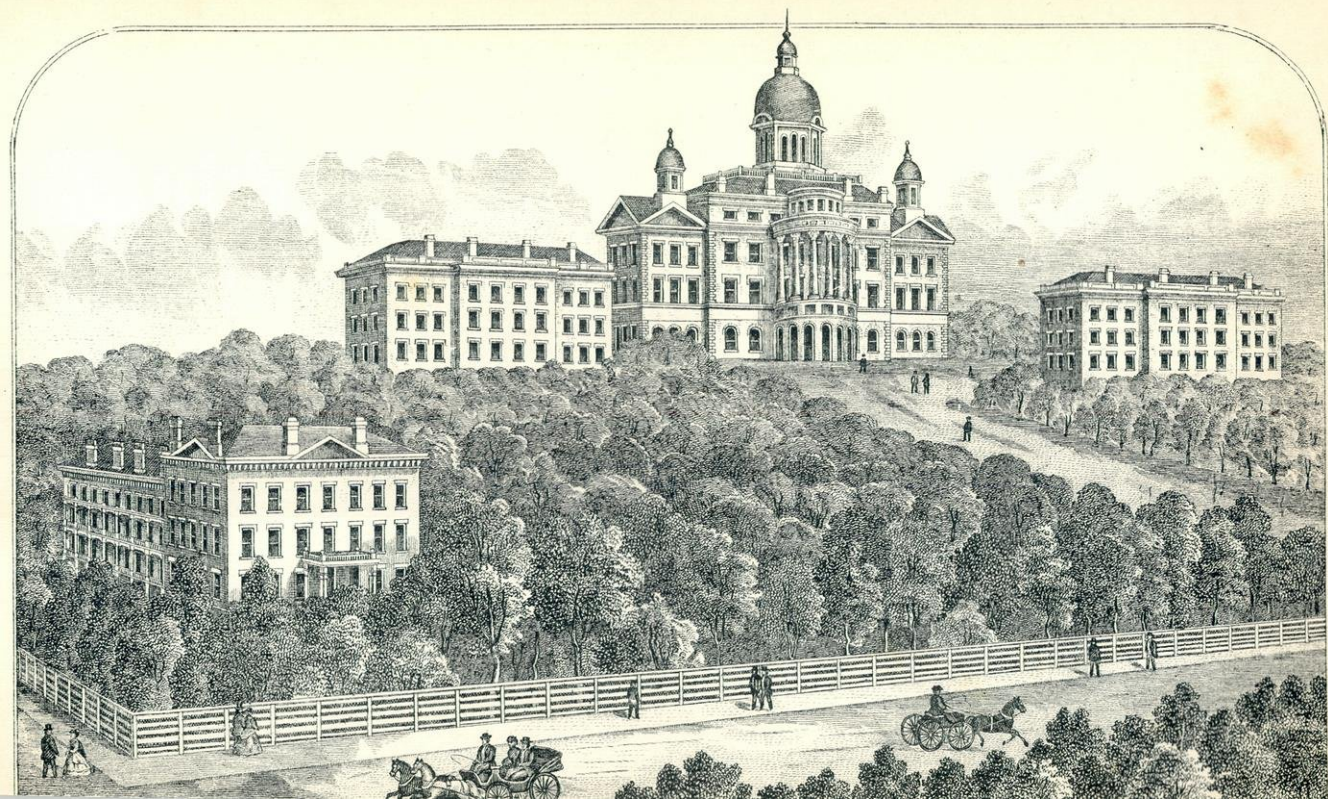
BY HON. LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.

The late Richard A. Magoon, of La Fayette county, suggested in the autumn of 1845, to Chauncey C. Britt, then publisher of the Mineral Point Democrat, the propriety of organizing an Historical Society for Wisconsin, which prompted Mr. Britt, in his paper of October 22, in that year, to bring forward the matter and urge it upon the public, especially invoking the attention of the press of the territory to the subject. In September of the following year, Mr. Britt renewed his appeals in this behalf through the columns of the Milwaukee Courier, with which he had become connected.

In October 1846, several gentlemen, mostly connected with the convention for the formation of a State constitution, met in the room of Judge Burnett, in Morrison's American Hotel, Madison, and talked over the matter, and soon after—about the 20th of that month, convened in the old library room of the capitol and organized a society. Prominent in this movement were A. Hyatt Smith, Judge Thomas P. Burnett, Judge Doty, Gen. Wm. R. Smith, George Hyer, T. W. Sutherland, Don A. J. Upham, and E. M. Williamson. Hon. A. Hyatt Smith was chosen president; Judges Burnett and Doty, vice-presidents; Thomas W. Sutherland, secretary, and E. M. Williamson, treasurer; all to hold their respective appointments till the annual meeting, which was fixed for January, 1847. Judge Doty was designated to deliver the first annual address.

At the first annual meeting, Hon. Morgan L. Martin was chosen President of the society for the ensuing year, and the Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected. Judge Doty failed to deliver the address, as did the new President, Mr. Martin, who had been requested to prepare an appropriate discourse. The annual meeting, in January, 1848, was slimly attended, when Gen. W. R. Smith was chosen President for the ensuing year, and Hon. M. L. Martin one of the Vice-Presidents. Thus far nothing was accomplished, save perhaps to keep the subject alive. And so little interest was taken in the matter, that no allusion to any of these earlier meetings can be found in the Madison papers, which were but infrequently published, nor in other Territorial papers; and the Secretary, Mr. Sutherland, was proverbially careless, and soon after migrated to San Francisco, where he died. The Treasurer pleasantly remarks, that "not the first red cent ever passed into the Treasury."

The former efforts in this direction being regarded as abortive, a small meeting was held at the American Hotel, in Madison, on January 29, 1849,



of which Hon. John Y. Smith was chairman, and E. M. Williamson was Secretary. A call was resolved on for a general meeting at the Senate Chamber on the following evening, to consider the expediency of organizing a State Historical Society; which was held accordingly, Hon. Eleazer Root, being Chairman, and Gen. W. R. Smith, Secretary. A new organization was effected—the prime movers being Gen. Smith, Mr. Root, Hon. Chas. H. Larrabee, I. A. Lapham, Hon. George Reed, Hon. Michael Frank, Hon. H. C. Hobart, Rev. Alfred Brunson, Hon. John Y. Smith, Hon. Samuel Crawford, Rev. Charles Lord, Beriah Brown, E. M. Williamson, and others.

Judge Larrabee, Gen. Smith, Samuel Crawford, and Rev. Mr. Brunson were the speakers on this occasion. The Governor, Hon. Nelson Dewey, was made ex-officio, President of the Society; I. A. Lapham, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. Charles Lord, Recording Secretary. One Vice-President was chosen for each of the twenty-five counties then organized. When Hon. L. J. Farwell became Governor of the State, and President of the Society, in 1852, he directed a full set of the Senatorial and State laws and journals to be placed in the Society's library. These, together with completed volumes of Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society, presented by Frank Hudson, comprised the total works in the Library when the present Secretary arrived here in October, 1852.

After a newspaper discussion, during a part of 1853, regarding some minor differences, the Society was re-organized in January, 1854, under a charter obtained from the Legislature, in March, 1853, when Gen. W. R. Smith was chosen President; Dr. J. W. Hunt, Librarian; Prof. O. M. Conover, Treasurer; Rev. Charles Lord, Recording Secretary, and Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary.

With frequent meetings, persistent appeals for library and other contributions to friends throughout the Union, and the generous aid and encouragement of the Legislature, the Society, since its re-organization, has met with unexampled prosperity.

In the first Madison directory, published in 1855 by Wm. N. Seymour, the marked success of the society under its new management was fully recognized. 'This prosperous condition,' said Mr. Seymour, "is attributable, in a very great degree, to the unrelenting zeal, industry, and public spirit of Mr. Lyman C. Draper, the Corresponding Secretary of the society who, without any remuneration, and with an interest befitting the genuine antiquary, has devoted a great portion of his time to advancing its interests and obtaining contributions to the general stock of books, newspapers, curious manuscripts, paintings," etc.

"This reorganization of the society," said the late Hon. J. Y. Smith, in the Madison directory of 1866, "formed an important era in the history of the society. Under the energetic and untiring efforts of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Draper, it made rapid progress from this time onward in the objects for which it was formed—the securing of historical collections. He

opened correspondence with other societies, and with individuals, throughout the country, soliciting donations and exchanges from every available source, as well as written contributions and relics relating to the history of our own State, and the result was that collections rapidly accumulated. At every meeting of the executive committee, which recurred several times a year, the members were surprised at the amount of labor accomplished, and its visible results. Small appropriations have been made from the State Treasury for the purchase of such works as could not be obtained by donation or exchange; and these have been expended with great care and discrimination, and added much to the value and interest of the collection."

Mr. Smith adds very justly, that Daniel S. Durrie was chosen Librarian in 1855; but whose duties were nominal until January 1858, since which his connection with the Library has been constant and continuous; and his labors, in many ways, have been of great service to the society.

The first year's operations exhibited an accumulation of one thousand bound volumes, and as many more unbound documents and pamphlets. During the first twelve months, these gatherings were stored at the private residence of the Secretary, adjoining the present county record offices. The next year, a small rear basement room of a church was secured, which was from time to time expanded until the whole basement was occupied; when, in January, 1866, the society removed its twenty-one thousand books and documents to its present apartments in the new Capitol, assigned for their reception by the Legislature.

Thus, during the twelve years preceding this removal, the average annual accumulations of the Library were nearly nineteen hundred volumes documents and pamphlets. The total additions for the eleven years the society has occupied rooms in the Capitol, have been nearly forty-nine thousand volumes, documents and pamphlets, showing an annual increase for that period of four thousand four hundred and fifty volumes and pamphlets; or an average increase for the twenty-three years since the re-organization of the Society in January, 1854, of over three thousand volumes, documents and pamphlets. Not the least of these invaluable collections are the two thousand, six hundred bound newspaper files—almost, if not quite unequalled by any similar collection in the country.

The seven volumes of Historical Collections issued by the Society, together with a number of Historical addresses, furnish ample evidence of the good work accomplished in the specialty for which the institution was organized; while the three volumes of Library Catalogues enable any one to find what he wants among the varied contents of this vast collection of historical and general literature.

The Library has become by the action of the State, for all practical purposes, the State Library—absolutely so, in all things, save in works pertaining to law. The Society is faithfully collecting files of nearly all the newspapers of the State, filled with thousands of legal notices which it is important to preserve for possible evidence in our higher courts of judicature;

and, moreover, taking especial pains to collect from other States all documents bearing upon topics of legislation and humane institutions, to aid Legislative committees, our Board of Charities, Railroad Commissioners, and members of the State Geological Survey. In these departments, all so important to the best interests of the State, it is altogether probable that no other State in the Union has preserved records so full and so valuable.

The Library of the Society has come to be recognized as a most important adjunct to the State University, furnishing facilities of investigation to the Board of Instruction, and especially to the students in preparing for their exercises in debate and composition, and for much of their general reading—embracing a collection of books, which, for their variety and character, are excelled but by few of the higher literary institutions of the country.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-officio*.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1877.

State at Large	-	-	GEORGE H. PAUL	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
1st Cong. Dist.	-	-	H. G. WINSLOW	-	-	-	Racine.
3d	"	-	J. K. WILLIAMS	-	-	-	Shullsburg.
6th	"	-	THOS. B. CHYNOWETH	-	-	-	Green Bay.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1878.

7th Cong. Dist.	-	-	T. D. STEELE	-	-	-	Sparta.
5th	"	-	CONRAD KREZ	-	-	-	Sheboygan.
2d	"	-	J. C. GREGORY	-	-	-	Madison.
4th	"	-	M. KEENAN	-	-	-	Milwaukee.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1879.

State at Large	-	-	N. B. VAN SLYKE	-	-	-	Madison.
8th Cong. Dist.	-	-	H. D. BARRON	-	-	-	St. Croix Falls.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. PAUL, President. JOHN S. DEAN, Secretary.
STATE TREASURER, *Ex-officio* Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

J. C. GREGORY, N. B. VAN SLYKE, T. D. STEELE,
H. G. WINSLOW.

Farm Committee.

J. C. GREGORY, M. KEENAN, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

Committee on Library, Course of Study, and Text Books.

E. SEARING, T. D. STEELE, H. G. WINSLOW.

Committee on Law Department.

H. D. BARRON, J. K. WILLIAMS, CONRAD KREZ.

Building Committee.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, M. KEENAN, T. B. CHYNOWETH.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS

JOHN BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,
Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and History.STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Professor of Logic and English Literature.ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M. C. E.,
Professor of Military Science, and Civil and Mechanical Engineering.JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Civil Polity and International Law.JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Astronomy and Physics.W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Chemistry.ROLAND IRVING, A. M., E. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Instructor in Greek.HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Professor of Law.HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Professor of Law.J. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Dean of Law Faculty.HON. J. C. HOPKINS, Esq.,
Professor of Law.WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.I. C. SLOAN,
Professor of Law.

S. U. PINNEY, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

J. B. CASSODAY, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

JOHN M. OLIN, A. M.,
Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory.

EDWARD A. BIRGE, A. B.,
Instructor in Natural History and Assistant Curator of Cabinet.

ALLAN D. CONOVER, C. E.,
Assistant in Civil Engineering.

MILTON R. FRENCH,
Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress.

Miss S. A. CARVER,
Instructor in French and German.

Miss M. MURDOCK,
Instructor in English and Elocution.

HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws 1838. That act required the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session, a Board of Visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor, and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the University, *ex-officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHAL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHEMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this Board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State Government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of Government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may

hereafter be granted by the United States to the State, for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government, an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a Board of Regents appointed who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER, and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High-School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed and the first college classes formed. In 1854 the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State, and in direct violation of the act of Congress granting these lands to Wisconsin for the "support of a University" and "for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854 a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose. In these two grants there were 92,160 acres of land of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the net sum of \$264,570.13. Of this sum there was taken by chapter 268, general laws of 1862, \$104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This unwarranted reduction of its productive fund so crippled the University that its future usefulness was seriously impaired, if its very existence was not endangered. The Secretary of State in his annual report for 1866 sets forth the condition of the institution at that time in the following forcible language:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar toward the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting

to over ten thousand dollars has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demand that it should be sustained. But in addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from \$18,897.70 in 1861, to \$13,005.56 in 1862, and to \$11,540.90 in 1863, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was \$5,501.47. This, with \$144.93 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30 1867."

In 1866, the University was completely re-organized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges. That act granted to the several States, a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress by the apportionment, under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of the act, which are as follows:

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the land aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the State or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, (except so far as may be provided in section five of this act) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized, shall be made on the following conditions, to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*—if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the

fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States. *Second*—no portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. *Third*—any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid. *Fourth*—an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, and their costs and results, and such other matters, including State, industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no state while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.”

The lands received by Wisconsin under this act of Congress and conferred upon the State University for the support of an Agricultural College, amounted to 240,00 acres, making a total of 332,160 acres of land donated to this State by the General Government for the endowment and support of this Institution. Had this magnificent grant been properly managed it would have yielded a productive fund of at least one million dollars. But instead of holding these lands as a sacred trust to be disposed of only in the interests of the University, the Legislature has sacrificed to the cupidity and avarice of lobbyists and speculators this rich inheritance of the children of Wisconsin. “For the purpose of encouraging immigration” the 92,160 acres comprising the first two grants were appraised so low as to come in competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre which would to-day bring \$25. Nearly one-half the sum derived from this ruinous sale was then, in violation to the terms of the original grant, applied to the erection of buildings which the State was under every obligation to furnish. The same policy on the part of the Legislature has characterized the management of the grant for an Agricultural College. These lands were located and put upon the market at \$1.25 per acre, and the most valuable of them promptly purchased on speculation; while the lands

located within this State under the same grant by the trustees of the New York Agricultural College have been held at their market value and have been sold at from \$8 to \$10 an acre. This serves to illustrate the manner in which the State has managed the munificent funds entrusted to its guardianship for the support of institutions of learning.

Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature rendered the University partial justice by passing a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867) which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund \$7,303.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

This appropriation dates the inauguration of a more liberal policy toward the University, which was enabled to increase its instructional force and adapt its course more nearly to the educational wants of a progressive people. In 1870 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of Agricultural Colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State—a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of \$10,000 to the income of the University fund. Under these more favorable auspices the institution has rapidly grown in public favor. Its course of study has met the popular demand for higher culture, and its successful management has inspired confidence and given promise of greater usefulness. The increased facilities offered by improvements in the old and by the erection of a new college building proved wholly inadequate to meet the growing wants of the institution. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors made up of intelligent and practical men, from all parts of the State, said, "A Hall of Natural Science is just now the one desideratum of the University." "It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand and at the next session appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income and to establish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the legislature of 1876 enacted, "That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876 and annually thereafter a State tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of

this State and the amount so levied and collected is hereby appropriated to the University Fund Income to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act. The bill, published as chapter 117, laws of 1876, was passed with only three dissenting votes in both Senate and Assembly, a most gratifying evidence of the good will and deep and abiding interest now felt toward the University by the people of the whole State.

The productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows:

The University Fund, September 30th, 1876.....	\$222,735 59
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1876.....	238,479 40
Income of University Fund from all sources.....	40,803 49
Income of Agricultural College Fund.....	13,613 91

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin as now organized comprises the following colleges: The College of Letters, The College of Arts, and The Law College.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS.—This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, and Philosophy, and is intended to be fully equivalent to the regular course in the best classical colleges in the country.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.—In this course German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give students a good knowledge of those languages and their literature, and to fit them to engage in the duties of instruction, or to prosecute to advantage professional studies.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This College is organized under section 2, of chapter 94, of the general laws of 1866. It is designed to provide, not only a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the *application of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The courses of study are such as to ensure a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time to give great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

This College embraces the Department of General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science, and Mechanical Engineering.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE embraces what is usually included in the scientific course of other colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—It is the design of the University to give

in this department a thorough and extensive course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The instruction in this course will be given with constant reference to its practical applications, and the wants of the farmer.

The University farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture.

Students can enter this, as all other departments of the University, at any time upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The object of this department is to give students such instruction in the theory and practice of engineering as to fit them, after a moderate amount of work in the field, to fill the most responsible positions in the profession of the Civil Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.—The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent Mining Engineer or Metallurgist. It is designed to give the student the option of making either Mining Engineering or Metallurgy the most important part of his course, and to this end parallel courses have been laid out.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.—The object of this department is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the Regular Army. The Board of Regents at its annual session will forward to the Governor of the State the names of five students who have completed the course, standing first on the list according to merit in their studies and military department, who shall be recommended to the War Department as proper persons to receive the appointment of Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The instruction in this department is comprised under three heads: first, lectures and recitations in the lecture-room; second, exercises in the drawing-room; third, work-shop practice. There will be in the new Science Hall, now in course of construction, and which is being pushed rapidly to completion, a machine-shop which it is expected will be, for instructional purposes, second to none in the country.

LAW COLLEGE.

THE LAW COLLEGE was organized in 1868, and has met with unprecedented success. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County, and Municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best

in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The course was extended in 1876 to two years, and is now as thorough and complete as any in the country.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in Literature and Science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four-years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy are admitted as candidates for appropriate degrees. They must devote two years to study under direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appointed by the Regents. The studies are optional, but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOV. HARRISON LUDINGTON, ex-officio, - - - MADISON.
EDWARD SEARING, Superintendent Public Instruction, - MADISON.

Term Expires February 1, 1877.

W. H. CHANDLER, - - - - - SUN PRAIRIE.
A. H. WELD, - - - - - RIVER FALLS.
T. D. WEEKS, - - - - - WHITEWATER.

Term Expires February 1, 1878.

WILLIAM STARR - - - - - RIPON.
J. H. EVANS, - - - - - PLATTEVILLE.
F. W. COTZHAUSEN - - - - - MILWAUKEE.

Term Expires February 1, 1879.

S. M. HAY, - - - - - OSHKOSH.
S. S. SHERMAN, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.
JOHN PHILLIPS, - - - - - STEVENS POINT.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRES.—WILLIAM STARR. VICE-PRES.—S. A. WHITE.
SEC.—EDWARD SEARING. TREAS., ex-officio.—FERD KUEHN.

PRESIDENTS OF FACULTIES.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, - - - - - Oshkosh Normal School.
OLIVER AREY, - - - - - Whitewater Normal School.
E. A. CHARLTON, - - - - - Platteville Normal School.
W. D. PARKER, - - - - - River Falls Normal School.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the State adopted in 1848 provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of Normal Schools, until 1857, when an act was passed providing, "That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools," who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp-land fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting, and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of that fund should reach \$200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a Normal School, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school has since been in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, A. M., from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under OLIVER AREY, A. M., formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies.

A building was completed, during the year 1870, for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The President of the school is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce County, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and Principal of Public Schools in Janesville. This is the only institution of the kind in northwest Wisconsin and it starts out under most favorable auspices.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that their "exclusive purpose shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States, and this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these Normal Schools, under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each Assembly District in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent,) in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the [direction of said President in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter

the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration.

I, — — —, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the Normal Schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain Teachers' Institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the Normal Schools. At present one Professor from each Normal School is employed in conducting Institutes every Spring and Fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to nearly one million dollars and yields an annual income of about sixty thousand dollars. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. B. DOE, - - -	JANESVILLE. - - -	Term expires April, 1877.
J. B. WHITING, -	JANESVILLE. - - -	Term expires April, 1878.
WM. MACLANE, - -	JANESVILLE. - - -	Term expires April, 1878.
A. A. JACKSON, -	JANESVILLE. - - -	Term expires April, 1879.
SYNES MINER, - -	JANESVILLE. - - -	Term expires April, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON,
President.

J. B. DOE,
Treasurer.

J. B. WHITING,
Secretary.

Mrs. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, M. A.,
Superintendent

Miss S. A. WATSON, Miss A. J. HOBART, Miss E. M. PUTNEY,
Teachers.

JOHN S. VAN CLUM, Miss M. LIZZIE BLINN,
Teachers of Music.

MRS. MARIA H. WHITING,
Matron.

ANBROSE M. SLEATWELL,
Foreman of Industrial Department.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by act approved February 9, 1850, and has since been maintained from the public treasury. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000,00. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the Institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-65 a brick building was erected for a shop and and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing already built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds, and personal property belonging to the Institution was estimated at \$182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing for a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of \$90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure. The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the Board of Trustees in the city of Janesville, where, at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the new building was ready for occupancy.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. In all cases tuition is free.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common

schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters ; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later, the third department was opened, in which broom-making is taught to the boys; sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

The census of 1870, showed that there were 409 blind persons in the state, one hundred of whom were under twenty. In 1875, the number had increased to 493, and while those of school age were not given separately they probably exceeded one hundred and twenty-five. The attendance at the Institution during that year was eighty-two and the average annual attendance for the ten years preceding was sixty-eight, showing that many of these unfortunate children still fail to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. The entire number of different persons who have received instruction at this school since its opening in 1850, is less than 500, while the total appropriations for the erection and furnishing of buildings and for the current expenses of the institution foot up \$659,097.91. Of this sum about \$150,000 was required to make good the loss occasioned by the fire of 1874, as will be seen by the statistics which follow.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

1850	Current expenses (by tax)		\$1,368 62
1851	Current expenses	\$2,000 00	
	Building	3,000 00	
			5,000 00
1852	Current expenses	2,000 00	
	Building and furnishing	2,500 00	
			4,500 00
1853	Current expenses		2,500 00
1854	Current expenses	3,500 00	
	Building	12,000 00	
			15,500 00
1855	Current expenses	4,000 00	
	Building	5,000 00	
			9,000 00
1856	Current expenses	5,000 00	
	Building	10,000 00	
			15,000 00
1857	Current expenses	7,000 00	
	Building	15,000 00	
			22,000 00
1858	Current expenses	5,000 00	
	Debt on building	7,530 79	
			12,530 79
1859	Current expenses	9,000 00	
	Building	5,575 00	
	Apparatus	1,000 00	
			15,575 00
1860	Current expenses	9,000 00	
	Building	3,200 00	
	Furnishing	500 00	
			12,700 00

Table showing appropriation made each year—Continued.

1861	Current expenses.....	9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus	600 00	
	Fence	400 00	10,000 00
1862	Current expenses.....		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses.....	12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works	2,000 00	14,000 00
1864	Current expenses.....	15,000 00	
	Building shop	5,000 00	20 000 00
1865	Current expenses	19,500 00	
	Building shop.....	6,500 00	26,000 00
1866	Current expenses		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses	16,000 00	
	Pasture	1,000 00	17,000 00
1868	Current expenses	18,000 00	
	Building west wing	60,000 00	78,000 00
1869	Current expenses	18,000 00	
	Sewer	500 00	18,500 00
1870	Current expenses	18,000 00	
	Building.....	19,625 00	
	Heating and plumbing	6,675 00	
	Passage between old and new cellars	1,500 00	
	Furnishing	2,000 00	47,800 00
1871	Current expenses	18,300 00	
	Apparatus	1,000 00	
	Indebtedness on building	2,973 50	
	Gas works	2,500 00	
	Steam-pump and hot-water fixtures.....	600 00	25,373 50
1872	Current expenses	21,000 00	
	Land	1,400 00	22,400 00
1873	Current expenses	20,500 00	
	Land	250 00	20,750 00
1874	Current expenses	19,000 00	
	For barn	2,800 00	
	Land	1,000 00	22,800 00
1875	Current expenses.....	18,000 00	
	Indebtedness acct of fire	4,000 00	
	Rebuilding wing	56,000 00	
	Engine-house, etc	5,000 00	83,000 00
1876	Current expenses.....	18,000 00	
	Rebuilding main part	90,000 00	
	Furnishing wing	5,000 00	113,000 00
	Total of twenty seven annual appropriations		\$659,097 91

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN E. THOMAS,	-	SHEBOYGAN.	-	-	Term expires April, 1877.	
W. ISHAM,	-	-	-	DELAVAN.	-	Term expires April, 1878.
JOS. HAMILTON,	-	MILWAUKEE.	-	-	Term expires April, 1878.	
A. L. CHAPIN,	-	-	-	BELOIT.	-	Term expires April, 1879.
S. R. LA BAR,	-	-	-	DELAVAN,	-	Term expires April, 1879.

OFFICERS.

A. L. CHAPIN,	S. R. LA BAR,	J. E. THOMAS,
President,	Secretary.	Treasurer.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

W. H. DE MOTTE, M A., PRINCIPAL.

TEACHERS.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,	H. PHILLIPS,
C. L. WILLIAMS,	EMILY EDDY,
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A..	MARY E. SMITH,
L. G. McCOY,	ELEANOR McCOY.
I. E. TILDEN,	CORA. E. COVER.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delavan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad. The land first occupied by this institution being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the first Board of Trustees, but the original boundaries were afterwards enlarged on three sides by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The building is attractive in appearance, both externally, and internally, furnishing a pleasant home for an unfortunate class. The institute is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor, for the term of three years, and is supported by annual appropriations from the Legislature. It was originally a private school for deaf-mutes, near, and subsequently in the village of Delavan, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April, 19, 1852. A complete organization was effected in June following.

The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *Deafness*, cannot be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and, to one class, by articulation. In the earlier stages of education, the books used are prepared expressly for the

deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools, the chief object being to teach them written language, so as to enable them to communicate with their fellow men.

Two trades are taught—cabinet-making and shoemaking. The shop for the former was opened in March, 1860; the latter subsequently. While their profit, or even paying expenses ought not to be the test of their value—which consists chiefly in fitting the pupils for earning a livelihood—these shops have become self-supporting.

The *proper* age for the admission of pupils is twelve years. None are received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. There is no charge, for children of the State, for board and tuition, but their friends are expected to furnish clothing and pay incidental expenses. The school year commences on the first Wednesday of September; the financial year on the first day of October. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the State, as shown by the census of 1875, is seven hundred and twenty, about one-third of whom are perhaps of proper age to receive the benefits of this school. The attendance last year was one hundred and ninety-one, and the average annual attendance since the Institution was organized in 1852, is about ninety-seven.

TABLE showing the appropriations made each year.

YEAR.	Building.	Current Expenses.	Total.
1852	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$3,500 00
1853	5,000 00	4,000 00	9,000 00
1854 .....	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
1855	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
1856	300 00	7,000 00	7,300 00
1857	22,500 00	12,000 00	34,500 00
1858	6,500 00	9,000 00	15,500 00
1859	4,500 00	15,100 00	19,600 00
1860	15,900 00	13,550 00	29,450 00
1861 .....	.....	14,000 00	14,000 00
1862 .....	.....	12,200 00	12,200 00
1863 .....	.....	13,250 00	13,250 00
1864 .....	.....	15,550 00	15,550 00
1865	22,000 00	19,000 00	41,000 00
1866	13,901 35	27,684 48	41,585 83
1867	8,000 00	27,000 00	35,000 00
1868 .....	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00
1869	3,000 00	30,000 00	33,000 00
1870	4,176 00	30,000 00	34,176 00
1871 .....	.....	38,364 00	38,364 00
1872 .....	.....	37,949 00	37,949 00
1873 .....	.....	28,500 00	28,500 00
1874 .....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
1875	1,500 00	34,500 00	36,000 00
1876	6,500 00	33,500 00	40,000 00
Totals.....	117,277 35	499,147 48	616,424 83

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MANAGERS.

CHARLES R. GIBBS, - WHITEWATER. - - Term expires April, 1877.
 ANDREW E. ELMORE, - FORT HOWARD. - Term expires April, 1878.
 JOHN MATHER, - - EAST TROY. - - Term expires April, 1878.
 EDWARD O'NEILL, - - MILWAUKEE. - Term expires April, 1879.
 WILLIAM BLAIR, - MILWAUKEE. - - Term expires April, 1879.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. BLAIR, JOHN MATHER, A. E. ELMORE, CHAS. R. GIBBS.
 President. Vice President. Treasurer. Secretary.
 Regular meetings second Wednesday in January, April, July, and October.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A. D. HENDRICKSON.

Superintendent.

Mrs. A. D. HENDRICKSON.

Matron.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a house of Refuge and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the state authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders. The buildings include a main central building and six family buildings all three stories high. They are built of stone with slate roofs and are intended to be substantially fire proof. In addition to these buildings there are two stone shops, barns, sheds, etc. There is a farm connected with the institution containing 233 acres of land, the most of it under good cultivation.

Section 1, of chapter 66, of the general laws of 1870, as amended in 1873, enacts that the "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make such commitment." Section eight of said chap-

ter sixty-six as amended reads at follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this State, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, and the said several courts may in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the power and control of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys; *provided*, that in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years."

TABLE showing amount expended each year; number of inmates and cost of support.

YEAR.	Current expenses.	Building, etc.	Total.	Whole No. of pupils.	Average No. of pupils	Yearly cost per pupil.
1860.....	\$4,953 81	.....	\$4,953 81	39	39	\$127 02
1861.....	5,879 17	\$1,142 62	7,051 79	58	45	130 65
1862.....	5,861 21	509 63	6,370 84	80	65	90 17
1863.....	6,916 22	347 75	7,263 97	98	83	83 33
1864.....	12,456 53	3,500 00	15,956 63	155	145	85 10
1865.....	19,756 47	747 91	20,504 38	245	170	116 21
1866.....	24,026 14	29,804 76	53,830 90	209	160	150 60
1867.....	24,247 56	13,355 35	37,602 91	217	162	149 68
1868.....	26,741 83	11,178 03	37,919 86	227	165	162 07
1869.....	24,982 34	4,507 87	29,490 21	233	178	140 35
1870.....	32,103 04	13,449 12	45,552 16	293	206	153 41
1871.....	32,387 95	3,429 59	35,817 54	288	259	125 05
1872.....	36,538 70	12,809 59	49,348 29	347	284	128 66
1873.....	41,472 46	27,000 00	68,472 46	362	286	145 01
1874.....	43,453 02	5,646 05	49,099 07	402	293	148 03
1875.....	45,156 70	14,000 00	59,156 70	412	301	150 02
1876.....	29,000 00	17,000 00	46,000 00	415	299	141 39
Total..	\$415,933 15	\$158,428 27	\$574,361 42	.....	.....	.....

The income of the Institution is drawn from the products of its own workshops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total appropriations by the Legislature for building purposes and current expenses since 1860, are \$517,000 and the appropriation made by the legislature of 1876 only is given in the account for current expenses in the above table.

TABLE Showing counties from which inmates were committed.

Counties.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total.	Counties.	Previous year.	Past year.	Total
Adams	1	.....	1	Manitowoc	2	3	5
Ashland	1	.....	1	Monroe .....	.....	1	1
Brown	24	8	32	Milwaukee	52	26	78
Clark .....	.....	1	1	Oconto	3	3	6
Calumet	5	.....	5	Outagamie	9	8	17
Columbia	12	2	14	Ozaukee	1	1	2
Crawford	5	2	7	Polk	3	1	4
Dane	14	4	18	Portage .....	.....	2	2
Dodge	11	.....	11	Racine	6	2	8
Door	1	.....	1	Rock	14	2	16
Dunn	1	.....	1	Sauk	5	.....	5
Eau Claire	4	1	5	Sheboygan	8	.....	8
Fond du Lac	29	8	37	St. Croix	1	1	2
Green Lake	6	4	10	Vernon	1	.....	1
Green	5	.....	5	Waupaca	5	2	7
Grant	7	2	9	Waushara	3	.....	3
Iowa	1	1	2	Walworth	12	2	14
Jefferson	11	2	13	Winnebago	21	5	26
Juneau	4	2	6	Wood	3	2	5
Kenosha	3	1	4	Waukesha	7	3	10
La Crosse	13	5	18				
La Fayette	4	.....	4	Total	308	107	415

AMOUNTS charged to each county for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility or vicious conduct.

Counties.	Amount.	Counties.	Amount.
Milwaukee	\$985 00	La Crosse	668 00
Racine	205 50	Calumet	260 00
Jefferson	162 50	Grant	270 00
Eau Claire	246 00	Green	260 00
Walworth	288 00	Sauk	76 00
Waukesha	186 00	Juneau	52 00
Fond du Lac	925 00	Waushara	156 00
Crawford	18 00	Brown	782 00
St. Croix	24 50	Sheboygan	163 50
Manitowoc	27 00	Dodge	127 50
Green Lake	55 50	Dane	324 50
Iowa	52 00	Wood	104 00
Winnebago	336 50	Rock	421 00
Outagamie	502 50	Waupaca	138 50
Adams	52 00	Kenosha	57 50
Polk	2 00	Door	52 00
Monroe	38 50	Columbia	295 00
Ozaukee	52 00	Portage	59 00
La Fayette	166 00		
Oconto	123 00	Total	8,714 50

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. E. SMITH, - - -	MILWAUKEE, - -	Term expires Jan. 1878.
NELSON DEWEY - - -	CASSVILLE - - -	Term expires Jan. 1880.
GEO. W. BURCHARD, - -	FT. ATKINSON, -	Term expires Jan. 1882.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

H. N. SMITH,	REV. E. TASKER,	JACOB FUSS,
Warden.	Chaplain.	Clerk.

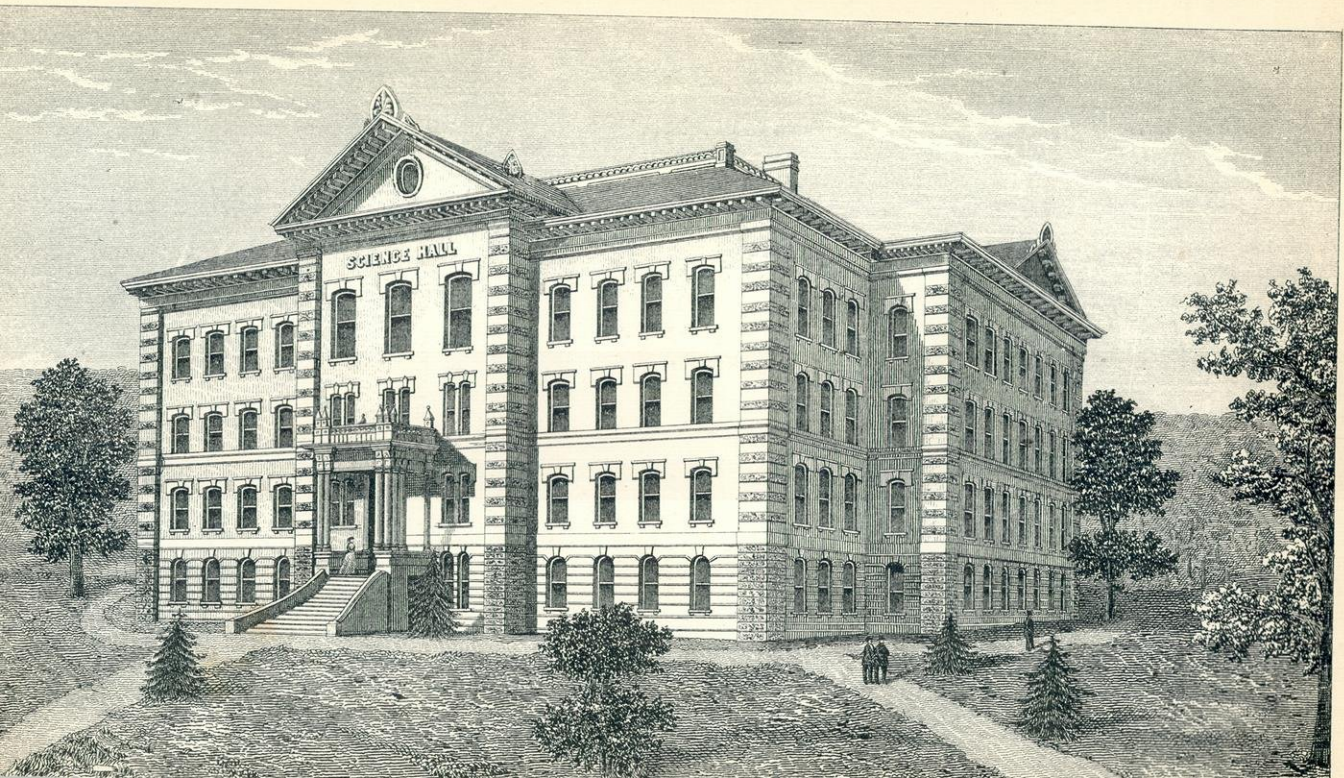
The State Prison was located at Waupun in July, 1857, by Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR, and A. W. WORTH, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the erection of the main part, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Whole number of convicts received since 1851.....	2,210
Number remaining September 30, 1875.....	248
Received during the year.....	156
Discharged to September 30, 1876.....	138
Convicts imprisoned for life September 30, 1876.....	4
Whole number remaining September 30, 1876.....	266

Counties where from.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Bayfield	2	Manitowoc	5
Buffalo	1	Milwaukee	18
Brown	5	Monroe	1
Chippewa	3	Oconto	2
Columbia	11	Ozaukee	2
Crawford	5	Outagamie	3
Calumet	3	Portage	7
Dane	20	Polk	1
Dodge	9	Rock	12
Dunn	8	Sauk	4
Door	4	Shawano	3
Eau Claire	5	Sheboygan	3
Fond du Lac	12	St. Croix	3
Grant	10	Taylor	1
Green Lake	2	Trempealeau	4
Green	4	Vernon	4
Iowa	1	Walworth	10
Jackson	2	Waukesha	2
Jefferson	12	Waupaca	2
Juneau	9	Waushara	3
Kenosha	3	Winnebago	12
La Crosse	20	U. S. courts	8
La Fayette	6		
Marathon	1	Total	266



Ages.		Nativity and Sex.	
From 14 to 20 years.....	22	American	161
From 20 to 30 years.....	109	Foreign	105
From 30 to 40 years.....	66	Males	253
From 40 to 50 years.....	32	Females	13
From 50 to 60 years.....	21	How often sentenced.	
From 60 to 70 years.....	11	First time	241
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	Second time.....	21
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	Third time.....	2
Total	266	Fourth time.....	2
Color.		Average No. for year ending—	
White	260	September 30, 1876.....	261
Black.....	5	September 30, 1875.....	240
Indians.....	1	September 30, 1874.....	203
		September 30, 1873.....	180

Appropriations made by Legislature for State Prison.

1851.....	\$10,000 00	1860.....	\$31,696 24	1869.....	\$40,000 00
1852.....	16,388 60	1861.....	24,504 13	1870.....	40,000 00
1853.....	13,617 73	1862.....	26,609 87	1871.....	99,990 00
1854.....	42,378 08	1863.....	30,900 00	1872.....	52,928 00
1855.....	88,135 26	1864.....	41,371 55	1873.....	45,550 47
1856.....	49,079 73	1865.....	35,500 00	1874.....	49,968 39
1857.....	37,200 00	1866.....	44,000 00	1875.....	46,341 54
1858.....	35,000 00	1867.....	40,204 00	1876.....	27,870 00
1859.....	49,500 00	1868.....	59,796 00		
Total					1,078,630 59

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SIMEON MILLS,	- - -	MADISON.	- - -	Term expires April, 1877.
H. N. DAVIS,	- - -	BELOIT.	- - -	Term expires April, 1878.
R. E. DAVIS,	- - -	MIDDLETON.	- - -	Term expires April, 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT,	- - -	MADISON,	- - -	Term expires April, 1880.
DAVID ATWOOD,	- - -	MADISON,	- - -	Term expires April, 1881.

OFFICERS.

DAVID ATWOOD,	H. N. DAVIS,	SIMEON MILLS,
President.	Vice-President.	Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

CLARK GAPIN,

First Assistant Physician.

J. A. MACK.

Second Assistant Physician.

MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY,

Matron.

PETER GARDNER,

Steward.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side was completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65 x 120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This elegant and commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and with the extensions and improvements recently added, forms a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Wisconsin, and well adapted for the care of the unfortunates needing its protection.

The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. The most important change made by these acts, is contained in section 12, chapter 178, General Laws, 1872, which is as follows: "All insane persons, residents of this State, who may be admitted into said hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State, *provided*, the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for the support of such patient, and for all necessary clothing when it is not otherwise supplied: *provided, further*, that the relatives, friends or guardians of any patient shall have the privilege of paying for the maintenance and clothing of such patient, or any part thereof, and the superintendent shall cause the accounts of such patients to be credited with any sums so paid; *and provided, further*, that if the relatives or immediate friends of any patient shall desire it, and shall pay the expenses thereof, such patient may have special care, and may be provided with a special attendant, as may be agreed upon with the superintendent. In all cases, the charge for such special care and attendance shall be paid quarterly in advance."

By section 11 of said chapter "the admission of patients from the several counties of the State, shall be in the ratio of population of such counties, but each county shall be entitled to at least two patients if it should seek to do so,"

All insane persons living within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Wisconsin State Hospital as far as accommodations can be furnished:

Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Richland. Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon and Walworth.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D., was the first Medical Superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following, appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M. D., to supersede Dr. LEE as Superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the Hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the Hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M. D., Assistant Physician, when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D., was elected Superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.,

Dr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, MARK RANNEY, M. D., was appointed Superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. RANNEY resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDILL was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. Boughton, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the Hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDill's death, and his successful administration of the institution for the past year, has fully met the expectation of the public, and proved the wisdom of the Board in selecting him for this responsible position.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Showing the cost of construction; cost of current expenses; total cost to State; the aggregate and average number of patients, and counties from which they were sent.

Year.	Construction.	Current ex- penses.	Total cost to the State.	Whole No. of patients.	Average No.
1856 } 1860 }	\$224,925 33	\$3,875 89	\$228,801 22	45	7
1861	20,724 24	21,602 18	42,326 42	147	90
1862	28,645 06	22,038 49	50,683 55	192	117
1863	7,074 54	31,716 36	38,790 90	254	162
1864	3,351 25	35,311 12	38,662 37	300	187
1865	4,348 26	47,309 78	51,658 04	257	179
1866	2,091 20	40,495 60	42,586 80	272	181
1867	80,112 00	44,118 87	124,230 87	294	185
1868	65,261 97	46,818 00	112,079 97	355	203
1869	35,857 63	71,320 08	107,177 71	455	310
1870	15,361 52	80,518 37	95,879 89	532	362
1871	18,043 26	76,890 61	94,933 87	524	359
1872	19,105 22	86,770 56	105,975 78	531	365
1873	31,875 00	87,563 15	119,438 15	585	329
1874	10,000 00	86,567 08	96,567 08	457	337
1875	4,000 00	63,500 00	67,500 00	507	364
1876	13,850 00	70,853 32	84,603 32	557	334
Total.....	544,726 48	917,269 46	1,461,995 94	.....	.....

General Statistics of the Hospital from its opening July 14, 1860.

Statistics.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total number admitted	1,227	1,122	2,349
Total number discharged	1,041	951	1,992
Total number discharged recovered.....	347	324	671
Total number discharged improved.....	281	227	508
Total number discharged unimproved	259	266	525
Total died.....	154	134	288
Patients in Hospital September 30, 1875.....	190	186	376
Admitted during the year.....	99	82	181
Whole number treated during the year.....	289	268	557
Remaining September 30, 1876.....	190	165	355
Daily av'g under treatment during the year...	175	159	334
Discharged during the year	98	101	199
Discharged recovered.....	19	15	34
Discharged improved	17	23	40
Discharged unimproved.....	52	53	105
Died	10	10	20

Counties from which patients have been received.

Counties.	Total ad- mitted.	Remaining Sept. 30, '76.	Counties.	Total ad- mitted.	Remaining Sept. 30, '76.
Adams.....	10	4	Milwaukee	220	1
Barron.....	2	1	Minneapolis, Minn	1	1
Brown.....	25	.....	Monroe	18	9
Buffalo	14	2	Oconto	14	.....
Burnett.....	4	1	Outagamie.....	20	.....
Calumet.....	12	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Chippewa.....	15	5	Pepin.....	4	2
Clark.....	6	.....	Pierce.....	20	9
Columbia.....	103	22	Polk.....	15	5
Crawford.....	31	10	Portage.....	16	.....
Dane.....	228	42	Racine.....	68	.....
Dodge.....	75	.....	Richland	30	8
Door.....	4	.....	Rock	139	36
Douglas.....	1	.....	St. Croix.....	27	10
Dunn.....	25	9	Sauk.....	79	19
Eau Claire.....	26	11	Shawano	3	.....
Fond du Lac.....	84	.....	Sheboygan	34	.....
Grant.....	107	25	Trempealeau	18	3
Green.....	66	21	Vernon.....	25	13
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Walworth.....	91	12
Iowa.....	79	20	Washington.....	31	.....
Jackson.....	12	5	Waukesha.....	97	.....
Juneau.....	31	8	Waupaca.....	19	.....
Kenosha.....	37	.....	Waushara.....	8	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	.....	Winnebago.....	47	.....
La Crosse.....	52	22	Wood.....	4	.....
La Fayette.....	54	14	State at large.....	33	5
Manitowoc.....	36	.....		
Marathon	3	.....		
Marquette	12	.....		
			Total.....	2,349	355

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHAS. D. ROBINSON. - - GREEN BAY, - - Term expires Nov. 1876.
 N. A. GRAY, - - - - - MILWAUKEE, - Term expires Nov. 1877.
 THOS. D. GRIMMER, - - - OSHKOSH, - - Term expires Nov. 1878.
 D. W. MAXON, - - - - - CEDAR CREEK. - Term expires Nov. 1879.
 PETER RUPP, - - - - - FOND DU LAC. - Term expires Nov. 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

D. W. MAXON, N. A. GRAY, THOS. D. GRIMMER,
 President. Secretary. Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

JAMES H. McBRIDE, M. D.,
FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D.
SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

JOHN W. GOE, M. D.
THIRD ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

JOSEPH BUTLER.
STEWARD,

MRS. L. A. BUTLER.
MATRON,

In 1870 a law was passed authorizing an additional Hospital for the Insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State, by a commissioner appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land about four miles north of the city on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients in April, 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time, for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed in accordance with the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and is suited to accomodate five hundred patients. In December, 1873, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Utica, N. Y., was elected superintendent, and has since discharged the duties of that responsible position with great acceptance to the Board of Trustees and to the public at large.

The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as in the Wisconsin Hospital, which will be found in the sketch of that institution.

On the completion of this institution its district was enlarged and henceforth all insane persons residing within the limits of the following named counties will be received at the Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, so far as accommodations, can be furnished: Ashland, Bayfield, Brown, Calumet, Clark, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Oconto, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood.

From the annual report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, the following statistics are taken:

General statistics of Hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873.

Statistics.	Men.	Women	Total.
Total number admitted	371	373	744
Total number discharged	125	116	241
Total number discharged recovered	35	32	67
Total number discharged improved	36	30	66
Total number discharged unimproved	17	11	28
Total died	36	40	76
Not insane	1	3	4
Number under treatment September 30, 1875	142	134	276
Admitted during the year	152	176	328
Whole number under treatment during the year ...	294	310	604
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1876	246	257	503
Discharged during the year	48	53	101
Discharged recovered	12	18	30
Discharged improved	13	12	25
Discharged unimproved	7	4	11
Died	15	17	32
Not insane	1	2	3

Counties from which Patients have been received.

COUNTIES.	Tot. ad- mitted.	Rem'g Sept. 30, 1876.
Ashland		
Bayfield		
Brown	41	26
Calumet	18	11
Clark	6	4
Dodge	47	36
Door	9	5
Fond du Lac	65	34
Green Lake	15	10
Jefferson	43	19
Kenosha	14	14
Kewaunee	7	6
Lincoln	1	1
Manitowoc	43	24
Marathon	8	5
Marquette	10	6
Milwaukee	99	90
Outagamie	35	19
Oconto	20	14
Ozaukee	12	10
Portage	15	8
Racine	18	18
Shawano	5	3
Sheboygan	44	27
Taylor		
Washington	29	22
Waukesha	29	27
Waupaca	21	15
Wausara	7	5
Winnebago	70	33
Wood	6	5
State at large	7	6
Total	744	503

APPROPRIATIONS *have been made for the Hospital, as follows:*

1870.

For locating and securing site and commencing the building... \$125,000 00

1871.

For completing north wing.....	\$44,000 00	
For sewerage, air-ducts, and water.....	8,000 00	
For kitchen, laundry, and engine-house.....	48,500 00	
For heating, laundry, and culinary apparatus.....	25,500 00	
	<hr/>	126,000 00

1872.

For central building.....	\$91,800 00	
For lighting, fixtures, and furniture.....	31,500 00	
For barns, fences, roads, etc.....	6,700 00	
For purchase of land.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	132,000 00

1873.

For current expenses.....	\$45,000 00	
For improvement of grounds, etc.....	5,000 00	
For water supply.....	10,000 00	
For furniture, etc.....	9,000 00	
	<hr/>	69,000 00

1874.

For current expenses, furniture, improvements, etc.	\$60,000 00	
For necessary improvements.....	4,250 00	
For building south wing.....	90,000 00	
	<hr/>	154,250 00

1875.

For current expenses.....	\$55,000 00	
For furnishing north and south wing and for im-		
provements.....	32,950 00	
For completing south wing.....	98,700 00	
	<hr/>	186,650 00

1876.

For current expenses.....	\$117,000 00	
For improvements.....	9,700 00	
	<hr/>	126,700 00

Total appropriations from State Treasury.....	\$919,600 00
---	--------------

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ex-officio.
 The CHIEF JUSTICE, ex-officio.
 The SECRETARY OF WAR, ex-officio.
 Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.
 Maj. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, 1st Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.
 Gov. FREDERICK SMYTHE, 2d Vice-President, Manchester, N. H.
 Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
 Dr. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Brig. Gen. JOHN S. CAVENDER, St. Louis, Mo.
 Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore, Md.
 Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Chicago, Ill.
 Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburg, Penn.

The building of the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, is called the Northwestern Branch of that great National Institution. The Central Asylum is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same Board of Managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee, and within sight of its towers and domes. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates. The plate which accompanies this sketch gives a fair view of the main edifice, and its style of architecture. In addition to this building, which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine-room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. A farm of 425 acres surrounds the buildings, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in care of which the greatest industry and good taste are displayed, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating and a landscape of marked and peculiar loveliness throughout its entire extent. The main line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED, AND HOW.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, sailor or marine who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the service. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic disease or acute disease if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood, entitles him to admission.

Admission is procured on a certificate of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person or by mail, to Gen. E. W. HINCKS, the Commandant of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Milwaukee, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The post-office address of Dr. Wolcott, is Milwaukee, as is that of the Commandant of the Asylum. Letters addressed to the last named officer, in his official capacity, as above given, cannot fail to reach him.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the State, and

country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either the Commandant of the Asylum, or Dr. Wolcott, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. Wolcott endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Asylum.

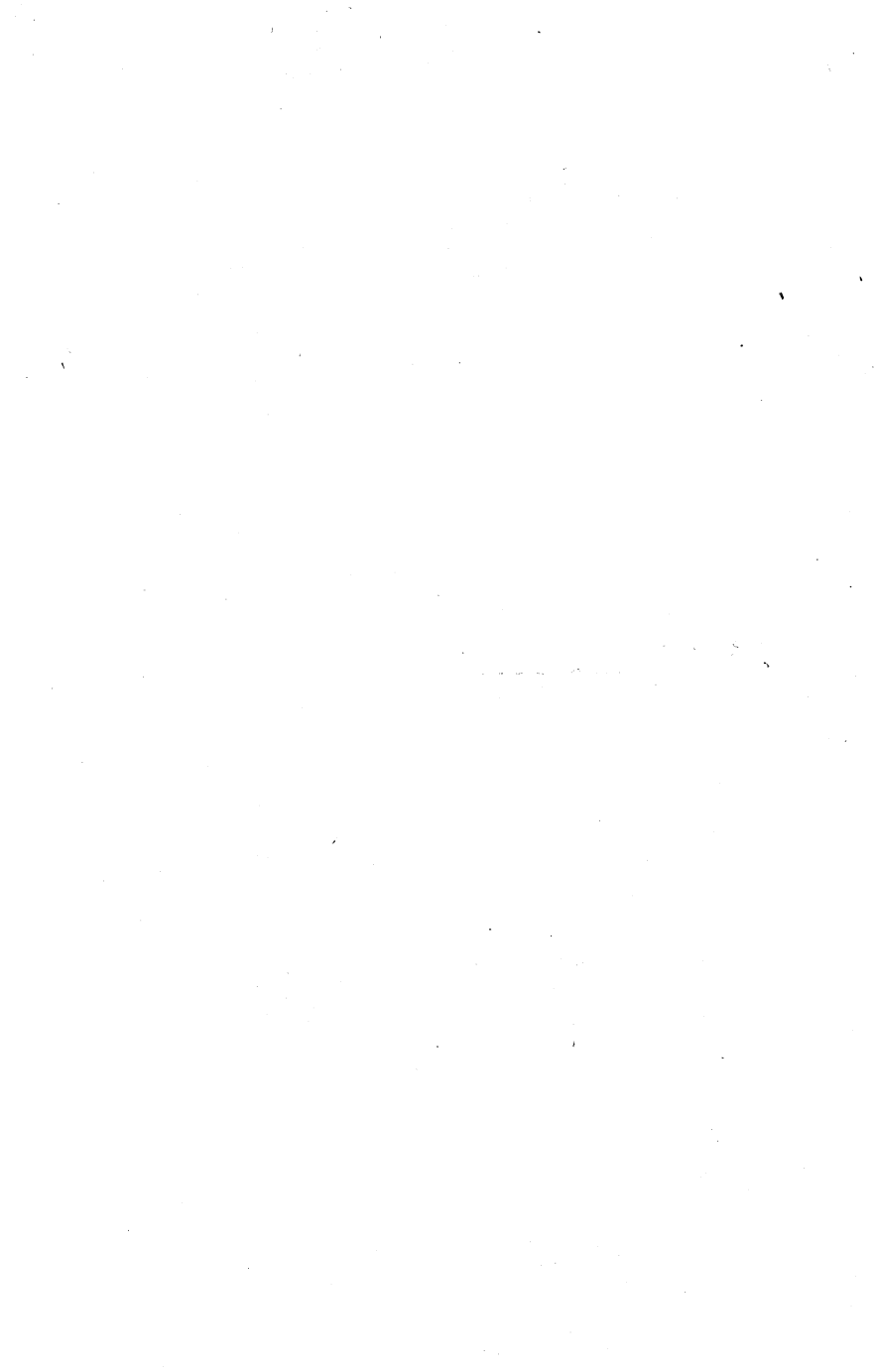
LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENTS.

Such inmates as are able to do so have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Assylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced, are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making, broom making, and basket making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State Fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The Institution has an excellent library of 2,500 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading-room contains newspapers, and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates. Schools are taught, which have from 130 to 150 attendants. The common branches of education and book-keeping, music, telegraphing and printing are subjects of study. Inmates who have aptness and good character, but who are unfitted for severe manual labor, are here qualified to earn a livelihood as teachers, or to enter the professions.

This Institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made by the law of Congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Asylum. Whenever a soldier of war is temporarily or permanently disabled to support himself in consequence of wounds or disease contracted in the service, by so becoming disabled, he acquires an interest in this property, to the benefit of which he is entitled. No disabled soldier should avoid this Home from an apprehension that the enjoyment of its comforts is disreputable, or places him in the ranks of the occupants of the alms-houses. It is not humiliating to accept the protection of this excellent Institution, which was established as a monument of the Nation's gratitude, and as a payment of part of the debt it owes to its preservers.

Miscellaneous.



The State Finances.

State Indebtedness.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To school fund.....	\$1,559,700 00
To normal school fund.....	515,700 00
To university fund.....	111,000 00
To agricultural college fund.....	51,600 00
Total.....	<u>2,238,000 00</u>
Bonds maturing in 1880.....	12,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886.....	1,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>14,000 00</u>
Currency certificates.....	57 00
Total indebtedness.....	<u>2,252,057 00</u>

General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

From counties, State tax.....	\$657,067 55	
From counties, suit tax.....	5,577 12	
		<u>\$662,644 67</u>
Railroad companies, taxes.....		395,952 64
Plankroad companies, taxes.....		164 96
Bonds receivable.....		410 00
Telegraph companies, taxes.....		2,288 00
Fire Insurance Companies, tax and fees.....	46,979 50	
Life insurance companies, licenses.....	11,900 81	
		<u>58,880 31</u>
Hawkers and peddlers.....		11,143 24
Miscellaneous.....		15,418 19
Total.....		<u>1,146,902 01</u>

General Fund—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries State officers	\$26,066 20	
State Library	3,768 39	
State Historical Society	8,711 50	
Supreme Court	16,402 66	
Circuit Court	34,500 00	
Interest on State indebtedness	157,662 66	
Wisconsin Reports	12,937 50	
		\$260,048 91
Legislative expenses		95,835 43
State Prison	16,257 50	
Hospital for the Insane (Madison)	121,784 04	
Northern Hospital for the Insane	146,807 76	
Institute for the Blind	55,000 00	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	34,666 64	
Industrial School for Boys	54,277 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	4,750 00	
		433,542 94
Miscellaneous		348,361 37
Total Disbursements		1,137,788 65
Total receipts	1,146,902 01	
Balance, September 30, 1875	1,846 58	
Balance, September 30, 1876		10,959 94
Total	\$1,148,748 59	1,148,748 59

School Fund.

The School Fund is composed of: Proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States for the support of schools; moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and penalties for trespass on school lands; all fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws; all moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and five per cent. on sales of government lands.

The receipts from all sources during the last fiscal year were \$69,341.29, and the disbursements were, loans \$63,440.00, refunded for overpayments, \$59.16, total \$63,499.16. The balance on hand September 30, 1875, was \$32,738, and on September 30, 1876, was \$38,580.13.

The amount of the productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1875 and 1876, respectively, was as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$458,524 91	\$428,936 07
Amount due on loans	253,014 64	259,161 99
Certificates of indebtedness	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds	170,000 00	170,000 00
Iowa county loan	80,000 00	75,000 00
City of Madison loan	10,000 00	7,500 00
City and town of Mineral Point	50,000 00	45,000 00
Racine county		11,500 00
Clark county		25,000 00
Total	2,624,239 55	2,625,798 06

Showing an increase of \$1,558.51.

School Fund Income.

Receipts for last fiscal year	\$192,739 74
Disbursements	190,571 11

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted to the state by congress for the support of the state university. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$10,244.04, and the disbursements, \$10,260.

The amount of productive university fund on the 30th day of September, 1875 and 1876, respectively, was as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	59,239 56	54,931 40
Amount due on loans.....	23,016 33	29,304 16
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	17,500 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	222,255 89	222,735 56

Showing an increase of \$479.67.

University Fund-Income.

This income is applied to the support of a State University and the various sources from which it is derived will appear from the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

Interest.....	\$5,635 47
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,277 50
Interest on Milwaukee bonds.....	700 00
Interest on medal fund.....	19 80
General fund appropriation, ch. 82, G. L. of 1867.....	7,303 76
General fund, appropriation. ch. 100, G. L. of 1872.....	10,000 00
Tuition fees of students.....	5,000 00
Laboratory fees.....	465 09
Farm products.....	552 94
Sale of Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,000 00
Rent and fuel Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	314 15
Diplomas, law class.....	75 00
Degrees, chemicals and fees.....	245 13
Catalogues.....	4 65
Rent and sale of lots.....	440 00
	40,803 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer of State University.....	\$40,766 81
Refunded for over-payments.....	36 68
	40,803 49

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning, for instruction in the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income and the amount of such fund on the 30th day of September, 1875 and 1876, respectively was as follows:

Agricultural College Fund—Continued.

	1875.	1876.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$143,826 40	\$142,460 40
Amount due on loans.....	22,207 50	25,919 00
Certificates of indebtedness	51,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total.....	236,133 90	238,479 40

Showing an increase of \$2,345.50.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$13,613 91
Disbursements.....	13,490 37

Normal School Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by the provisions of chapter 537, of the general laws of 1865. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$39,176.63; disbursements, \$16,050.87.

The amount of productive Normal School Fund, September 30, 1875 and 1876 respectively, was as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$45,480 29	\$41,945 29
Amount due on loans.....	113,180 05	114,272 05
Certificates of indebtedness.....	515,700 00	515,700 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	160,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds.....	19,000 00	16,500 00
City of Madison loan.....	10,000 00	7,500 00
Iowa county loan.....	70,000 00	65,000 00
Total.....	\$976,364 34	\$963,917 34

Showing a decrease of \$12,477.

Normal School-Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$81,400 63
Disbursements	99,167 19

SUMMARY.

The total productive accumulations of these several trust-funds of the State on the 30th day of September, 1876, was \$4,050,930.36, showing a decrease during the year of \$8,063.33. The amount belonging to each fund on the same day was as follows:

School fund.....	\$2,625,798 06
University fund.....	222,735 56
Agricultural college fund.....	238,479 40
Normal school fund.....	963,917 34
Total.....	\$4,050,930 36

Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1875 and 1876.

	1875.	1876.
General fund.....	\$1,846 58	\$10,959 94
School fund.....	32,738 00	38,580 13
School fund income.....	17,228 77	19,397 40
Normal school fund.....	35,256 53	58,382 29
Normal school fund income.....	40,218 14	22,451 58
Drainage fund.....	11,694 13	5,528 71
University fund.....	1,593 34	1,577 38
Agricultural college fund.....	1,918 97	1,643 30
Delinquent tax fund.....	3,279 45	3,384 70
Deposit fund.....	7,603 74	8,153 12
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Co. trespass fund...	102,514 44	131,981 29
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. deposit fund.....	15,553 23	6,879 60
Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Canal fund.....		331 67
North Wisconsin Railroad aid fund.....	462 53	1,392 93
Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad aid fund.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Commissioners contingent fund.....	50 29	114 60
Allotment fund.....	1,723 30	1,107 97
Total.....	<u>277,681 44</u>	<u>315,866 61</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1876.

330

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1876.					Due on loans to school districts.	Total of all.
	Town assessors, 1876.	State Board 1876.	1 56-100 mills per cent on valuation.	Wis. Hosp. for Insane.	Northern Hosp. for Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	Total tax.		
Adams	\$802,929	\$1,254,471	\$1,956 97	\$392 54	.....	\$52 00	\$2,401 51	\$415 14	\$2,816 65
Ashland.....	.....	1,087,032	1,695 76	.....	.....	.....	1,695 76	.....	1,695 76
Barron	1,226,158	1,186,657	1,851 18	101 04	.....	.....	1,952 22	.....	1,952 22
Bayfield	577,465	558,180	862 76	.....	.....	.....	862 76	797 16	1,659 92
Brown.....	3,225,034	6,349,621	9,905 40	.....	\$2,099 42	782 00	12,786 82	3,957 99	16,744 81
Buffalo	1,316,474	2,212,433	3,451 39	128 92	.....	.....	3,580 31	740 66	4,320 97
Burnett.....	506,807	496,679	774 81	93 95	.....	.....	868 76	.....	868 76
Calumet.....	2,458,237	3,190,326	4,976 90	.....	891 43	260 00	6,128 33	331 25	6,459 58
Chippewa.....	4,796,808	9,431,097	14,715 51	449 50	.....	.....	15,165 01	540 00	15,705 01
Clark †.....	2,545,784	3,017,305	4,709 99	150 99	219 32	.....	5,080 30	1,653 51	12,317 14
Columbia.....	8,924,566	11,136,224	17,371 90	1,631 79	.....	295 00	19,298 69	1,431 25	20,729 94
Crawford.....	2,077,590	3,116,260	4,861 36	845 78	.....	18 00	5,725 14	2,009 27	7,734 43
Dane	19,804,074	25,230,330	39,359 31	3,469 05	.....	324 50	43,152 86	1,261 08	44,413 94
Dodge	13,663,442	17,030,844	26,568 11	.....	2,766 33	127 50	29,461 94	400 17	29,862 11
Door.....	994,268	748,922	1,168 31	.....	442 89	52 00	1,663 20	70 00	1,733 20
Douglas	391,700	631,534	985 19	101 15	.....	.....	1,086 34	.....	1,086 34
Dunn.....	2,901,112	3,158,227	4,926 83	794 94	.....	.....	5,721 77	551 50	6,273 27
Eau Claire.....	5,966,745	5,122,985	7,991 85	870 71	.....	246 00	9,108 56	3,091 60	12,200 16
Fond du Lac	14,560,210	17,457,603	27,233 86	.....	2,528 90	925 00	30,687 76	301 00	30,988 76
Grant.....	9,789,343	14,685,700	22,909 69	2,289 26	.....	270 50	25,469 45	2,184 60	27,654 05
Green.....	8,061,435	10,320,008	16,099 21	1,410 98	.....	260 00	17,770 19	1,475 50	19,245 69
Green Lake	4,408,306	5,428,817	8,468 95	.....	1,047 08	55 50	9,571 53	1,559 00	11,130 53
Iowa †.....	5,679,298	8,949,188	13,960 73	1,898 70	.....	52 00	15,911 43	809 00	54,670 43
Jackson	1,510,836	2,123,897	3,313 27	313 28	.....	.....	3,625 55	2,564 75	6,191 30
Jefferson	9,828,339	11,815,786	18,432 62	.....	1,660 58	162 50	20,255 70	608 00	20,863 70
Juneau.....	2,255,908	2,622,164	4,090 57	618 13	.....	52 00	4,760 70	718 13	5,478 83
Kenosha.....	5,750,845	6,827,319	10,650 61	189 49	567 01	57 50	11,464 61	.....	11,464 61

Kewaunee	2,057,970	943,157	1,471 32	.....	614 78	.....	2,116 10	372 50	2,488 60
La Crosse.....	5,482,262	6,847,676	10,682 37	1,585 80	.....	668 00	12,936 17	605 00	13,541 17
La Fayette.....	5,938,884	8,136,293	12,692 61	975 07	.....	166 00	13,833 68	1,256 60	15,090 28
Lincoln.....	1,724,809	1,263,205	1,970 60	.....	26 25	.....	1,996 85	838 00	2,834 85
Manitowoc.....	6,860,855	8,085,784	12,613 82	.....	1,937 83	27 00	14,578 65	3,276 00	17,854 65
Marathon.....	1,989,447	2,577,096	4,020 26	.....	433 04	.....	4,453 30	2,441 63	6,894 93
Marquette.....	1,036,642	1,433,816	2,236 75	.....	574 83	.....	2,811 58	283 00	3,094 58
Milwaukee.....	61,180,253	56,115,439	87,510 08	1,901 32	4,400 66	985 00	94,827 06	379 76	95,206 82
Monroe.....	2,781,008	4,607,378	7,187 50	574 98	.....	38 50	7,800 98	1,503 42	9,304 40
Oconto.....	2,994,999	6,026,178	9,400 83	.....	1,202 36	123 00	10,726 19	.....	10,726 19
Outagamie.....	3,766,336	7,110,112	11,138 57	.....	1,194 00	502 50	12,835 07	1,664 23	13,499 30
Ozaukee.....	3,152,505	3,799,341	5,926 97	.....	654 71	52 00	6,633 68	.....	6,633 68
Pepin.....	834,838	847,072	1,321 43	215 30	.....	.....	1,536 73	380 50	1,917 23
Pierce.....	3,135,734	4,063,633	6,339 26	596 18	.....	.....	6,935 44	486 76	7,422 20
Polk*.....	1,382,884	1,665,399	2,598 02	515 78	.....	2 00	3,115 80	467 50	4,172 71
Portage.....	2,168,583	3,378,732	5,270 82	.....	772 26	59 00	6,102 08	376 00	6,478 08
Racine.....	10,481,633	11,241,438	17,536 64	455 83	817 95	205 50	19,015 92	374 50	20,099 41
Richland.....	2,512,484	3,886,491	6,063 92	854 35	.....	.....	6,918 27	449 51	7,367 78
Rock.....	18,856,131	21,676,559	33,815 43	2,652 05	.....	421 00	36,888 48	3,610 23	40,498 71
St. Croix.....	3,888,701	4,711,760	7,350 34	941 10	.....	24 50	8,315 94	489 75	8,805 69
Sauk.....	5,558,926	8,996,301	14,034 22	1,405 45	.....	76 00	15,515 67	2,820 07	18,335 74
Shawano.....	875,580	1,641,915	2,561 38	.....	277 61	.....	2,838 99	264 26	3,193 25
Sheboygan.....	9,093,103	9,298,658	14,505 90	.....	2,151 33	163 50	16,820 73	2,140 00	18,960 73
Taylor.....	.....	991,469	1,546 69	.....	.....	.....	1,546 69	936 00	2,482 69
Trempealeau.....	2,720,051	2,743,279	4,279 50	264 41	.....	.....	4,543 91	1,595 77	6,139 68
Vernon.....	3,265,293	5,849,569	9,125 32	1,060 77	.....	.....	10,186 09	1,829 67	12,015 76
Walworth.....	13,804,039	14,690,899	22,917 80	968 34	.....	288 00	24,174 14	.....	24,174 14
Washington.....	6,070,754	7,003,897	10,926 07	.....	1,721 31	.....	12,647 38	105 00	12,752 38
Waukesha.....	15,152,506	15,181,918	23,683 79	699 50	1,312 90	186 00	25,882 19	142 00	26,024 19
Waupaca.....	2,276,583	4,160,993	6,491 14	.....	1,208 57	138 50	7,638 21	2 43	7,640 64
Wausara.....	1,681,861	2,138,660	3,336 30	.....	516 59	156 00	4,008 89	277 50	4,286 39
Winnebago.....	13,807,224	15,410,248	24,039 98	81 00	2,742 40	336 50	27,198 88	.....	27,199 88
Wood.....	1,258,680	1,852,316	2,889 61	.....	496 83	101 00	3,490 44	3,200 00	6,690 44
Total	352,815,635	423,596,290	660,808 28	31,497 43	35,109 17	8,714 50	736,129 38	60,038 17	840,999 28

*Taxes in arrears \$589.41, which is added to the State tax for that county. †Taxes in Clark county for miscellaneous purposes \$5,583.33; in Iowa county, \$37,950.00; in Racine county, \$708.99.

TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY

For all purposes and the assessment as made in 1875.

COUNTIES.	Assessed value of all property.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	TOWN TAXES				Total town taxes.	School district taxes.	Road district taxes.	Total taxes.
					Current expenses.	School pur- poses.	Sup'r of poor.	Other pur- poses.				
Adams	\$798,395	\$2,347	\$10,322	\$1,033	\$2,184	\$230	.....	\$489	\$2,903	\$9,279	\$4,347	\$30,231
Ashland	1,052,611	1,501	14,000	526	3,634	2,304	\$304	525	6,767	.....	8,648	31,442
Barron	880,276	1,180	14,807	1,000	4,532	13,172	900	997	19,601	668	1,229	38,485
Bayfield	578,946	905	3,500	78	2,300	1,500	400	.....	4,200	2,630	5,815	17,128
Brown	3,551,401	17,972	73,231	5,311	93,499	24,234	.....	24,258	141,991	18,819	15,985	273,309
Buffalo	1,298,210	3,356	10,772	4,761	8,030	.....	80	3,053	11,163	21,252	13,679	64,983
Burnett	403,676	807	11,707	605	1,988	.....	764	.....	2,752	3,550	5,937	25,358
Calumet	2,045,118	5,281	8,501	2,180	1,400	.....	956	9,032	11,388	16,765	18,186	62,301
Chippewa	5,370,720	14,079	88,864	2,398	8,358	28,817	2,687	33,167	73,029	14,127	17,787	210,284
Clark	2,626,450	4,871	15,000	5,371	12,388	2,239	3,105	10,311	28,043	30,574	13,887	97,746
Columbia	9,037,840	16,930	28,815	4,536	10,948	1,200	.....	11,112	23,260	50,474	24,582	148,597
Crawford	2,114,772	5,730	14,618	2,808	7,137	4,850	1,550	1,535	15,072	13,599	12,011	63,838
Dane	19,546,438	39,985	54,705	6,043	30,507	27,383	45	35,941	93,939	48,496	51,457	297,625
Dodge	13,976,598	26,833	42,817	7,780	16,628	10,229	5,102	5,142	37,101	47,839	39,679	202,049
Door	871,788	1,510	16,483	1,110	2,553	1,764	1,300	4,097	9,714	11,033	6,048	45,898
Douglas	503,231	1,900	7,325	132	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	5,000	2,700	3,000	20,057
Dunn	2,853,257	5,019	19,564	1,831	5,805	1,575	2,600	6,527	16,507	29,899	14,755	87,575
Eau Claire	6,118,472	7,126	29,700	2,035	42,488	.....	350	5,131	47,969	44,182	16,370	147,382
Fond du Lac	14,745,540	28,280	105,850	8,001	8,416	32,618	.....	69,448	110,482	36,100	21,887	310,600
Grant	10,183,116	23,372	21,000	1,720	9,456	280	3,005	24,177	36,918	63,985	25,026	177,505
Green	7,751,155	15,795	20,483	3,625	8,715	6,582	71	1,559	16,927	26,248	18,469	101,547
Green Lake	4,546,286	8,330	11,991	2,865	6,191	8,804	2,048	15,319	32,362	13,943	9,175	78,666
Iowa	5,864,199	45,663	52,198	5,043	9,524	5,000	.....	8,200	22,724	25,342	16,669	137,639
Jackson	1,441,080	3,350	11,026	1,630	4,090	1,608	1,641	6,735	14,074	26,331	10,493	66,901
Jefferson	9,857,396	18,157	42,581	5,691	15,983	8,766	.....	21,176	45,925	38,770	26,895	178,019
Juneau	2,261,188	4,470	16,801	3,507	8,892	144	2,185	3,702	14,920	23,268	10,867	73,833
Kenosha	5,498,507	10,194	13,638	6,100	6,837	5,700	1,500	19,505	33,542	15,852	8,867	88,193

Kewaunee.....	781,509	1,394	7,539	2,363	4,411	1,350	376	5,901	12,038	12,978	17,907	51,219
La Crosse.....	5,345,988	11,096	20,102	4,175	3,095	22,860	8,303	37,807	72,065	18,803	11,384	137,625
La Fayette.....	6,097,732	12,567	19,925	3,778	8,277	100	1,816	6,374	16,567	37,142	20,121	110,100
Lincoln.....	857,165	2,571	21,429	2,500	3,000	1,714	200	.....	4,914	3,908	6,000	41,322
Manitowoc.....	5,110,068	13,062	44,665	13,161	29,189	1,411	4,191	15,579	50,370	32,942	32,600	186,800
Marathon.....	2,069,633	3,962	31,044	2,069	17,241	10,300	.....	3,267	30,808	17,037	20,337	105,257
Marquette.....	1,151,687	2,927	7,634	2,046	2,578	.....	746	1,215	4,539	8,721	6,967	32,734
Milwaukee.....	59,960,297	79,730	195,600	64,868	1,063,106	1,500	.....	3,505	1,068,111	23,487	22,413	1,454,209
Monroe.....	2,918,051	7,005	29,000	3,146	650	1,991	.....	10,283	18,924	35,920	18,977	109,972
Oconto.....	4,400,711	9,068	32,500	2,147	20,877	12,055	3,489	33,603	70,084	22,599	12,832	149,230
Outagamie 2.....	3,950,099	10,714	28,498	4,805	19,403	1,176	4,285	41,924	66,788	34,445	12,381	157,631
Ozaukee.....	3,239,999	5,827	10,504	3,018	5,520	2,050	50	9,688	17,308	16,860	13,028	66,545
Pepin.....	872,766	1,339	4,500	848	2,275	200	300	930	3,705	9,972	6,166	26,530
Pierce.....	3,150,305	6,532	16,000	2,211	7,999	125	.....	8,563	16,387	30,575	16,996	88,701
Polk.....	1,231,001	2,645	11,195	1,976	4,820	1,705	1,976	1,245	9,746	18,770	15,152	59,484
Portage.....	2,143,673	5,236	20,447	2,052	16,658	260	1,774	3,115	21,807	18,975	9,237	77,754
Racine.....	10,355,244	17,180	26,703	9,550	27,678	19,764	2,275	65,097	114,814	16,707	7,405	192,359
Richland.....	2,723,394	6,340	9,800	3,900	5,221	629	1,810	4,741	12,401	20,311	20,398	73,150
Rock.....	18,859,566	33,876	32,568	11,250	33,941	29,590	.....	32,570	96,101	49,691	21,094	244,580
St. Croix 3.....	3,690,151	7,396	15,905	2,274	8,995	6,252	25	6,143	21,415	28,907	10,075	85,972
Sauk.....	5,758,723	13,927	17,497	4,061	9,031	600	.....	22,825	32,456	48,226	27,042	143,209
Shawano.....	837,966	2,436	9,256	2,297	7,145	2,847	200	2,409	12,601	9,595	5,474	41,659
Sheboygan.....	9,219,310	15,031	48,093	5,683	16,845	12,694	3,414	51,922	84,875	27,405	33,707	214,794
Taylor.....	1,184,957	1,359	9,491	.....	.....	1,000	300	1,500	2,800	4,077	18,000	35,727
Trempealeau.....	2,503,306	4,183	4,195	2,447	4,236	575	875	10,459	16,145	23,741	16,044	66,755
Vernon.....	3,285,368	9,150	415,613	3,760	5,871	379	.....	3,865	10,115	28,370	22,899	89,907
Walworth.....	13,905,886	21,623	33,081	3,833	16,020	100	380	6,411	22,911	49,209	25,073	155,730
Washington.....	5,996,388	11,410	14,050	6,440	6,036	3,600	460	8,737	18,833	20,764	27,233	98,730
Waukesha.....	15,145,128	22,195	29,948	4,550	11,751	2,519	.....	4,582	18,852	38,843	37,065	151,452
Waupaca.....	2,574,875	6,387	15,917	3,726	8,535	141	.....	17,837	26,513	27,108	15,449	95,100
Waushara.....	1,733,280	3,443	5,555	3,174	4,490	.....	2,012	3,257	9,759	15,338	7,978	45,247
Winnebago.....	13,517,327	25,634	51,919	19,172	67,326	500	200	18,086	86,112	68,954	24,699	276,490
Wood.....	1,131,172	3,735	5,000	699	8,700	6,205	1,450	14,953	31,308	12,983	4,799	58,524
Total.....	351,468,391	695,923	1,572,472	298,183	1,785,966	335,188	74,000	785,291	2,980,445	1,469,087	988,582	8,004,692

¹ Includes salary of county superintendent.² No report from town of Dale, Outagamie county.³ No report from Springfield, St. Croix county.⁴ Includes \$2,300 for support of poor.

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

Of the towns, cities and villages in the several counties in the State January 1, 1876.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other indebtedness.	Indebtedness of school districts.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.			
Adams						\$660 00	650 00
Bayfield					\$6,973 82	513 16	7,486 78
Brown	1,122,635 00	\$52,233 00	\$29,715 42	\$3,163 04	2,000 00	27,600 00	237,346 36
Buffalo		2,000 00		100 00		2,421 00	4,521 00
Calumet	75,000 00			2,000 00		707 00	77,707 00
Chippewa	25,000 00	14,725 00	9,736 07		29,792 00	2,002 42	81,255 49
Columbia	40,000 00		9,500 00	1,110 00	2,283 00	9,425 00	62,318 00
Crawford					602 00	500 00	1,102 00
Dane	1,000 00		229,000 00			1,149 40	231,149 40
Dodge					105 64	600 00	705 64
Door		300 00			1,147 46	1,081 06	2,528 52
Douglas	2350,000 00			56,000 00			406,000 00
Dunn					800 00	1,600 00	2,400 00
Eau Claire		15,000 00	6,500 00		656 50	12,900 00	35,056 50
Fond du Lac	210,040 00			5,864 00		164 53	216,068 53
Grant	75,000 00	600 00		5,040 00		10,463 05	91,103 05
Green						5,250 00	5,250 00
Green Lake	74,737 37		6,000 00	145 00			80,882 37
Iowa	44,000 00	600 00	45,303 50		1,020 56	5,061 91	95,985 97
Jackson	30,300 00	150 00		1,200 00		6,800 00	38,150 59
Jefferson	20,000 00	40 00	250 00	5,280 00		4,063 00	29,633 00
Juneau	30,300 00				571 00	148 82	31,019 82
Kenosha						4,570 00	4,570 00
Kewaunee					31,451 16		1,451 16
La Crosse	35,000 00	639 29				3,140 00	38,779 29

La Fayette.....				6 57	2,993 66	11,350 70	14,350 93
Lincoln.....		10 00			6,000 00	20 00	6,030 00
Manitowoc.....	124,000 00			5,580 00	700 47	19,000 00	149,280 47
Marathon.....	8,000 00		5,453 32			16,426 11	29,879 43
Marquette.....	12,000 00					475 31	12,475 31
Milwaukee.....	200,000 00		2,701,691 40				2,901,601 40
Monroe.....	50,000 00		670 00	2,541 81		3,632 50	56,244 31
Oconto.....					8,401 79	500 00	8,901 79
Outagamie.....	79,000 00	3,000 00	32,200 00	6,380 00			120,585 00
Ozaukee.....	8,900 00		1,050 00	356 00		25 65	10,331 65
Pierce.....			12,000 00	840 00	1,135 78	2,421 68	16,397 46
Portage.....	50,000 00		19,426 04	1,947 67	6,086 00	1,500 00	79,559 71
Racine.....	15,124 60	1,000 00	271,929 32	21,000 00	1,500 00		310,553 92
Richland.....						1,870 14	1,870 14
Rock.....	184,000 00	6,000 00	26,000 00	1,980 00		41,370 00	259,350 00
St. Croix.....	25,000 00		19,675 00	1,839 04	1,355 60	475 00	48,344 64
Sauk.....	125,000 00			8,677 08		9,425 00	143,102 08
Shawano.....			48 65		1,950 00	690 53	2,689 18
Sheboygan.....	272,160 00		2,000 00		11,389 53	4,000 00	289,549 53
Trempealeau.....	75,000 00			2,560 00		500 00	87,610 00
Vernon.....			145 00		584 33	3,976 40	4,705 73
Walworth.....	107,100 00			8,800 00		500 00	116,400 00
Washington.....	21,000 00						21,000 00
Waukesha.....		225 00		7 50			232 50
Waupaca.....	165,000 00	1,573 24	231 43	9,300 00	20 51	154 78	176,279 96
Waushara.....					1,117 34	977 40	2,094 74
Winnebago.....	53,500 00	13,000 00	23 06	7,300 00	158 13	2,500 00	76,481 19
Wood.....			3,200 00	640 00	9,047 85	10,950 00	23,837 85
Total.....	2,707,496 97	105,695 49	3,431,748 11	159,657 71	100,943 91	242,601 55	6,748,143 74

¹ \$635 for plank roads.

² Contested.

³ To county.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS,

Of the several counties in the State of Wisconsin, January 1, 1876.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total bonded in-debtedness.	All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid	Roads and bridges.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.			
Ashland...	\$200,000				\$200,000		\$200,000
Barron.....						\$6,000	6,000
Brown.....	254,000			\$10,000	264,000		264,000
Buffalo.....		\$2,000	\$100		2,100	2,421	4,521
Calumet...	75,000	2,000	707		77,707		77,707
Chippewa...				183,500	83,500		83,500
Dane.....				22,000	22,000		22,000
Douglas...	350,000		56,000		406,000		406,000
Eau Claire				54,000	54,000		54,000
F. du Lac..	210,040		5,864		215,904	165	216,069
Iowa.....	2160,000		10,208	\$100,000	270,208		270,208
Jackson...	435,000		17,150		52,150		52,150
Jefferson...	820,000	40	5,280		825,320	4,313	829,633
Juneau.....						13,559	13,559
Kenosha...						4,570	4,570
La Fayette						14,350	14,350
Lincoln.....				1,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
Manitow'c	216,000				216,000		216,000
Marathon...		9,000			9,000	18,000	27,000
Milw'kee..	200,000			2,701,691	2,901,691		2,901,691
Oconto.....						12,000	12,000
Pierce.....			840	12,000	12,840	3,557	16,397
Polk.....				2,800	2,800		2,800
Portage....	100,000				100,000		100,000
Racine.....	15,124	1,000	21,000	271,929	309,053	1,500	310,553
St. Croix...						1,062	1,062
Shawano...						2,689	2,689
Sheboyg'n	165,040				165,040		165,040
Vernon.....				145	145	4,560	4,705
Waukesha		225	7		232		232
Winneba'o						12,000	12,000
Wood.....	200,000		32,800		232,800		232,800
Total..	3,700,204	14,265	149,956	3,259,065	6,423,490	105,746	6,529,236

¹ Court house, jail, and public buildings.³ Loans from State.² Estimated.⁴ Contested.

Counties not given above have not reported bonded indebtedness.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—1840-1875.

State and Federal Census by Counties.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams.....		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland.....				515	256	221	750
Barron.....				13		538	3,737
Bayfield.....				353	269	344	1,032
Brown.....	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo.....			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Burnett.....				12	171	706	1,456
Calumet.....	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Chippewa.....		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Clark.....			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Columbia.....		9,565	17,965	24,411	26,112	28,802	28,803
Crawford.....	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dane.....	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge.....	67	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Door.....			739	2,948	3,098	4,919	8,020
Douglas.....			585	812	532	1,122	741
Dunn.....			1,796	2,704	5,170	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire.....				3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac.....	139	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Grant.....	929	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green.....	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Green Lake.....				12,663	12,596	13,195	15,274
Iowa.....	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jackson.....				4,170	5,631	7,687	11,339
Jefferson.....	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Juneau.....				8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300
Kenosha.....		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee.....			1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,405
La Crosse.....			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
La Fayette.....		11,531	16,064	18,134	20,358	22,667	22,169
Lincoln.....							895

Population of Wisconsin, by Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Manitowoc	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,552	21,026
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Outagamie			4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,579	16,545
Pepin				2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland		963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	1,701	20,750	31,364	36,690	36,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,392	7,255	11,039	14,956
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			254	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor							849
Trempealeau			493	2,569	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon			4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	343	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,862
Waushara		19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,425
Waupaca			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waukesha			5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,523
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	30,945	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—1790-1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States.....	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Total of States.....	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641
Alabama	966,992	961,201	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	484,471	435,450	269,897	97,574
California	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Connecticut	537,454	460,147	370,729	309,978
Delaware	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois.....	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa.....	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411
Maine	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland.....	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan.....	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi.....	827,922	791,305	606,526	373,651
Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska.....	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey.....	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York.....	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon.....	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island.....	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina.....	705,606	703,708	668,507	594,398
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	330,551	315,098	214,120	291,948
Virginia	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia.....	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Total of Territories....	442,730	259,577	124,614	43,712
Arizona.....	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	39,864	34,327	.....	.....
Dakota.....	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712
Idaho.....	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
Washington	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9,118	.....	.....	.....

Population of the United States—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Total of the U. S.....	12,866,020	9,633,823	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Total of States.....	12,220,868	9,600,782	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	162,866	82,548
Illinois.....	157,415	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	152,323	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	40,332	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.	38,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	38,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee...	Ahnepee Record	Rep.	Weekly..
Alma	Buffalo	Express	Rep.	do
Appleton	Outagamie...	Crescent	Dem.	do
Appleton	do	Post	Rep.	do
Appleton	do	Volksfreund ¹	Dem.	do
Arcadia	Trempeale'u	Leader	Rep.	do
Ashland	Ashland	Press	Rep.	do
Augusta	Eau Claire...	Eagle.....	Rep.	do
Baldwin	St. Croix	Baldwin Bulletin.....	Rep.	do
Baraboo	Sauk	Republic	Rep.	do
Barron	Barron	Shield	Rep.	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Dem.	do
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Citizen	Rep.	do
Beloit	Rock	The Beloit Free Press...	Rep.	do
Berlin	Green Lake.	Courant	Rep.	do
Berlin	do	Journal	Rep.	do
Black Creek.....	Outagamie...	Journal	Ind.	do
Black Earth.....	Dane	Advertiser.....	Ind.	do
Black River Falls	Jackson	Banner.....	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	do	Wisconsin Demokrat ¹ ...	Ind.	do
Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa	Herald	Rep.	do
Chippewa Falls..	do	Times	Dem.	do
Clinton	Rock.....	Independent	Rep.	do
Colby.....	Marathon	Langlade Enterprise	Rep.	do
Columbus	Columbia	Democrat	Dem.	do
Columbus.....	do	Republican.....	Rep.	do
Darlington.....	La Fayette..	Democrat	Dem.	do
Darlington.....	do	Republican.....	Rep.	do
Delavan	Walworth ...	Republican.....	Rep.	do
Depere	Brown	News.....	Rep.	do
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle.....	Rep.	do
Durand.....	Pepin.....	Times	Rep.	do
Elkhorn	Walworth ...	Independent	Rep.	do
Ellsworth	Pierce	Herald	Rep.	do
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire...	Free Press.....	Rep.	D. & W.
Eau Claire.....	do	Valley News	Ref.	Weekly..
Eau Claire.....	do	Chippewa Anzieger ¹ ...	Ref.	do
Elroy	Juneau	Plaindealer	Neut.	do
Evansville	Rock	Review	Rep.	do
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Rep.	D. & W.
Fond du Lac.....	do	Journal	Ref.	Weekly..
Fond du Lac.....	do	Reporter	Rep.	do
Fond du Lac.....	do	Northwestern Courier ¹ ..	Dem.	do
Fort Atkinson ..	Jefferson	Jefferson Co. Union	Rep.	do
Fort Howard	Brown	Fort Howard Herald.....	Rep.	do
Fort Howard	do	Fort Howard Monitor...	Ref.	do
Fountain City ..	Buffalo	Republicaner ¹	Ref.	do
Fox Lake	Dodge.....	Representative.....	Rep.	do
Friendship	Adams.....	Adams Co. Press	Rep.	do

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Galesville.....	Trempealeau	Independent	Ind....	Weekly.
Geneva.....	Walworth ..	Geneva Lake Herald. ...	Rep....	do
Grand Rapids ..	Wood	Reporter	Rep....	do
Grand Rapids ..	do	Tribune	Dem....	do
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Green Bay Advocate	Dem....	do
Green Bay.....	do	State Gazette.....	Rep....	D. & W.
Green Bay.....	do	Staats Zeitung ¹	Dem....	Weekly..
Hartford.....	Washington	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Hudson.....	St. Croix ..	Star and Times.....	Rep....	do
Hudson.....	do	True Republican	Ref....	do
Janesville.....	Rock	Janesville Gazette.....	Rep....	D. & W.
Janesville.....	do	Recorder	Rep....	Weekly..
Janesville.....	do	Times	Dem....	do
Jefferson.....	Jefferson ..	Banner	Dem....	do
Jenny	Lincoln.....	Lincoln Co. Advocate ...	Rep....	do
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat ..	Dem....	do
Kenosha	Kenosha.....	Telegraph	Rep....	do
Kenosha	do	Union.....	Dem....	do
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Enterprise	Dem....	do
Kilbourn City....	Columbia.....	Guards	Rep....	do
La Crosse.....	La Crosse ..	Liberal Democrat	Dem....	D. & W.
La Crosse.....	do	Republican and Leader	Rep....	do
La Crosse.....	do	Sun	Dem....	Weekly..
La Crosse.....	do	Sun'y M'n. Free Press ..	Ind....	do
La Crosse.....	do	Fædrelandet ²	Rep....	do
La Crosse.....	do	Nord Stern ¹	Ind....	do
Lancaster	Grant.....	Advocate.....	Ref....	do
Lancaster	do	Grant County Herald....	Rep....	do
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	Lodi Valley News.....	Rep....	do
Madison.....	Dane	Madison Democrat	Dem....	D. & W..
Madison.....	do	Wisconsin State Journal	Rep....	do
Madison.....	do	Patriot	Dem....	do
Madison.....	do	Home Dairy.....	Lib....	Weekly..
Madison.....	do	Botschafter ¹	Ref....	do
Madison.....	do	Nordvesten ²	Ref....	do
Madison.....	do	University Press.....	Ed....	S. M.
Madison.....	do	Journal of Education ..	Ed....	Monthly
Madison.....	do	Wisconsin Farm Journal	Agr'l..	Weekly.
Mauston.....	Juneau	Star.....	Rep....	S. M.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc...	Tribune	Rep....	Weekly.
Manitowoc	do	Pilot	Dem....	do
Manitowoc	do	Nordvesten ¹	Dem....	do
Manitowoc	do	Journal	Rep....	do
Marinette.....	Oconto.....	Eagle.....	Rep....	do
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Pioneer ¹	Ref....	do
Medford.....	Taylor.....	Taylor Co. News	Rep....	do
Medford.....	do	Taylor Co. Star.....	Rep....	do
Menasha.....	Winnebago..	Press	Rep....	do
Menasha.....	do	Observer	Dem....	do
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Dunn County News.....	Rep....	do
Menomonie.....	do	Menomonie Times	Dem....	do
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee Sentinel....	Rep....	D. & W.
Milwaukee.....	do	Milwaukee News.....	Dem....	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Wisconsin	Rep....	do
Milwaukee.....	do	See Bote ¹	Dem....	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Herold ¹	Ind....	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Banner & Volksfreund ¹	Dem....	do
Milwaukee.....	do	Germania ¹	Rep....	do

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee..	Commercial Times.....	Dem...	D. & W.
Milwaukee	do	Columbia ¹	Ind....	do
Milwaukee	do	Sontag's Blatt ¹	Ind....	Weekly.
Milwaukee	do	Courier.....	Neut...	do
Milwaukee	do	Western Church.....	Relig...	do
Milwaukee	do	Familin Freund.....	Relig...	do
Milwaukee	do	Christian Statesman.....	Relig...	do
Milwaukee	do	Catholic Vindicator.....	Relig...	do
Milwaukee	do	Socialist ¹	Ind....	Daily
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	National Democrat.....	Dem...	Weekly.
Mineral Point.....	do	Tribune.....	Rep....	do
Monroe.....	Green.....	Sentinel.....	Rep....	do
Monroe.....	do	Reformer.....	Ref....	do
Montello.....	Marquette..	Express.....	Dem...	do
Neenah.....	Winnebago..	Gazette.....	Rep....	do
Neenah.....	do	Times.....	Dem...	do
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Republican and Press...	Dem...	do
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Argus.....	Dem...	do
New London.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	Rep....	do
New London.....	do	News.....	Ref....	do
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha...	Local.....	Ind....	do
Oconomowoc.....	do	Times.....	Lib....	do
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	Rep....	do
Oconto.....	do	Reporter.....	Ref....	do
Omro.....	Winnebago..	Journal.....	Rep....	do
Osceola Mills.....	Polk.....	Polk County Press.....	Rep....	do
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago..	Northwestern.....	Rep....	D. & W.
Oshkosh.....	do	City Times.....	Ref....	Weekly..
Oshkosh.....	do	Telegraph ¹	Ref....	do
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	Enterprise.....	Rep....	do
Platteville.....	Grant.....	Witness.....	Rep....	do
Plover.....	Portage.....	Times.....	Rep....	do
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	Reporter.....	Dem...	do
Portage.....	Columbia.....	Wisconsin State Register	Rep....	do
Portage.....	do	Columbia Co. Wecker ¹ ..	Dem...	do
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee Advertiser.....	Dem...	do
Port Washington.....	do	Zeitung ¹	Dem...	do
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	Courier.....	Dem...	do
Prairie du Chien.....	do	Union.....	Rep....	do
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	News.....	Ind....	do
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	Plaindealer.....	Dem...	do
Princeton.....	Green Lake..	Republic.....	Rep....	do
Princeton.....	do	Democrat.....	Dem...	do
Princeton.....	do	Merkur ¹	Dem...	do
Racine.....	Racine.....	Racine Advocate.....	Rep....	do
Racine.....	do	Argus.....	Dem...	do
Racine.....	do	Journal.....	Rep....	do
Racine.....	do	Slavic ³	Lib....	do
Racine.....	do	Danuebrog ²	Rep....	do
Racine.....	do	Post.....	Dem...	do
Randolph.....	Dodge.....	Enterprise.....	Ind....	do
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	Free Press.....	Rep....	do
Reedsburg.....	do	Sauk Co., Courier.....	Dem...	do
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	Chronotype.....	Ind....	do
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth.....	Rep....	do

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Free Press.....	Rep....	do
River Falls.....	Pierce	Journal.....	Rep....	do
River Falls.....	do	Press	Rep....	do
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pionier am Wisconsin 1.	Rep....	do
Sharon.....	Walworth ...	Inquirer	Rep....	do
Shawano.....	Shawano	Journal	Ref....	do
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan...	Times.....	Rep....	do
Sheboygan.....	do	Herald.....	Rep....	do
Sheboygan.....	do	Demokrat 1.....	Dem....	do
Sheboygan.....	do	Tribun 1.....	Dem....	do
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Republican.....	Lib....	do
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Herald.....	Rep....	do
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Greenback.....	Ind....	do
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Pinery.....	Ref....	do
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Journal.....	Rep....	do
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Courier	Rep....	do
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Advocate	Rep....	do
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Door County Expositor.	Dem....	do
Superior.....	Douglas	Times.....	Rep....	do
Tomah.....	Monroe	Journal.....	Rep....	do
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc...	Chronicle.....	Dem....	do
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Viroqua	Vernon	Vernon County Censor..	Rep....	do
Watertown	Jefferson.....	Watertown Democrat....	Dem....	do
Watertown	Jefferson.....	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Watertown	Jefferson.....	Weltberger 1.....	Dem....	do
Waukesha	Waukesha...	Waukesha Freeman	Rep....	do
Waukesha	Waukesha...	Democrat.....	Dem....	do
Waupaca	Waupaca...	Republican.....	Rep....	do
Waupun	Dodge	Times.....	Rep....	do
Wautoma	Waushara ...	Argus	Rep....	do
Wausau.....	Marathon...	Wisconsin River Pilot...	Dem....	do
Wausau.....	Marathon...	Central Wisconsin.....	Rep....	do
Wausau.....	Marathon...	Wochenblatt 1.....	Dem....	do
Waterloo.....	Jefferson	Journal.....	Rep....	do
West Bend.....	Washington	Democrat	Dem....	do
Westfield.....	Marquette...	Independent.....	Rep....	do
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca...	Times.....	Lib....	do
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau	Messenger.....	Ref....	do
Whitewater.....	Walworth ...	Register.....	Rep....	Weekly.
Whitewater.....	Walworth ...	Democrat.....	Dem....	do
Winneconne.....	Winnebago..	Herald.....	Rep....	do

1 Printed in the German language. 2 Printed in the Scandinavian language.

3 Printed in the Bohemian language.

POST-OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to January 1, 1877.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Ackerville.....	Washington.	Baldwin	St. Croix.
Adams	Walworth.	Baldwin's Mills	Waupaca.
Adams Center.....	Adams.	Balsam Lake.....	Polk.
Adamsville.....	Iowa.	Baneroft.....	Portage.
Addison	Washington.	Bangor	La Crosse.
Adell	Sheboygan.	Banner	Fond du Lac.
Afton.....	Rock.	BARABOO.....	Sauk.
Ahnepee	Kewaunee.	Barber	Iowa.
Aken	Richland.	Barnum	Adams.
Alabama.....	Polk.	Barre Mills.....	La Crosse.
Alaska	Kewaunee.	BARRON	Barron.
Alban	Portage.	Barton	Washington.
Albanville.....	Monroe.	Bassett's Station	Kenosha.
Albany	Green.	Bass Wood	Richland.
Albion.....	Dane.	Bay City.....	Pierce.
Alden	Polk.	BAYFIELD	Bayfield.
Alden's Corners.....	Dane.	Bay Hill.....	Walworth.
Alderly	Dodge.	Bay Settlement.....	Brown.
Alhambra	Trempealeau.	Bayview.....	Milwaukee.
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth.	Bear	Richland.
Alloa	Columbia.	Bear Creek	Waupaca.
ALMA	Buffalo.	Bear Valley.....	Richland.
Alma Center.....	Jackson.	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson.
Almond	Portage.	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
Amherst	Portage.	Beechwood	Sheboygan.
Amherst Junction.....	Portage.	Beetown.....	Grant.
Anchorage.....	Buffalo.	Beldenville.....	Pierce.
Anderson.....	Burnett.	Belgium	Ozaukee.
Angelica	Shawano.	Bell Center.....	Crawford.
Annaton.....	Grant.	Bellefontain	Columbia.
APPLETON	Outagamie.	Belle Plaine.....	Shawano.
ARCADIA	Trempealeau.	Bellsville	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 Patch	Grant.
Ash Ridge.....	Richland.	Big River.....	Pierce.
Ashton	Dane.	Big Spring.....	Adams.
Askeaton	Brown.	Binghamton	Outagamie.
Attica	Green.	Black Brook.....	Polk.
Atwater	Dodge.	Black Creek.....	Outagamie.
Auburndale.....	Wood.	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Augusta	Eau Claire.	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
Aurora	Washington.	BLACK RIVER Falls	Jackson.
Aurorahville	Waushara.	Blaine	Portage.
Avalanche.....	Vernon.	Blair	Trempealeau.
Avoca	Iowa.	Blanchardville	La Fayette.
Avon Center.....	Rock.	Bloomfield.....	Walworth.
Aztalan.....	Jefferson.	Bloomington	Vernon.
		Bloomington	Grant.
Badger	Portage.	Blue Mound.....	Dane.
Badger Mills	Chippewa.	Blue River	Grant.
Bailey's Harbor.....	Door.		

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Boardman.....	St. Croix.	Casco.....	Kewaunee.
Boaz.....	Richland.	Casco River.....	Kewaunee.
Bob Creek.....	Chippewa.	Cassell Prairie.....	Sauk.
Bohemia.....	La Crosse.	Cassville.....	Grant.
Boltonville.....	Washington.	Castle Rock.....	Grant.
Bonduel.....	Shawano.	Cataract.....	Monroe.
Boscobel.....	Grant.	Cato.....	Manitowoc.
Bouchea.....	St. Croix.	Cavott.....	Oconto.
Bowen's Mills.....	Richland.	Cazenovia.....	Richland.
Bradtville.....	Grant.	Cedarburgh.....	Ozaukee.
Brady's.....	Richland.	Cedar Creek.....	Washington.
Branch.....	Manitowoc.	Cedar Falls.....	Dunn.
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.	Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Brant.....	Calumet.	Cedar Lake.....	Waushara.
Brereton.....	Dane.	Center.....	Rock.
Bridgeport.....	Crawford.	Centralia.....	Wood.
Briggsville.....	Marquette.	Center River.....	Manitowoc.
Brighton.....	Kenosha.	Centerville.....	Tempealeau
Brillion.....	Calumet.	Charlesburgh.....	Calumet.
Brinkman.....	Vernon.	Chaseburgh.....	Vernon.
Bristol.....	Kenosha.	Chelsea.....	Taylor.
British Hollow.....	Grant.	Chester Station.....	Dodge.
Brodhead.....	Green.	CHILTON.....	Calumet.
Brookfield Center.....	Waukesha.	Chimney Rock.....	Tempealeau
Brooklyn.....	Green.	Chippewa City.....	Chippewa.
Brookside.....	Oconto.	CHIPPEWA FALLS.....	Chippewa.
Brookside Station.....	Oconto.	Christiana.....	Dane.
Brookville.....	St. Croix.	Christie.....	Clark.
Brothertown.....	Calumet.	City Point.....	Jackson.
Brushville.....	Waushara.	Clam Falls.....	Polk.
Brussels.....	Door.	Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Buckhorn.....	Adams.	Clay Banks.....	Door.
Buena Vista.....	Portage.	Clayton.....	Polk.
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.	Clear Lake.....	Polk.
Buncombe.....	La Fayette.	Clemansville.....	Winnebago.
Burlington.....	Racine.	Clifton.....	Monroe.
Burnett.....	Dodge.	Clifton Mills.....	Pierce.
Burnett Station.....	Dodge.	Clinton.....	Rock.
Burns.....	La Crosse.	Clintonville.....	Waupaca.
Burnside.....	Buffalo.	Clontarf.....	Dane.
Burr.....	Vernon.	Clyde.....	Iowa.
Burr Oak.....	La Crosse.	Clyman.....	Dodge.
Burton.....	Grant.	Cobb.....	Iowa.
Busseville.....	Jefferson.	Coe.....	Vernon.
Butler.....	Milwaukee.	Colburn.....	Columbia.
Butte des Morts.....	Winnebago.	Colby.....	Marathon.
Byron.....	Fond du Lac.	Cold Spring.....	Jefferson.
		Colfax.....	Dunn.
Cadiz.....	Green.	Coloma.....	Waushara.
Cadott.....	Chippewa.	Columbus.....	Columbia.
Cady.....	St. Croix.	Concord.....	Jefferson.
Calamine.....	La Fayette.	Connersville.....	Dunn.
Caldwell Prairie.....	Racine.	Cook's Valley.....	Chippewa.
Cainville.....	Rock.	Cooksville.....	Rock.
Caledonia.....	Racine.	Coon Prairie.....	Vernon.
Calvary.....	Fond du Lac.	Coon Valley.....	Vernon.
Calumet Harbor.....	Fond du Lac.	Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc.
Cambria.....	Columbia.	Coral City.....	Tempealeau
Cambridge.....	Dane.	Cottage Grove.....	Dane.
Camp Douglas.....	Juneau.	Cross.....	Buffalo.
Carlton.....	Kewaunee.	Cross Plains.....	Dane.
Coroline.....	Shawano.	Crystal Lake.....	Waupaca.
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.		

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Cuba City	Grant.	Eagle Creek	Buffalo.
Cumberland	Barron.	East Delavan	Walworth.
Cushing	Polk.	East Farmington	Polk.
Cylon	St. Croix.	East Gibson	Manitowoc.
Cypress	Kenosha.	East Lincoln	Polk.
		East Middleton	Dane.
Dacada	Sheboygan.	East Oasis	Waushara.
Dakota	Waushara.	East Pepin	Pepin.
Dale	Outagamie.	East Troy	Walworth.
Dane Station	Dane.	East Wrightstown	Brown.
Danville	Dodge.	Eastman	Crawford.
Darbellay	Kewaunee.	Easton	Adams.
Darien	Walworth.	Eaton	Manitowoc.
DARLINGTON	La Fayette.	EAU CLAIRE	Eau Claire.
DARTFORD	Green Lake.	Eau Galle	Dunn.
Davis	Dunn.	Eau Pleine	Portage.
Davis Corners	Adams.	Edgerton	Rock.
Dayton	Green.	Eden	Fond du Lac.
Deansville	Dane.	Edson	Chippewa.
Debello	Vernon.	Edwards	Sheboygan.
Decora Prairie	Trempealeau	Egg Harbor	Door.
Deerfield	Dane.	Elberton	Waupaca.
Deer Park	St. Croix.	Eldorado	Fond du Lac.
De Forest	Dane.	Eldorado Mills	Fond du Lac.
Dekorra	Columbia.	Elk	Manitowoc.
Delafield	Waukesha.	Elk Creek	Trempealeau
Delavan	Walworth.	Elk Grove	La Fayette.
Dell	Vernon.	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan.
Dellona	Sauk.	ELKHORN	Walworth.
Dell Prairie	Adams.	Elk Mound	Dunn.
Delton	Sauk.	Ella	Pepin.
Denmark	Brown.	Ellenborough	Grant.
De Pere	Brown.	Ellis	Portage.
De Soto	Vernon.	Ellison Bay	Door.
Dexterville	Wood.	Ellisville	Kewaunee.
Dheinsville	Washington.	ELLSWORTH	Pierce.
Diamond Bluff	Pierce.	Elm Creek	Wood.
Dickeysville	Grant.	Elmo	Grant.
Dixon	Columbia.	Elmore	Fond du Lac.
Dodge	Trempealeau	Elm Grove	Waukesha.
Dodge's Corner	Waukesha.	Elm Lake	Wood.
DODGEVILLE	Iowa.	Elo	Winnebago.
Door Creek	Dane.	El Paso	Pierce.
Dorset	Monroe.	Elroy	Juneau.
Dorchester	Clark.	El Salem	Polk.
Dotyville	Fond du Lac.	Elston	Richland.
Douglas Center	Marquette.	Elton	Walworth.
Dousman	Waukesha.	Embarrass	Waupaca.
Dover Station	Racine.	Emerald	St. Croix.
Downsville	Dunn.	Emerald Grove	Rock.
Doylestown	Columbia.	Emery	Monroe.
Dry Wood	Chippewa.	Empire	Fond du Lac.
Dundas	Calumet.	Enoma	Vernon.
Dundee	Fond du Lac.	Enterprise	Vernon.
Dunnville	Dunn.	Ephraim	Door.
Duplainville	Waukesha.	Erin	St. Croix.
Dupont	Waupaca.	Erfurt	Jefferson.
DURAND	Pepin.	Esdaile	Pierce.
Durham Hill	Waukesha.	Esofea	Vernon.
Dykesville	Kewaunee.	Etna	La Fayette.
		Ettrick	Trempealeau
Eagle	Waukesha.	Eureka	Winnebago.
Eagle Corners	Richland.	Evansville	Rock.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Evanswood.....	Waupaca.	Genoa.....	Vernon.
Excelsior.....	Richland.	Genoa Junction.....	Walworth.
Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.	Georgetown.....	Grant.
Fairfield.....	Rock.	Germantown.....	Juneau.
Fairplay.....	Grant.	Germania.....	Marquette.
Fairview.....	Grant.	Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.
Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.	Gilmantown.....	Buffalo.
Fall City.....	Dunn.	Gilman.....	Pierce.
Fall River.....	Columbia.	Gillett.....	Oconto.
Fall Creek.....	Eau Claire.	Glasgow.....	Trempealeau
Fancy Creek.....	Richland.	Glenbuelah.....	Sheboygan.
Farmer's Grove.....	Green.	Glencoe.....	Buffalo.
Farmer's Valley.....	Monroe.	Glendale.....	Monroe.
Farmersville.....	Dodge.	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Farmington.....	Jefferson.	Golden Lake.....	Waukesha.
Farmington Center.....	Polk.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Farr's Corners.....	Columbia.	Goole.....	Vernon.
Fayette.....	La Fayette.	Grafton.....	Ozaukee.
Fayetteville.....	Walworth.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Fennimore.....	Grant.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Ferryville.....	Crawford.	GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
Fidelia.....	Milwaukee.	Granger.....	Dunn.
Fillmore.....	Washington.	GRANTSBURGH.....	Burnett.
Fish Creek.....	Door.	Granis.....	Manitowoc.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Fitchburg.....	Dane.	Granville Center.....	Milwaukee.
Five Mile House.....	Milwaukee.	Gratiot.....	La Fayette.
Flambeau.....	Chippewa.	Gravesville.....	Calumet.
Flintville.....	Brown.	GREEN BAY.....	Brown.
FOND DU LAC.....	Fond du Lac.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.
Fontenoy.....	Brown.	Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.
Footville.....	Rock.	Green Lake.....	Green Lake.
Forest.....	Richland.	Greenleaf.....	Brown.
Forest Junction.....	Calumet.	Greenstreet.....	Manitowoc.
Forestville.....	Door.	Greenville.....	Outagamie.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Greenwood.....	Clark.
Fort Howard.....	Brown.	Grimm's.....	Manitowoc.
Forward.....	Dane.	Grove.....	Walworth.
Foscoro.....	Kewaunee.	Hale.....	Trempealeau
Foster.....	Fond du Lac.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.	Hamlin.....	Trempealeau
Fox River.....	Kenosha.	Hamm.....	Manitowoc
Francis' Creek.....	Manitowoc.	Hammond.....	St. Croix.
Frankfort.....	Pepin.	Hampden.....	Columbia.
Franklin.....	Sheboygan.	Hancock.....	Waushara.
Franks.....	Racine.	Hanerville.....	Dane.
Frankville.....	Clark.	Hanover.....	Rock.
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.	Hanson.....	Polk.
Freeman.....	Crawford.	Harmony.....	Vernon.
Freedom.....	Outagamie.	Harrelson.....	Grant.
Freistadt.....	Ozaukee.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Fremont.....	Waupaca.	Hatfield.....	Jackson.
Frenchville.....	Trempealeau	Hartford.....	Washington.
FRIENDSHIP.....	Adams.	Hartland.....	Waukesha.
Fulton.....	Rock.	Hartman.....	Columbia.
Fussville.....	Waukesha.	Hayton.....	Calumet.
Galesville.....	Trempealeau	Hazel Green.....	Grant.
Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Hart Prairie.....	Walworth.
Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Hebron.....	Jefferson.
Geneva.....	Walworth.	Hegg.....	Trempealeau
		Helena Station.....	Iowa.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Helenville.....	Jefferson.	Johnstown Center.	Rock.
Helvetia.....	Waupaca.	Jordan.....	Green.
Henrietta.....	Richland.	Juda.....	Green.
Herman.....	Dodge.	Juelson.....	Portage.
Hersey.....	St. Croix.	Junction.....	Portage.
Herseyville.....	Monroe.	JUNEAU.....	Dodge.
Hewettsville.....	Clark.		
High Hill.....	Vernon.	Kansasville.....	Racine.
Highland.....	Iowa.	Kasson.....	Manitowoc.
Hika.....	Manitowoc.	Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.
Hilbert.....	Calumet.	Kendall.....	Monroe.
Hillsborough.....	Vernon.	Keene.....	Portage.
Hill Top.....	Iowa.	Kekoskee.....	Dodge.
Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac.	Kellnersville.....	Manitowoc.
Hingham.....	Sheboygan.	KENOSHA.....	Kenosha.
Hixton.....	Jackson.	Kershena.....	Shawano.
Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.	Kewaskum.....	Washington.
Holland.....	Brown.	KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.
Holland Station.....	Brown.	Keyesville.....	Richland.
Holmen.....	La Crosse.	Kickapoo.....	Vernon.
Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.
Home.....	Trempealeau.	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Homer.....	Grant.	Kildare.....	Juneau.
Homewood.....	Monroe.	King's Bridge.....	Manitowoc.
Honey Creek.....	Walworth.	Kingston.....	Green Lake.
Horicon.....	Dodge.	Kirchhain.....	Washington.
Horn's Corners.....	Ozaukee.	Knapp.....	Dunn.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.	Knapp's Creek.....	Crawford.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Knowlton.....	Marathon.
Howe.....	Brown.	Kohlsville.....	Washington.
Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.	Koro.....	Winnebago.
HUDSON.....	St. Croix.	Koshkonong.....	Rock.
Hullsburgh.....	Dodge.	Kroghville.....	Jefferson.
Humburd.....	Clark.	Krok.....	Kewaunee.
Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.		
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.	Ladoga.....	Fond du Lac.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.	LA CROSSE.....	La Crosse.
Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.	La Farge.....	Vernon.
Hyer's Corners.....	Dane.	La Grange.....	Walworth.
		Lake Five.....	Washington.
Ida.....	Dunn.	Lake Maria.....	Green Lake.
Idpendence.....	Trempealeau.	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Iilingham.....	Sheboygan.	Lake View.....	Dane.
Indian Ford.....	Rock.	Lamar.....	Green.
Iola.....	Waupaca.	Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.	Lamberton.....	Racine.
Ironton.....	Sauk.	LANCASTER.....	Grant.
Irving.....	Jackson.	Laney.....	Shawano.
Ithaca.....	Richland.	Langlade.....	Oneonta.
Ives' Grove.....	Racine.	La Pointe.....	Ashland.
Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.	Larrabee.....	Manitowoc.
Jackson.....	Washington.	Lavalle.....	Sauk.
Jacksonport.....	Door.	Lawrence.....	Marquette.
Jamestown.....	Grant.	Ledgeville.....	Brown.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	Leeds.....	Columbia.
Jeddo.....	Marquette.	Leeds Center.....	Columbia.
JEFFERSON.....	Jefferson.	Leon.....	Monroe.
JENNEY.....	Lincoln.	Leoplis.....	Shawano.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.	Leroy.....	Dodge.
Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.	Lewiston.....	Columbia.
Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.	Leyden.....	Rock.
Johnsonville.....	Sheboygan.	Liberty.....	Vernon.
Johnstown.....	Rock.	Liberty Pole.....	Vernon.

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Liberty Ridge.....	Grant.	Marcy	Waukesha.
Lima Center.....	Rock.	Markesan	Green Lake.
Lima Ridge.....	Sauk.	Marquette	Green Lake.
Lime Rock	Outagamie.	Marinette	Oconto.
Lincoln	Kewaunee.	Marshall	Dane.
Lincoln Center	Polk.	Marshfield	Wood.
Lind	Waupaca.	Marshland	Buffalo.
Linden	Iowa.	Marietta	Crawford.
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.	Martell	Pierce.
Little Falls.....	Polk.	Martin	Green.
Little Grant.....	Grant.	Martinsville	Grant.
Little Lake	Adams.	Marytown	Fond du Lac.
Little Prairie.....	Walworth.	Mathers	Juneau.
Little Rapids.....	Brown.	MAUSTON	Juneau.
Little Sturgeon.....	Door.	Maxville	Buffalo.
Little Suamico	Oconto.	Mayfield	Washington.
Little Valley	Dunn.	Mayville	Dodge.
Little Wolf	Waupaca.	Mayhew	Walworth.
Lochiel	Dunn.	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Lodi	Columbia.	Meadow Valley	Juneau.
Loganville.....	Sauk.	Medina	Outagamie.
Lomira	Dodge.	MEDFORD	Taylor.
Lone Pine	Portage.	Meehan	Portage.
Lone Rock	Richland.	Meeker	Washington.
Longwood	Clark.	Meeker's Grove	La Fayette.
Lorraine.....	Polk.	Meemee	Manitowoc.
Lorettoburgh.....	Sauk.	Melrose	Jackson.
Lost Creek	Pierce.	Melvina	Monroe.
Louisville	Dunn.	Menasha	Winnebago.
Lovass.....	Vernon.	Mendota	Dane.
Lowell.....	Dodge.	Meenekaune	Oconto.
Lower Lynxville	Crawford.	MENOMONIE	Dunn.
Lowville.....	Columbia.	Menominee Falls.....	Waukesha.
Loyal.....	Clark.	Mequon River	Ozaukee.
Loyd	Richmond.	Meridian	Dunn.
Lucas	Dunn.	Merrillon	Jackson.
Luck	Polk.	Merrimack	Sauk.
Lynn	Clark.	Merton	Waukesha.
Lyons	Walworth.	Metomen.....	Fond du Lac.
McDill	Portage.	Middlebury	Iowa.
McFarland	Dane.	Middleton	Dane.
Mackville	Outagamie.	Midland.....	Columbia.
Madeley	Portage.	Midway	La Crosse.
MADISON	Dane.	Mifflin	Iowa.
Magnolia	Rock.	Millford	Jefferson.
Magoon	La Fayette.	Milladore	Wood.
Maheew	Walworth.	Millard	Walworth.
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.	Mill Creek	Richland.
Malakoff	Door.	Millhome.....	Manitowoc.
Manawa.....	Waupaca.	Mills	Jackson.
Manchester.....	Green Lake.	Mills Center.....	Brown.
MANITOWOC	Manitowoc.	Millston	Jackson.
Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc.	Millville	Grant.
Mannville	Marathon.	Milton	Rock.
Maple Grove	Manitowoc.	Milton Junction.....	Rock.
Maple Springs.....	Dunn.	MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee.
Mapleton	Waukesha.	Mindoro	La Crosse.
Maplewood.....	Door.	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Maple Works.....	Clark.	Minnesota Junction.....	Dodge.
Marathon City.....	Marathon.	Misha Mokwa	Buffalo.
Marble	Waupaca.	Mishicot.....	Manitowoc.
Marcellon.....	Columbia.	Modena	Buffalo.
		Monches	Waukesha.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Mondovia.....	Buffalo.	New London.....	Waupaca.
MONROE.....	Green.	New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac.
Montana.....	Buffalo.	New Richmond.....	St. Croix.
MONTELLLO.....	Marquette.	New Rome.....	Adams.
Monterey.....	Waukesha.	Newry.....	Vernon.
Montfort.....	Grant.	Newton.....	Vernon.
Monticello.....	Green.	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Montpelier.....	Kewaunee.	Newville.....	Vernon.
Moose Ear.....	Barron.	Niles.....	Manitowoc.
Morley.....	Barron.	Nora.....	Dane.
Morrison.....	Brown.	Norman.....	Kewaunee.
Morrisonville.....	Dane.	North Andover.....	Grant.
Moscow.....	Iowa.	Norheim.....	Manitowoc.
Mosel.....	Sheboygan.	North Bend.....	Jackson.
Mosinee.....	Marathon.	North Branch.....	Jackson.
Moundville.....	Marquette.	North Bristol.....	Dane.
Mount Hope.....	Grant.	North Cape.....	Racine.
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.	North Clayton.....	Crawford.
Mount Ida.....	Grant.	North Freedom.....	Sauk.
Mount Morris.....	Waushara.	North Hudson.....	St. Croix.
Mount Pisgah.....	Monroe.	North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.	North Lake.....	Waukesha.
Mount Tabor.....	Vernon.	North Leeds.....	Columbia.
Mount Vernon.....	Dane.	North Port.....	Waupaca.
Mount Zion.....	Juneau.	North Prairie Station.	Waukesha.
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.	North Star.....	Crawford.
Muscoda.....	Grant.	North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Muskego Center.....	Waukesha.	North Valley.....	Polk.
Myra.....	Washington.	Northern Junction.....	Milwaukee.
		Norwalk.....	Monroe.
Namur.....	Door.	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Nashotah Mission.....	Waukesha.	Norway Ridge.....	Monroe.
Nasonville.....	Wood.		
National Home.....	Milwaukee.	Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Naugart.....	Marathon.	Oak Center.....	Fond du Lac.
Navarino.....	Shawano.	Oak Dale.....	Monroe.
Necedah.....	Juneau.	Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.
Neenah.....	Winnebago.	Oak Grove.....	Dodge.
NEILLSVILLE.....	Clark.	Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
Nekama.....	Winnebago.	Oakland.....	Jefferson.
Nelson.....	Buffalo.	Oakley.....	Green.
Nelsonville.....	Portage.	Oak Ridge.....	Pierce.
Nenno.....	Washington.	Oaks.....	Sauk.
Neosho.....	Dodge.	Oakwood.....	Milwaukee.
Nepeuskun.....	Winnebago.	Oasis.....	Waushara.
Nero.....	Manitowoc.	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.	OCONTO.....	Oconto.
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.	Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.	Odanah.....	Ashland.
Newberg's Corners.....	La Crosse.	Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.
Newburg.....	Washington.	Oil City.....	Monroe.
New Cassel.....	Fond du Lac.	Okee.....	Columbia.
New Centerville.....	St. Croix.	Olin.....	Adams.
New Chester.....	Adams.	Olivet.....	Pierce.
New Coeln.....	Milwaukee.	Omroe.....	Winnebago.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.	Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.	Oneida.....	Brown.
New Franken.....	Brown.	Onion River.....	Sheboygan.
New Glarus.....	Green.	Ono.....	Pierce.
New Haven.....	Adams.	Ontario.....	Vernon.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.	Orange.....	Juneau.
New Hope.....	Portage.	Ordino.....	Marquette.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.	Oregon.....	Dane.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Orfordville	Rock.	Porter's Mills	Eau Claire.
Orihula	Winnebago.	Port Hope	Columbia.
Orion	Richland.	Portland Center	Monroe.
Osceola	Fond du Lac.	Potosi	Grant.
OSCEOLA MILLS	Polk.	Potter's Mills	Calumet.
Oslo	Manitowoc.	Poygan	Winnebago.
Osseo	Trempealeau.	Poynette	Columbia.
Oostburgh	Sheboygan.	Poysippi	Waushara.
OSHKOSH	Winnebago.	PRAIRIE DU CH'N.	Crawford.
Otsego	Columbia.	Prairie Farm	Barron.
Ottawa	Waukesha.	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.
Otter Creek	Eau Claire.	Prescott	Pierce.
Our Town	Sheboygan.	Primrose	Dane.
Owego	Shawano.	Princeton	Green Lake.
Oxford	Marquette.	Prospect Hill	Waukesha.
OZAUKEE	Ozaukee.	Puleifer	Shawano.
		Purdy	Vernon.
Pacific	Columbia.	Quincy	Adams.
Packwaukee	Marquette.	Quinney	Calumet.
Paynesville	Milwaukee.		
Palmyra	Jefferson.	RACINE	Racine.
Paoli	Dane.	Randolph	Dodge.
Pardeeville	Columbia.	Randolph Center	Columbia.
Paris	Kenosha.	Random Lake	Sheboygan.
Patch Grove	Grant.	Rathbun	Sheboygan.
Pedee	Green.	Raymond	Racine.
Pella	Shawano.	Readfield	Waupaca.
Pensaukee	Oconto.	Readstown	Vernon.
Peot	Kewaunee.	Red Mound	Vernon.
Pepin	Pepin.	Red River	Kewaunee.
Perry	Dane.	Reedsburg	Sauk.
Perry's Mills	Waupaca.	Reedsville	Manitowoc.
Peshtigo	Oconto.	Reeseville	Dodge.
Petersville	Oconto.	Remington	Wood.
Pewaukee	Waukesha.	Rest	Vernon.
Pheasant Branch	Dane.	Retreat	Vernon.
Pickett's Station	Winnebago.	Rhine	Sheboygan.
Pigeon Falls	Trempe'leau.	Rice Lake	Barron.
Pigeon Creek Center	Jackson.	Riceville	Washington.
Pilot Knob	Adams.	Richfield	Waushara.
Pine Bluff	Dane.	Richland	Richland.
Pine Grove	Brown.	Richland City	Walworth.
Pine Hill	Jackson.	Richmond	Sauk.
Pine Knob	Iowa.	Riche's Corners	Dodge.
Pine River	Waushara.	Richwood	Monroe.
Pipersville	Jefferson.	Ridgeville	Iowa.
Pittsville	Wood.	Ridgeway	Winnebago.
Plain	Sauk.	Ring	Columbia.
Plainfield	Waushara.	Rio	Fond du Lac.
Plainville	Adams.	Rising Sun	Crawford.
Platteville	Grant.	River Falls	Pierce.
Pleasant Hill	Crawford.	River	Dane.
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha.	Roaring Creek	Jackson.
Pleasant Ridge	Clark.	Robinson	Brown.
Pleasant Valley	St. Croix.	Roche-a-Chris	Adams.
Plover	Portage.	Rochester	Racine.
Plum City	Pierce.	Rockbridge	Richland.
Plymouth	Sheboygan.	Rock Elm	Pierce.
Point Bluff	Adams.	Rock Elm Center	Pierce.
Polonia	Portage.	Rock Falls	Dunn.
PORTAGE CITY	Columbia.		
Port Andrew	Richland.		
Port Edwards	Wood		

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Rockfield.....	Washington.	Seymour.....	Outagamie.
Rockland.....	La Crosse.	Sharon.....	Walworth.
Rock Prairie.....	Rock.	SHAWANO.....	Shawano.
Rock Springs.....	Sauk.	SHEBOYGAN.....	Sheboygan.
Rockton.....	Vernon.	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.
Rocky Run.....	Columbia.	Shelby.....	La Crosse.
Rockville.....	Grant.	Sherman.....	Portage.
Rolling Prairie.....	Dodge.	Shetek.....	Barron.
Romance.....	Vernon.	Sheridan.....	Waupaca.
Rome.....	Jefferson.	Sherwood.....	Calumet.
Root Creek.....	Milwaukee.	Shilob.....	Polk.
Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.	Shiocton.....	Outagamie.
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.	Shopiere.....	Rock.
Rosiere.....	Kewaunee.	Shuey's Mills.....	Green.
Rowes.....	Crawford.	Shullsburgh.....	La Fayette.
Roxbury.....	Dane.	Sierra.....	Vernon.
Royalton.....	Waupaca.	Sigel.....	La Crosse.
Rubicon.....	Dodge.	Silver Creek.....	Sheboygan.
Rudd's Mills.....	Monroe.	Sinsinawa Mounds.....	Grant.
Rudolph.....	Wood.	Sister Bay.....	Door.
Runkel's Mills.....	Portage.	Skinner.....	Green.
Rural.....	Waupaca.	Sladesburg.....	Crawford.
Rusk.....	Dunn.	Smithville.....	Milwaukee.
Rutland.....	Dane.	Snell's Station.....	Winnebago.
Ryan.....	Kewaunee.	Snidersville.....	Outagamie.
Sagole.....	Outagamie.	Soldier's Grove.....	Crawford.
Saint Anna.....	Calumet.	Somers.....	Kenosha.
Saint Augustine.....	Washington.	Somerset.....	St. Croix.
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.	South Farmington.....	Polk.
Saint Croix Falls.....	Polk.	South Germantown.....	Washington.
Saint Francis Station.....	Milwaukee.	South Osborne.....	Outagamie.
Saint Jacobs.....	Ozaukee.	Spafford.....	La Fayette.
Saint John.....	Calumet.	SPARTA.....	Monroe.
Saint Joseph.....	La Crosse.	Spencer.....	Marathon.
Saint Killian.....	Fond du Lac.	Spring Bluff.....	Adams.
Saint Lawrence.....	Washington.	Spring Creek.....	Adams.
Saint Mary's.....	Monroe.	Springdale.....	Dane.
Saint Martin's.....	Milwaukee.	Springfield.....	Walworth.
Saint Nathans.....	Oconto.	Springfield Corners.....	Dane.
Saint Nazianz.....	Manitowoc.	Spring Green.....	Sauk.
Saint Rose.....	Grant.	Spring Lake.....	Waushara.
Salem.....	Kenosha.	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.
Salemville.....	Green Lake.	Springville.....	Vernon.
Sand Creek.....	Dunn.	Spring Valley.....	Pierce.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.	Springwater.....	Waushara.
Sandy Bay.....	Kewaunee.	Standart Grove.....	Iowa.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.	Standfold.....	Barron.
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.	Star.....	Vernon.
Sawyer.....	Door.	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.
Saxeville.....	Waushara.	Stebbinsville.....	Rock.
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.	Stephensville.....	Outagamie.
Schiller.....	Brown.	Stetin.....	Marathon.
Schleisingerville.....	Washington.	STEVENS POINT.....	Portage.
Schofield's Mills.....	Marathon.	Stevenson.....	La Crosse.
Scotia.....	Trempealeau.	Stewart.....	Green.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Stienthal.....	Manitowoc.
Seranton.....	Wood.	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Schlersville.....	Jackson.	Stinson.....	Outagamie.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Sentinel.....	Juneau.	Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Sevastopol.....	Door.	Stockton.....	Portage.
Sextonville.....	Richland.	Stoddard.....	Vernon.
		Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Stoner's Prairie	Dane.	Valley Junction.....	Monroe.
Stoughton.....	Dane.	Valton.....	Sauk.
Strong's Prairie.....	Adams.	Vanceburgh.....	Dunn.
STURGEON BAY	Door.	Van Dyke.....	Fond du Lac.
Suamico.....	Brown.	Vanville.....	Chippewa.
Sucker Lake	Polk.	Velp	Brown.
Sugar Grove.....	Vernon.	Vernon.....	Waukesha.
Sullivan.....	Jefferson.	Verona.....	Dane.
Summit Center.....	Waukesha.	Victory.....	Vernon.
Summit Station	Fond du Lac.	Vienna.....	Walworth.
Sumner	Barron.	Vinland	Winnebago.
Sun Prairie	Dane.	Viola.....	Richland.
SUPERIOR.....	Douglas.	VIROQUA.....	Vernon.
Surry.....	Portage.		
Sussex.....	Waukesha.	Wagon Landing.....	Polk.
Syene	Dane.	Wakefield.....	Outagamie.
Sylvan	Richland.	Walhain.....	Kewaunee.
Sylvania	Racine.	Walworth	Walworth.
Sylvan Spring.....	Barron.	Weneka	Dunn.
Sylvester.....	Green.	Warren.....	St. Croix.
Symco	Waupaca.	Warren's Corners.....	Door.
		Warren's Mills	Monroe.
Tabor.....	Racine.	Washburn.....	Grant.
Taycheedah	Fond du Lac.	Washington Harbor...	Door.
Taylor Station.....	Jackson.	Waterford	Racine.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.	Waterloo	Jefferson.
Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.	Watertown	Jefferson.
Theresa.....	Dodge.	Waterville.....	Waukesha.
Thiry Deams	Kewaunee.	Waubeck.....	Pepin.
Thompsonville	Racine.	Waucousta	Fond du Lac.
Thompson.....	Washington.	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
Tiffany	Rock.	Waukecheon.....	Shawano.
Tiffany Creek	Dunn.	WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Token Creek	Dane.	Waumandee	Buffalo.
Toland Prairie	Washington.	Waunakee	Dane.
Tomah	Monroe.	WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Tornado.....	Door.	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Townerville	Crawford.	WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
Trade Lake	Burnett.	Wausemon.....	Green.
Trapp	Marathon.	WAUTOMA.....	Waukhara.
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee.
Trenton	Pierce.	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Trimbelle	Pierce.	Wayne	Washington.
Trippville.....	Vernon.	Wayside.....	Brown.
Troy.....	Walworth.	Wein	Marathon.
Troy Center	Walworth.	Wequiock.....	Brown.
Truax	Dunn.	Werner.....	Juneau.
Tunnel City	Monroe.	WEST BEND.....	Washington.
Tustin	Waukhara.	West Bloomfield	Waukhara.
Twin Grove	Green.	West Blue Mounds.....	Iowa.
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.	Westboro.....	Taylor.
		West Branch.....	Richland.
Union	Rock.	West Depere.....	Brown.
Union Center.....	Juneau.	Western Union.....	Racine.
Union Church.....	Racine.	West Farmington	Polk.
Union Grove	Racine.	Westfield.....	Marquette.
Union Mills.....	Iowa.	Westford	Richland.
Unity.....	Marathon.	West Granville.....	Milwaukee.
Upham.....	Shawano.	West Green Lake	Green Lake.
Urne's Corners	Buffalo.	West Lima.....	Richland.
Utica.....	Dane.	West Magnolia.....	Rock.
		West Middleton.....	Dane.
Valley.....	Vernon.	Westen.....	Dunn.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
West Pensaukee.....	Oconto.	Wiota	La Fayette.
West Point.....	Columbia.	Wolf Creek	Polk.
Westport.....	Dane.	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.
West Prairie.....	Vernon.	Worcester	Chippewa.
West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.	Woodhull	Fond du Lac
West Salem.....	La Crosse.	Woodland.....	Dodge.
West Sweden.....	Polk.	Woodlake	Burnett.
Weyauwega	Waupaca.	Woodman.....	Grant.
Wheatland	Kenosha.	Woodstock.....	Richland.
Wheatville	Crawford.	Woodside	St. Croix.
White Creek	Adams.	Woodville.....	St. Croix.
Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.	Woodworth	Kenosha.
Whitehall	Trempealeau	Wright's Ferry.....	Crawford.
White Mound.....	Sauk.	Wrightstown.....	Brown.
White Oak Springs.....	La Fayette.	Wrightsville.....	Jackson.
Whitewater	Walworth.	Wyalusing.....	Grant.
Wild Rose.....	Waushara.	Wyocena	Columbia.
Willett.....	Green.	Wyoming.....	Iowa.
Wilmot.....	Kenosha.	Yanketown.....	Crawford.
Wilson	St. Croix.	Yellowstone.....	La Fayette.
Wilton	Monroe.	Yorkville.....	Racine.
Winchester.....	Winnebago.	Young America.....	Washington.
Windsor	Dane.	Yuba.....	Richland.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.	Zoar.....	Winnebago.
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.		
Winneoka.....	Clark.		
Winooski.....	Sheboygan.		



The Judiciary.



The Judiciary.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Allotment, etc., of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,
As made January 15, 1869, under the acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and
March 2, 1857.

Name of Judge and State whence coming.	Number and Territory of the circuit.	Date, and author of Judge's commission.
<i>Chief Justice.</i>	<i>Fourth.</i>	<i>1874.</i>
Hon. MORRISON R. WAITE, Ohio.	Maryland, W. Virginia, Virginia, North Caro- lina 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, Ala- bama, Mississippi, Lou- isiana, and Texas.	March 23d. President Grant.
	<i>Sixth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
Hon. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Ken- tucky, and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Eighth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	Minnesota, Iowa, Mis- souri, 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.*
WILLIAM T. OTTO. *Reporter.*

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND..	Chicago.
United States District Judge.....	CHARLES E. DYER.....	Racine.
United States District Attorney...	GERRY W. HAZELTON	Columbus.
United States Marshal	CHAS. S. HAMILTON...	Fond du Lac.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.

AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.

SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown.	Kewaunee.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Manitowoc.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Door.	Marquette.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Shawano.	Waupaca.
Green Lake.	Oconto.	Sheboygan.	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.	Dane.	Juneau.	Portage.
Ashland.	Douglas.	La Crosse.	Richland.
Barron.	Dunn.	La Fayette.	Rock.
Bayfield.	Eau Claire.	Lincoln.	St. Croix.
Buffalo.	Grant.	Marathon.	Sauk.
Burnett.	Green.	Monroe.	Taylor.
Chippewa.	Iowa.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Clark.	Jackson.	Pierce.	Vernon.
Columbia.	Jefferson.	Polk.	Wood.
Crawford.			

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit Judges.

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
First.....	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.....	Maine.
Second.....	ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON.....	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, W. Virginia, N. Carolina and S. Carolina.
Fifth.....	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth.....	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh.....	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth.....	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas.
Ninth.....	California, Oregon and Nevada.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires
EDWARD G. RYAN.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	May 31, 1881.
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 in January.
AUGUST TERM.—Second Tuesday in August.

TERMS OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

Times and places for holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
FIRST CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—J. T. WENTWORTH.</i>			
Walworth.	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	Racine	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha.....	Wed. after 1st Mon. in Nov. Wed. after 1st Mon. in April 2d Monday in August.....	Kenosha.....	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
SECOND CIRCUIT.*			
<i>Judge—DAVID W. SMALL.</i>			
Milwaukee.....	2d Monday in January 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June..... 1st Monday in October.....	Milwaukee.....	Ch. 291, L. 1875.
Waukesha	3d Monday in March..... 1st Monday in December..... 2d Monday in June, law t'm	Waukesha.....	Ch. 248, P. & L. 1866.
THIRD CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—DAVID J. PULLING.</i>			
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	West Bend	Ch. 22, G. L. 1872.
Ozaukee.....	2d Monday in November....		Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
	Tues. after 4th Mon. in Jan.. Tues. after 3d Mon. in June..	Port Washington..	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Winnebago	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. Tues. after 4th Mon. in Nov..	Oshkosh	Ch. 233, L. 1873.

* Section 1, chap. 103, general laws 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit shall be special terms for the whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—Continued.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
FOURTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—CAMPELL McLEAN.</i>			
Sheboygan.....	1st Monday in October..... 1st Monday in April*.....	Sheboygan.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Calumet	2d Monday in December..... 3d Monday in May.....	Cuilton.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Kewaunee.....	3d Monday in October..... 4th Monday in April.....	Kewaunee.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Fond du Lac....	2d Monday in November*.... 1st Monday in March*..... 4th Monday in June..... Spec. term 2d Mon. in Feb*	Fond du Lac.....	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
Manitowoc	2d Monday in January. 1st Monday in June.....	Manitowoc	Ch. 84, L. 1876.
FIFTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—M. M. COTHREN.</i>			
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in February..... 2d Tuesday in September....	Lancaster.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Dodgeville.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
La Fayette.....	4th Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in December....	Darlington.....	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... 4th Tuesday in October.....	Richland Center...	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November....	Prairie du Chien ..	Ch. 398, L. 1876.
SIXTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—ROMANZO BUNN.</i>			
Clark	1st Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in September..	Neillsville.....	Ch. 2, L. 1876.
Jackson	3d Tuesday in March*..... 3d Tuesday in September*..	Black River Falls.	Ch. 2, L. 1876.
Monroe.....	4th Tuesday in March*..... 4th Tuesday in September*.. Special term for circuit, 3d Tuesday in December.....	Sparta.....	Ch. 2, L. 1876.
La Crosse.....	2d Tuesday in May*..... 2d Tuesday in November*....	La Crosse.....	Ch. 2, L. 1876.

* Special term for whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—Continued.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
SIXTH CIRCUIT—Continued.			
La Crosse.....	Special term for circuit, 3d Tuesday in June.....		Ch. 2, L. 1876.
Vernon.....	1st Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in December.....	Viroqua	Ch. 2, L. 1876.
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—GILBERT L. PARKS.</i>			
Portage.....	4th Tuesday in April..... 2d Tuesday in November.....	Stevens Point.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Juneau.....	2d Tuesday in April..... 2d Tuesday in October.....	Mauston.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Lincoln.....	3d Tuesday in February..... 2d Tuesday in September...	Jenny	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Marathon	4th Tuesday in May..... 4th Tuesday in November...	Wausau.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in December..... 3d Tuesday in May.....	Waupaca	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Wood.....	1st Tuesday in May	Grand Rapids.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March..... 4th Tuesday in September...	Wautoma.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Adams.	3d Tuesday in March..... 4th Tuesday in October.....	Friendship.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
Taylor.....	4th Tuesday in February..... 3d Tuesday in September.....	Medford.....	Ch. 74, L. 1876.
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.</i>			
Dunn.....	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September ..	Menomonee	Ch. 120, L. 1874.
Pepin.....	3d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	Durand.....	Ch. 120, L. 1874.
Pierce	4th Monday in May	Ellsworth.....	Ch. 116, R. S. ₁
St. Croix *	2d Monday in May	Hudson.....	Ch. 116, R. S.

*Chapter 254, laws of 1874, authorizes the circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit, to alter the time for holding terms in the county of St. Croix, by publishing a notice of such change for sixty days before such order is to take effect.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—Continued.

County.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
NINTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—ALVA STEWART.</i>			
Columbia	3d Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in December....	Portage.....	Ch. 46, L. 1875.
Dane	Mon. after 1st Tues. in April. 2d Monday in November Special term 2d Tues. in July	Madison	Ch. 42, L. 1876.
Sauk	4th Monday in September... 3d Monday in March.....	Baraboo	Ch. 10, L. 1872.
TENTH CIRCUIT.*			
<i>Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS.</i>			
Outagamie	1st Monday in June	Appleton	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Oconto	2d Monday in April	Oconto.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Shawano	1st Tues after 4th Mon in June 1st Tues after 2d Mon in Jan	Shawano	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Door.....	1st Tues after 3d Mon in Feb 1st Tues after 3d Mon in July	Sturgeon Bay.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
Brown	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September ... 4th Monday in January. †...	Green Bay.....	Ch. 33, L. 1875.
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—H. D. BARRON.</i>			
Ashland.....	1st Tues after 1st Mon in Jan 3d Monday in July.....	Ashland	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
Barron	4th Monday in March	Rice Lake.....	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
Bayfield	1st Tu. after 2d M. in July†. 2d Monday in January†.....	Bayfield	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
Burnett.....	1st Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.....	Grantsburg	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
Chippewa	2d Monday in May†..... 1st Monday in December†...	Chippewa Falls....	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
Douglas	3d Monday in April	Superior City.....	Ch. 112, L. 1876.

* Every regular term in the counties of Brown, Outagamie, and Oconto shall be a special term for the whole circuit.

† Special term for whole circuit.

Times and places for holding circuit courts—Continued.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT—Cont'd.			
Polk.....	2d Monday in March*..... 4th Monday in September*..	Osceola	Ch. 112, L. 1876.
TWELFTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock	4th Monday in April	Janesville	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
	4th Monday in January		
	Wedn after 1st Mon in Nov.		
Green	1st Tuesday in March.....	Monroe.....	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
	3d Tuesday in June		
	1st Tuesday in October.....		
Jefferson	1st Monday in February.....	Jefferson	Ch. 143, L. 1875.
	2d Tuesday in June		
	1st Monday in September...		
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—A. W. NEWMAN.</i>			
Buffalo	1st Tuesday in May	Alma	Ch. 2, L. 1876.
	4th Tuesday in October		
Eau Claire	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 216, L. 1876.
	4th Monday in September...		34, L. 1868
	1st Tuesday in August*		
Trempealeau ...	3d Tuesday in April.....	Arcadia.....	Ch. 2, G. L. 1876.
	2d Tuesday in October.....		

* Special term for whole circuit.

Election Statistics.

Election Statistics.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1876.

Compared with the Gubernatorial vote of 1875.

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, WARDS AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS	PRESIDENT 1876,				GOVERNOR 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
ADAMS.						
Adams	70	34	36		54	29
Big Flats.....	32	10	22		25	4
Dell Prairie.....	78	41	37		65	24
Easton	56	29	27		36	35
Jackson	75	19	56		54	12
Leola	49		49		26	1
Lincoln	76	15	61		59	10
Monroe	76	10	66		10	48
New Chester.....	51	18	33		31	5
New Haven	101	87	14		95	60
Preston	20	15	5		18	13
Quincy	29	22	7		21	26
Richfield	26	25	1		17	17
Rome	44	31	13		33	28
Springville.....	54	18	36		34	25
Strong's Prairie.....	114	44	70		70	35
White Creek	30	24	6		19	28
Total	981	442	539		705	362
ASHLAND.						
Ashland.....	107	108		1	70	39
La Point.....	2	81		79	7	59
Total	109	189		80	77	98
BARRON.						
Barron	26	19	7		70	46
Cedar Lake	28	14	14			
Clinton.....	7	7				
Dallas.....	75	23	52		60	22
Lake Land.....	30	6	24			
Maple Grove.....	46	15	31			
Prairie Farm.....	130	29	101		104	22
Rice Lake.....	26	26			18	18
Shetek	150	25	125		119	19
Stanford	64	79		15	72	65
Sumner	62	14	48		58	14
Total.....	644	257	387		501	206
BAYFIELD.						
Bayfield.....	86	74	12		75	35

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
BROWN,						
Alhousz	23	45	.....	22	16	24
Ashwaubenon	58	23	35	.....	39	5
Bellevue	29	106	.....	77	25	35
Depere town	24	112	.....	88	7	34
village east	207	261	.....	54	138	130
village west	155	256	.....	101	107	175
Eaton	34	60	.....	26	12	32
Ft. Howard—						
city, 1st ward	70	74	.....	.....	75	89
2d ward	54	47	.....	.....	73	79
3d ward	50	72	.....	.....	91	39
4th ward	39	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward	101	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward	55	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	369	288	81	.....	239	207
Glenmore	64	107	.....	43	29	121
Green Bay town	97	59	38	.....	71	30
city, 1st ward	95	103	.....	.....	88	61
2d ward	87	85	.....	.....	187	193
3d ward	98	65	.....	.....	164	134
4th ward	85	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward	82	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward	79	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th ward	78	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th ward	53	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th ward	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	696	647	49	.....	439	388
Holland—						
east .....	.....	163	.....	168	.....	96
west	9	114	.....	105	2	113
Howard	55	189	.....	134	10	135
Humboldt	95	61	34	.....	29	45
Lawrence	119	61	58	.....	91	29
Morrison	57	174	.....	117	15	109
New Denmark	115	81	34	.....	94	76
Pittsfield	87	37	50	.....	49	33
Preble	47	134	.....	87	48	124
Rockland	15	131	.....	116	12	80
Scott	66	184	.....	118	44	121
Suamico	94	92	2	.....	79	65
Wrightstown, east	21	53	.....	32	11	40
west	169	204	.....	35	110	138
Total	2,755	3,647	.....	892	1,716	2,385
BUFFALO.						
Alma town	11	68	.....	57	.....	39
village	102	74	28	.....	58	101
Belvidere	20	58	.....	38	1	52
Buffalo	16	79	.....	63	8	34
Buffalo city	14	31	.....	17	4	33
Canton	64	64	.....	.....	29	34

ELECTION STATISTICS.

371

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
BUFFALO—Continued.						
Cross	18	79	.....	61	9	63
Dover	107	9	98	.....	72	2
Fountain City Village	58	121	.....	63	35	120
Gilmanton	89	20	69	.....	64	15
Glencoe	36	77	.....	41	25	47
Lincoln	10	59	.....	49	4	49
Maxville	56	25	31	.....	41	14
Milton	4	54	.....	50	6	32
Modena	136	9	127	.....	81	9
Montana	30	56	.....	26	19	22
Naples	230	72	158	.....	151	44
Nelson	162	95	67	.....	71	64
Waumandee	23	112	.....	89	18	67
Total	1,186	1,162	24	.....	696	841
BURNETT.						
Grantsburg	171	23	148	.....	191	6
Trade Lake	76	5	76	.....	85	4
Wood Lake	38	.....	33	.....	36	.....
Total	285	28	227	.....	312	10
CALUMET.						
Brillion	93	161	.....	68	45	69
Brothertown	97	232	.....	135	39	99
Charlestown	134	152	.....	18	75	117
Chilton	141	372	.....	231	85	210
Harrison	84	314	.....	230	42	161
New Holstein	73	279	.....	206	6	171
Rantoul	100	231	.....	131	28	107
Stockbridge	271	194	77	.....	114	123
Woodville	19	210	.....	191	15	80
Total	1,012	2,145	.....	1,133	449	1,137
CHIPPEWA.						
Anson	85	60	25	.....	37	35
Auburn	136	51	85	.....	58	29
Big Bend	43	30	13	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer	153	147	6	.....	93	83
Chippewa Falls—						
1st ward	121	218	.....	.....	105	241
2d ward	166	188	.....	.....	165	210
3d ward	103	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward	85	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Point	475	572	.....	97	270	451
Edson	163	297	.....	134	71	206
	57	85	.....	28	32	45

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
CHIPPEWA—Con.						
Flambeau	35	24	11	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette	176	139	37	.....	94	93
Little Cooks	3	51	.....	48	.....	31
Sigel	67	57	10	.....	19	57
Wheaton	111	100	11	.....	40	.....
Worcester	92	161	.....	69	.....	.....
Total	1,596	1,774	.....	178	714	1,030
CLARK.						
Beaver	41	5	36	.....	23	1
Colby	72	38	34	.....	38	25
Eaton	63	37	26	.....	26	22
Freemont	14	9	5	.....	9	5
Grant	71	69	2	.....	38	67
Hewett	21	6	15	.....	19	10
Hixon	45	37	8	.....	13	25
Levis	38	13	25	.....	22	24
Loyal	87	24	63	.....	69	15
Lynn	13	20	.....	7	5	23
Mayville	103	31	72	.....	44	8
Mentor	77	58	19	.....	60	53
Pine Valley	316	163	153	.....	188	144
Sherman	28	15	13	.....	19	4
Sherwood Forest	23	2	21	.....	12	5
Thorp	9	15	.....	6	.....	.....
Unity	30	10	20	.....	24	2
Washburn	17	11	6	.....	12	10
Warner	41	46	.....	5	31	30
Weston	70	44	26	.....	43	31
York	76	7	69	.....	22	20
Total	1,255	660	595	.....	717	525
COLUMBIA.						
Arlington	96	66	30	.....	60	36
Caledonia	148	113	35	.....	61	40
Columbus town	78	103	.....	25	46	73
city, 1st ward	105	48	.....	.....	110	26
2d ward	72	58	.....	.....	60	39
3rd ward	77	116	.....	.....	64	58
Courtland	251	212	42	.....	234	123
Dekorra	245	54	191	.....	132	31
Ft. Winnebago	174	84	90	.....	111	53
Fountain Prairie	55	88	.....	33	41	49
Hampden	166	120	46	.....	103	76
Leeds	87	113	.....	26	58	78
Lewiston	124	103	21	.....	62	79
Lodi	123	112	11	.....	82	59
Lowville	238	87	151	.....	169	65
Marcellon	81	95	.....	14	39	66
.....	135	66	69	.....	98	52

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
COLUMBIA—Cont'd.						
Newport	185	132	53	.....	162	100
Otsego	234	82	152	.....	160	56
Pacific	41	18	23	.....	29	11
Portage City—						
1st ward.....	21	125	.....	.....	17	83
2d ward.....	86	72	.....	.....	80	43
3d ward.....	117	85	.....	.....	103	60
4th ward.....	70	147	.....	.....	52	91
5th ward.....	72	103	.....	.....	92	56
Randolph	366	532	.....	166	344	333
Scott.....	154	65	89	.....	88	43
Springvale.....	111	47	64	.....	58	46
West Point.....	123	35	88	.....	49	25
Wyocena.....	105	73	32	.....	73	55
West ward Randolph.	201	76	125	.....	144	67
.....	8	7	1	.....	10	3
Total.....	3,532	2,493	1,039	.....	2,413	1,618
CRAWFORD.						
Bridgeport	44	36	8	.....	21	26
Clayton	157	176	.....	19	77	100
Eastman	81	178	.....	97	55	115
Freeman, 1st precinct.	150	51	.....	.....	69	25
2d precinct.	35	22	.....	.....	19	3
Haney	185	73	112	.....	88	28
Marietta	64	50	14	.....	55	20
Prairie du Chien town	91	109	.....	18	52	56
city 1st ward.....	18	120	.....	102	9	95
2d ward.....	46	98	.....	.....	57	60
3d ward.....	72	136	.....	.....	61	105
4th ward.....	70	97	.....	.....	46	92
.....	27	46	.....	.....	27	34
Scott.....	215	377	.....	162	191	291
Seneca.....	97	94	3	.....	64	59
Utica	106	178	.....	72	49	165
Wauzeka.....	203	78	125	.....	112	55
.....	94	135	.....	41	74	96
Total.....	1,355	1,604	.....	249	847	1,106
DANE.						
Albion	253	54	199	.....	153	43
Berry	23	189	.....	166	13	145
Black Earth.....	129	67	62	.....	105	59
Blooming Grove.....	74	114	.....	40	69	111
Blue Mounds	97	66	31	.....	78	71
Bristol	126	136	.....	10	98	99
Burke.....	119	135	.....	16	93	113
Christiana.....	221	167	54	.....	180	145
Cottage Grove.....	102	122	.....	20	94	133
Cross Plains.....	54	211	.....	157	23	193
Dane	106	146	.....	40	71	106

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
DANE—Continued.						
Deerfield	111	97	14	.....	102	73
Dunkirk	140	115	25	.....	106	103
Dunn	128	99	29	.....	99	85
Fitchburg	82	163	.....	81	69	131
Madison, town	85	100	.....	15	66	79
city, 1st ward	170	264	.....	.....	318	370
2d ward	203	193	.....	.....	201	145
3d ward	159	387	.....	.....	166	326
4th ward	157	228	.....	.....	174	173
5th ward	145	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	834	1,252	.....	418	859	1,014
Mazomanie	209	171	38	.....	168	123
Medina	158	170	.....	12	137	140
Middleton	90	248	.....	158	80	196
Montrose	166	89	77	.....	137	77
Oregon	225	98	127	.....	183	77
Perry	107	45	62	.....	93	38
Primrose	136	41	95	.....	122	32
Pleasant Springs	191	43	148	.....	155	36
Roxbury	42	183	.....	141	21	150
Rutland	234	37	197	.....	185	45
Springdale	63	140	.....	77	63	138
Springfield	44	252	.....	208	31	203
Stoughton village	172	91	81	.....	164	81
Sun Prairie town	134	79	55	.....	126	84
Sun Prairie village	83	57	26	.....	74	52
Vermont	107	89	18	.....	88	95
Verona	51	159	.....	108	28	137
Vienna	136	72	64	.....	91	35
Westport	75	235	.....	160	55	214
Windsor	197	77	120	.....	91	79
York	130	117	13	.....	87	88
Total	5,435	5,726	.....	291	4,457	4,823
DODGE.						
Ashippun	126	177	.....	51	72	136
Burnett	114	88	26	.....	165	56
Beaver Dam town	105	170	.....	65	96	157
city, 1st ward	17	130	.....	113	13	135
2d ward	62	157	.....	95	59	135
3d ward	169	64	105	.....	141	57
4th ward	109	114	.....	5	104	89
.....	357	465	.....	108	317	416
Calamus	109	95	14	.....	52	72
Chester	121	102	19	.....	78	72
Clyman	70	201	.....	131	45	201
Elba	142	156	.....	14	98	123
Emmett	33	221	.....	188	15	210
Fox Lake	267	196	71	.....	182	115
Herman	19	255	.....	236	2	176
Hubbard	150	491	.....	341	186	244
Hustisford	74	303	.....	229	48	225
Lebanon	33	272	.....	239	23	188
Le Roy	148	162	.....	14	90	127

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding-ton.	Taylor.
DODGE—Con.						
Lomira.....	90	226		136	30	162
Lowell.....	213	305		92	209	260
Oak Grove.....	193	318		125	159	241
Portland.....	90	161		71	73	166
Randolph vil., E. wd..	75	13	62		61	5
Rubicon.....	98	232		134	58	133
Shields.....	8	194		186	3	173
Theresa.....	16	427		411	15	303
Trenton.....	226	176	50		132	101
Watertown city—						
5th ward.....	31	139			29	75
6th ward.....	39	249			27	154
	70	388		318	56	229
Waupun vil., S. ward.	116	57	59		133	47
Westford.....	48	152		104	25	108
Williamstown.....	96	358		262	74	237
Total.....	3,236	6,361		3,125	2,503	4,685
Door.						
Bailey's Harbor.....	43	61		18	11	32
Brussels.....	109	28	81		31	11
Clay Banks.....	77	48	29		24	14
Egg Harbor.....	38	62		24	31	38
Forestville.....	81	73	8		24	32
Gardner.....	93	15	78		45	1
Gibraltar.....	82	34	48		64	13
Jacksonport.....	43	22	21		19	6
Liberty Grove.....	156	22	134		31	8
Nasewaupsee.....	40	56		16	4	46
Sevastopol.....	35	55		20	20	42
Sturgeon Bay.....	168	97	71		101	74
Union.....	83	5	78		27	18
Washington.....	47	18	29		21	11
Total.....	1,095	596	499		453	366
DOUGLAS.						
Superior.....	42	67		25	34	77
DUNN.						
Colfax.....	74	17	57		40	12
Dunn.....	147	98	49		98	78
Eau Galle.....	95	137		42	59	119
Elk Mound.....	82	28	54		40	27
Grant.....	177	13	164		80	3
Lucas.....	54	26	28		38	16
Menomonie.....	562	277	285		311	382
New Haven.....	43	14	29		23	10
Peru.....	55	14	41		42	4
Red Cedar.....	66	64	2		26	38

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding-ton.	Taylor.
DUNN—Continued.						
Rock Creek	113	.....	113	.....	92	4
Sheridan	61	.....	61	.....	24	7
Sherman	100	26	74	.....	58	16
Spring Brook	157	58	99	.....	70	54
Stanton	94	19	75	.....	53	20
Tainter	71	48	23	.....	69	40
Tiffany	42	15	27	.....	16	15
Weston	40	40	.....	.....	20	22
Total	2,033	894	1,139	.....	1,159	867
EAU CLAIRE.						
Bridge Creek	296	147	149	.....	269	69
Brunswick	91	74	17	.....	105	42
Eau Claire—						
1st ward	341	352	.....	.....	300	224
2d ward	100	137	.....	.....	90	122
3d ward	148	70	.....	.....	132	48
4th ward	202	137	.....	.....	162	65
5th ward	263	172	.....	.....	186	128
6th ward	148	147	.....	.....	89	109
Total	1,202	1,013	189	.....	959	696
Fairchild	51	47	4	.....	49	22
Lant	51	6	45	.....	26	5
Lincoln	59	240	.....	181	26	127
Ludington	53	4	49	.....	.....	.....
Otter Creek	167	55	112	.....	49	14
Pleasant Valley	96	43	53	.....	43	12
Seymour	10	25	.....	15	4	13
Union	81	77	4	.....	40	58
Washington	109	54	55	.....	71	18
Total	2,266	1,785	481	.....	1,641	1,076
FOND DU LAC.						
Aito	211	71	140	.....	136	32
Ashford	145	266	.....	121	68	137
Auburn	116	209	.....	93	67	155
Byron	118	124	.....	6	95	96
Calumet	16	287	.....	271	5	178
Eden	88	210	.....	122	36	149
Eldorado	140	198	.....	58	101	185
Empire	128	106	22	.....	68	96
Fond du Lac, town	169	143	26	.....	124	98
city, 1st ward	228	232	.....	.....	175	181
2d ward	236	270	.....	.....	235	197
3d ward	293	178	.....	.....	243	88
4th ward	161	309	.....	.....	168	212
5th ward	126	76	.....	.....	122	73
6th ward	86	161	.....	.....	93	72
7th ward	119	141	.....	.....	113	103
8th ward	133	175	.....	.....	135	84
Total	1,382	1,542	.....	160	1,284	1,01

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes,	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
FOND DU LAC—Con.						
Forest.....	79	201	.....	122	34	161
Friendship.....	82	141	.....	59	66	78
Lamartine.....	182	149	33	.....	98	121
Marshfield.....	17	463	.....	446	16	309
Metomen.....	295	159	136	.....	182	109
Oakfield.....	270	83	187	.....	197	69
Osceola.....	81	182	.....	101	51	174
Ripon, town.....	118	124	.....	6	76	76
city, 1st ward.....	201	166	.....	.....	119	141
2d ward.....	196	167	.....	.....	121	109
	397	333	64	.....	240	250
Rosendale.....	207	78	129	.....	108	79
Springvale.....	155	130	25	.....	102	101
Taycheedah.....	57	246	.....	189	34	197
Waupun, town.....	212	70	142	.....	103	33
vil, north ward.....	151	114	37	.....	101	80
Total.....	4,845	5,660	.....	815	3,392	3,973
GRANT.						
Beetown.....	199	155	44	.....	179	140
Blue River.....	34	113	.....	79	14	58
Bloomington.....	212	68	144	.....	155	62
Boscobel.....	253	149	104	.....	210	105
Cassville.....	120	139	.....	19	97	138
Clifton.....	130	59	71	.....	69	32
Ellenboro.....	135	24	111	.....	87	16
Fennimore.....	238	108	130	.....	116	100
Glen Haven.....	114	88	26	.....	94	56
Harrison.....	137	103	31	.....	85	73
Hazel Green.....	252	207	45	.....	177	104
Hickory Grove.....	104	49	55	.....	53	9
Jamestown.....	93	133	.....	40	49	102
Lancaster.....	376	181	195	.....	302	136
Liberty.....	65	78	.....	13	35	51
Lima.....	164	41	123	.....	76	20
Little Grant.....	119	48	71	.....	82	26
Marion.....	61	54	7	.....	32	14
Millville.....	42	4	38	.....	37	2
Mount Hope.....	114	39	75	.....	80	28
Muscoda.....	115	172	.....	57	76	156
Paris.....	93	76	17	.....	48	67
Patch Grove.....	113	67	46	.....	80	54
Platteville.....	547	302	245	.....	376	270
Potosi.....	215	329	.....	114	129	241
Smelser.....	224	75	149	.....	140	57
Waterloo.....	95	79	16	.....	53	43
Watterstown.....	77	59	18	.....	62	16
Wingville.....	118	94	24	.....	80	59
Woodman.....	61	60	1	.....	45	48
Wyalusing.....	103	42	61	.....	64	35
Total.....	4,723	3,198	1,525	.....	3,182	2,318

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
GREEN.						
Adams	67	96		19	64	71
Albany	183	59	124		103	107
Brooklyn	140	43	97		81	79
Cadiz	133	128	5		105	116
Clarno	125	168		43	89	138
Decatur	311	161	150		251	143
Exeter	126	50	76		88	78
Jefferson	170	146	24		111	110
Jordan	112	82	40		86	52
Monroe	495	380	115		419	341
Mt. Pleasant	165	68	97		136	62
New Glarus	57	92		35	51	72
Spring Grove	171	72	99		123	70
Sylvester	137	71	66		97	65
Washington	42	104		62	35	77
York	167	15	152		121	14
Total	2,601	1,735	866		1,960	1,595
GREEN LAKE.						
Berlin town	143	49	94		76	19
city, 1st ward	191	164			114	99
2d ward	99	73			57	61
3d ward	166	75			112	42
Brooklyn	456	312	144		283	202
Green Lake	200	118	82		154	28
Kingston	155	160		5	98	102
Mackford	107	110		3	62	95
Manchester	190	143	47		100	83
Marquette	134	140		6	66	90
Princeton	90	101		11	49	54
St. Marie	177	268		91	181	100
Seneca	40	89		49	37	16
Seneca	47	24	23		21	6
Total	1,739	1,514	225		1,127	795
IOWA.						
Arena	186	178	8		124	112
Clyde	24	118		94	18	93
Dodgeville	543	286	257		366	202
Highland	136	528		392	62	421
Linden	332	105	227		148	71
Mifflin	194	86	108		103	54
Mineral Point town	173	114	59		76	49
city, 1st ward	209	149			136	95
2d ward	139	175			94	103
Moscow	348	324	24		230	198
Pulaski	130	47	83		79	44
Ridgeway	135	189		54	88	165
Waldwick	277	230	47		169	138
Wyoming	87	88		1	62	67
Wyoming	86	55	31		79	44
Total	2,651	2,348	303		1,593	1,665

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS,	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
JACKSON.						
Albion	314	280	34	.....	243	201
Alma	225	105	120	.....	126	44
Garden Valley	90	90	.....	.....	48	45
Hixton	183	62	121	.....	137	31
Irving	149	84	65	.....	92	68
Manchester	66	11	55	.....	41	22
Melrose	187	59	128	.....	141	57
Millston	46	9	37	.....	49	.....
Northfield	145	2	143	.....	42	2
Springfield	102	16	86	.....	73	21
Total	1,507	718	789	.....	992	491
JEFFERSON.						
Aztalan	116	144	.....	28	75	95
Cold Spring	100	47	53	.....	86	34
Concord	98	192	.....	94	57	131
Farmington	145	246	.....	101	79	156
Hebron	143	121	22	.....	129	93
Ixonia	106	214	.....	108	75	133
Jefferson	187	532	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helenville preect ..	16	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	203	626	.....	423	169	515
Koshkonong	436	375	61	.....	388	319
Lake Mills	254	124	130	.....	211	77
Milford	114	188	.....	74	144	67
Oakland	161	101	60	.....	80	76
Palmyra	296	66	230	.....	252	52
Sullivan	171	153	18	.....	139	124
Sumner	56	44	12	.....	35	29
Waterloo town	58	153	.....	95	38	94
Waterloo village	65	123	.....	58	64	96
Watertown town	50	310	.....	260	37	207
city, 1st ward	122	238	.....	.....	107	168
2d ward	63	263	.....	.....	25	215
3d ward	55	178	.....	.....	38	122
4th ward	29	91	.....	.....	31	73
*5th ward	31	139	.....	.....	29	75
*6th ward	39	249	.....	.....	27	154
7th ward	33	137	.....	.....	41	70
.....	372	1,295	.....	923	298	877
Total	2,874	4,134	.....	1,260	2,300	2,938

*These wards are in Dodge county. The total vote of the city is given for convenience in comparison, but the vote of the wards in Dodge county is not given in the footings of the vote cast in Jefferson county.

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
JUNEAU.						
Armenia	39	11	28		21	1
Clearfield	25	35		10	12	26
Fountain	107	45	62		53	24
Germantown	52	80		28	44	66
Kildare	40	98		58	31	76
Lemonweir	148	84	64		93	59
Lindina	156	72	84		121	39
Lisbon	89	42	47		61	21
Lyndon	32	62		30	22	46
Marion	19	50		31	16	42
Mauston village	168	89	79		147	68
Necedah—1st Pre't.....	147	146				
2d Pre't.....	25	15				
	172	161	11		118	98
New Lisbon vil	147	93	54		148	75
Orange	70	44	26		52	13
Plymouth	162	146	16		161	99
Seven Mile Creek	15	140		125	6	69
Summit	82	83		1	46	49
Wonewoc	191	123	68		154	97
Total	1,714	1,458	256		1,306	968
KENOSHA.						
Brighton	69	167		98	49	132
Bristol	190	76	114		130	51
Kenosha city—1st w'd	212	189			156	165
2d ward	51	189			43	142
3d ward	149	67			111	67
4th ward	102	99			103	64
	514	544		30	413	438
Paris	91	118		27	38	96
Pleasant Prairie	180	138	42		118	131
Randall	89	48	41		40	39
Salem	187	108	79		125	83
Somers	230	105	125		147	58
Wheatland	60	128		68	25	103
Total	1,610	1,432	178		1,085	1,131
KEWAUNEE.						
Ahnapee	140	265		125	92	183
Carlton	36	172		136	23	92
Casco	43	168		125	15	110
Franklin	1	195		194	8	91
Kewaunee	70	361		291	52	228
Lincoln	62	75		13	13	56
Montpelier	34	139		105	8	88
Pierce	39	209		170	10	96
Red River	136	70	66		5	47
Total	561	1,654		1,093	226	991

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
LA CROSSE.						
Bangor.....	180	115	65	.....	135	108
Barre.....	63	58	5	.....	41	38
Burns.....	161	37	124	.....	101	39
Campbell.....	52	86	.....	34	18	62
Farmington.....	227	118	109	.....	178	81
Greenfield.....	52	78	.....	26	32	37
Hamilton.....	331	86	245	.....	232	91
Holland.....	161	30	131	.....	97	13
LaCrosse city, 1st ward	201	359	.....	.....	180	239
2d ward	142	274	.....	.....	95	179
3d ward	340	482	.....	.....	226	339
4th ward	141	143	.....	.....	101	115
5th ward	261	291	.....	.....	213	170
	1,085	1,549	.....	464	815	1,044
Onalaska town.....	125	35	90	.....	100	24
Onalaska village.....	116	108	8	.....	69	71
Shelby.....	31	75	.....	44	15	49
Washington.....	60	106	.....	46	39	84
Total.....	2,644	2,481	163	.....	1,872	1,739
LA FAYETTE.						
Argyle.....	164	66	98	.....	130	58
Belmont.....	147	135	12	.....	98	90
Benton.....	184	186	.....	2	106	124
Blanchard.....	39	69	.....	30	30	56
Darlington.....	289	312	.....	23	237	255
Elk Grove.....	88	98	.....	10	43	46
Fayette.....	128	115	13	.....	93	99
Gratiot.....	206	140	66	.....	124	115
Kendall.....	49	132	.....	83	31	75
Monticello.....	63	35	28	.....	30	17
New Diggings.....	226	171	55	.....	140	88
Seymour.....	62	138	.....	76	35	91
Shullsburg.....	252	310	.....	53	198	258
Wayne.....	168	48	120	.....	108	35
White Oak Springs.....	67	39	28	.....	33	22
Willow Springs.....	61	170	.....	109	38	105
Wiotia.....	231	135	96	.....	199	108
Total.....	2,424	2,299	125	.....	1,673	1,642
LINCOLN.						
Jenny.....	71	174	.....	103	49	68
MANITOWOC.						
Cato.....	202	211	.....	9	153	136
Centerville.....	132	149	.....	17	58	95
Coopertown.....	74	182	.....	108	16	116
Eaton.....	90	218	.....	128	53	147
Franklin.....	105	163	.....	58	47	79
Gibson.....	113	164	.....	51	37	101

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
MANITOWOC—Cont'd.						
Kossuth.....	173	202		29	63	153
Liberty.....	157	103	54		118	30
Manitowoc town	129	59	60		48	62
city, 1st ward.....	180	156			122	95
2d. ward.....	134	48			78	29
3d. ward.....	166	222			106	151
4th ward.....	180	86			119	61
Total.....	660	512	148		425	336
Manitowoc Rapids	163	202		39	84	114
Maple Grove.....	68	191		123	25	85
Meeme.....	71	211		140	32	113
Mishicot.....	32	261		229	9	306
Newton.....	156	183		27	49	63
Rockland.....	88	85	3		21	64
Schleswig.....	83	228		145	49	219
Two Creeks.....	20	89		69	14	76
Two Rivers.....	184	485		301	105	325
Total.....	2,700	3,908		1,208	1,406	2,620
MARATHON.						
Bergen.....	33	23	10		3	18
Berlin.....		171		171		125
Brighton, 1st pr'ct.....	28	12				
2d pr'ct.....	99	68				
Total.....	127	80	47		37	10
Hamburg.....		62		62		
Holton.....	39	9	30			
Hull.....	64	25	39		69	26
Knowlton.....	24	25		1	16	26
Maine.....	13	137		124	9	65
Marathon.....	9	109		100	1	82
Mosinee.....	54	66		12	36	29
Stettin.....		215		215		116
Texas.....	21	42		21	13	32
Wausau, town.....	26	140		114	5	48
city, 1st ward.....	38	102			20	52
2d ward.....	42	124			39	51
3d ward.....	96	180			69	110
4th ward.....	34	189			22	131
Total.....	210	595		385	150	344
Wein.....	8	35		27		29
Weston.....	40	62		22	26	27
Total.....	668	1,796		1,128	365	977
MARQUETTE.						
Buffalo.....	86	89		3	59	64
Crystal Lake.....	19	89		70	16	46
Douglas.....	65	90		25	33	72
Harris.....	34	79		45	31	43
Mecan.....	7	117		110	2	36
Montello.....	44	176		132	33	126

ELECTION STATISTICS.

383

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
MARQUETTE—Cont'd.						
Moundville	53	39	14	.....	43	33
Neshkoro	23	72	.....	49	16	36
Newton	19	68	.....	49	13	59
Oxford.....	103	26	77	.....	73	14
Packwaukee	84	76	8	.....	42	65
Shields.....	18	97	.....	79	32	63
Springfield.....	36	39	.....	3	31	26
Westfield	104	55	49	.....	39	53
Total.....	697	1,112	.....	415	463	736
MILWAUKEE.						
Franklin.....	111	242	.....	131	33	137
Granville.....	107	312	.....	205	86	177
Greenfield.....	139	354	.....	215	71	279
Lake, 1st precinct.....	167	317	.....	.....	87	145
2d precinct.....	337	136	.....	.....	211	91
.....	504	453	51	.....	298	236
Milwaukee, town.....	201	301	.....	100	63	330
<i>Pr.</i>						
city, 1st ward.....	1 348	512	.....	164	269	355
.....do.....	2 312	502	.....	190	250	260
2d ward.....	1 324	571	.....	247	217	399
.....do.....	2 539	663	.....	124	300	395
3d ward.....	1 187	537	.....	350	134	351
.....do.....	2 184	508	.....	322	172	285
4th ward.....	1 604	414	190	.....	377	311
.....do.....	2 693	640	53	.....	478	452
5th ward.....	1 436	461	.....	25	286	296
.....do.....	2 376	294	82	.....	230	163
6th ward.....	1 399	439	.....	40	190	332
.....do.....	2 252	259	.....	7	88	175
7th ward.....	1 456	292	164	.....	375	139
.....do.....	2 361	364	.....	3	306	231
8th ward.....	1 428	398	30	.....	282	211
.....do.....	2 226	138	88	.....	112	57
9th ward.....	1 196	445	.....	249	106	304
.....do.....	2 400	302	98	.....	159	190
10th ward.....	1 333	232	101	.....	147	147
.....do.....	2 218	319	.....	101	95	195
11th ward.....	1 143	383	.....	240	97	130
.....do.....	2 234	279	.....	45	134	95
12th ward.....	1 301	463	.....	162	184	210
13th ward.....	1 268	210	58	.....	101	133
.....	8,218	9,625	.....	1,407	5,089	5,816
Oak Creek.....	186	271	.....	85	111	152
Wauwantosa.....	515	468	47	.....	291	288
Total.....	9,981	12,026	.....	2,045	6,042	7,415
MONROE.						
Adrian.....	73	57	16	.....	57	34
Angelo.....	90	27	63	.....	58	17
Byron.....	50	32	18	.....	19	14

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
MONROE—Continued.						
Clifton	62	101	.....	39	24	41
Glendale	181	109	72	.....	138	28
Greenfield	64	70	.....	6	73	65
Jefferson	51	134	.....	83	22	88
La Fayette	49	41	8	.....	35	13
La Grange	132	27	105	.....	85	16
Leon	109	60	49	.....	60	54
Lincoln	163	26	137	.....	77	15
Little Falls	52	54	.....	2	62	62
New Lyme	23	12	11	.....	16	8
Oak Dale	41	118	.....	77	32	69
Portland	145	53	92	.....	57	23
Ridgeville	85	177	.....	92	72	109
Sheldon	98	40	58	.....	56	12
Sparta	423	338	85	.....	348	241
Tomah	189	274	.....	85	149	236
Wellington	71	65	6	.....	53	15
Wells	42	67	.....	25	13	40
Wilton	65	151	.....	86	51	75
Total	2,558	2,030	528	.....	1,557	1,275
OCONTO.						
Gillett	49	26	23	.....	11	39
Langlade	5	17	.....	12	.....	.....
Little Suamico	95	73	22	.....	19	103
Maple Valley	49	25	24	.....	23	34
Marinette	437	243	194	.....	279	117
Oconto, town	126	112	14	.....	30	104
city, east ward	122	126	.....	.....	77	113
west ward	58	115	.....	.....	24	115
north ward	53	123	.....	.....	33	97
south ward	166	142	.....	.....	77	175
.....	399	506	.....	107	211	500
Pensaukee—						
1st precinct	49	15	.....	.....	39	42
2d precinct	106	25	.....	.....	58	62
3d precinct	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	169	54	.....	115	97	104
Peshtigo	458	76	382	.....	142	69
Stiles	26	42	.....	16	61	22
Total	1,813	1,174	639	.....	873	1,092
OUTAGAMIE.						
Appleton—						
1st ward	165	80	.....	.....	93	62
2d ward	207	304	.....	.....	183	295
3d ward	51	242	.....	.....	49	230
4th ward	44	114	.....	.....	40	58
5th ward	44	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward	38	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	549	911	.....	362	365	645

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
OUTAGAMIE—Con'td.						
Black Creek.....	89	149	.....	60	55	83
Bovina.....	99	82	17	.....	92	75
Buchanan.....	4	192	.....	188	1	128
Center.....	26	286	.....	260	15	168
Cicero.....	33	71	.....	38	22	29
Dale.....	91	158	.....	67	64	136
Deer Creek.....	33	41	.....	8	17	29
Ellington.....	119	150	.....	31	70	122
Freedom.....	72	201	.....	129	31	200
Grand Chute.....	103	213	.....	110	52	138
Greenville.....	84	240	.....	156	33	148
Hortonia.....	131	134	.....	3	97	96
Kaukauna.....	105	165	.....	60	98	171
Liberty.....	39	37	2	.....	27	21
Little Chute precinct.....	7	154	.....	147	.....	.....
Maine.....	25	30	.....	5	21	10
Maple Creek.....	40	94	.....	54	9	82
New London, 3d w'd.....	10	36	.....	26	11	25
Osborn.....	67	36	31	.....	28	29
Seymour.....	133	228	.....	95	90	182
Total.....	1,859	3,608	.....	1,749	1,198	2,517
OZAUKEE.						
Belgium.....	13	341	.....	328	10	173
Cedarburg.....	114	414	.....	300	126	250
Fredonia.....	48	334	.....	286	19	180
Grafton.....	79	257	.....	178	103	148
Mequon.....	141	368	.....	227	78	260
Port Washington.....	135	426	.....	291	79	396
Saukville.....	53	340	.....	297	45	245
Total.....	583	2,480	.....	1,897	460	1,652
PEPIN.						
Albany.....	38	22	16	.....	17	11
Durand.....	149	84	65	.....	120	56
Frankfort.....	101	15	86	.....	45	10
Lima.....	39	77	.....	38	16	39
Pepin.....	203	68	135	.....	70	59
Stockholm.....	119	5	114	.....	43	10
Waterville.....	154	95	59	.....	117	57
Waubeck.....	33	28	5	.....	24	28
Total.....	836	394	442	.....	452	270
PIERCE.						
Clifton.....	99	40	59	.....	37	38
Diamond Bluff.....	70	24	36	.....	27	15

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
PIERCE—Continued.						
Ellsworth	198	82	116	.....	158	67
El Paso	45	57	.....	12	22	32
Gilman	136	13	123	.....	90	4
Hartland	164	43	121	.....	78	30
Isabelle	35	5	30	.....	8	12
Maiden Rock	169	46	123	.....	66	61
Martell	154	41	113	.....	87	39
Oak Grove	76	91	.....	15	21	40
Prescott city, 1st ward	59	32	.....	.....	22	38
2d ward	31	47	.....	.....	15	43
3d ward	53	29	.....	.....	31	30
.....	143	108	35	.....	68	111
River Falls	316	152	164	.....	147	188
Rock Elm	133	49	84	.....	70	22
Salem	28	39	.....	7	19	13
Spring Lake	89	55	34	.....	48	22
Trenton	84	39	45	.....	16	27
Trimbelle	119	51	68	.....	71	31
Union	77	50	27	.....	32	39
Total	2,135	985	1,150	.....	1,065	791
POLK.						
Alden	174	34	140	.....	163	30
Balsam Lake	89	20	69	.....	23	28
Black Brook	171	29	142	.....	103	9
Clayton	42	30	12	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	59	7	52	.....	58	13
Farmington	55	85	.....	30	40	60
Laketown	56	6	50	.....	47	2
Lincoln	80	20	60	.....	104	24
Lorain	14	2	12	.....	17	1
Luck	42	6	36	.....	51	16
Milltown	19	16	3	.....	8	20
Osceola	138	54	84	.....	122	51
St. Croix Falls	57	35	22	.....	50	33
Sterling	38	18	30	.....	31	12
West Sweden	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,019	362	657	.....	817	299
PORTAGE.						
Almond	119	51	68	.....	86	31
Amherst	229	82	147	.....	154	47
Belmont	98	13	85	.....	58	13
Buena Vista	107	61	46	.....	65	47
Eau Pleine	49	71	.....	22	18	19
Grant	5	48	.....	43	4	25
Hull	37	181	.....	144	25	48
Lanark	104	52	52	.....	60	31
Linwood	24	44	.....	20	18	41
New Hope	200	23	177	.....	139	.....
Pine Grove	71	3	68	.....	53	1

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
PORTAGE—Continued.						
Plover	222	55	167	.....	179	46
Sharon	30	296	.....	266	20	131
Stevens P't town	40	100	.....	60	18	15
city, 1st ward	133	232	.....	.....	123	72
2d ward	187	262	.....	.....	109	108
3d ward	103	69	.....	.....	66	35
.....	423	563	.....	140	303	215
Stockton	97	151	.....	54	65	108
Total	1,855	1,794	59	.....	1,265	818
RACINE.						
Burlington	213	436	.....	223	122	334
Caledonia	204	371	.....	167	74	211
Dover	128	120	8	.....	68	81
Mt. Pleasant	354	154	200	.....	139	89
Norway	155	70	85	.....	77	52
Racine—						
city, 1st ward	185	164	.....	.....	119	141
2d ward	257	101	.....	.....	201	55
3d ward	362	198	.....	.....	226	173
4th ward	228	445	.....	.....	98	306
5th ward	379	248	.....	.....	200	155
6th ward	261	168	.....	.....	116	133
.....	1,672	1,324	348	.....	960	963
Raymond	240	101	139	.....	135	59
Rochester	117	68	49	.....	89	65
Waterford	206	141	65	.....	133	120
Yorkville	271	95	176	.....	168	57
Total	3,560	2,880	680	.....	1,965	2,031
RICHLAND.						
Akan	76	85	.....	9	52	53
Bloom	116	114	2	.....	79	90
Buena Vista	141	105	36	.....	141	83
Dayton	79	132	.....	53	73	104
Eagle	149	115	34	.....	87	63
Forest	133	63	70	.....	93	41
Henrietta	89	58	31	.....	66	56
Ithaca	181	103	78	.....	122	82
Marshall	131	50	81	.....	103	33
Orion	91	67	23	.....	67	41
Richland	300	136	163	.....	243	103
Richwood	185	129	56	.....	105	65
Rockbridge	114	97	17	.....	98	92
Sylvan	92	98	.....	6	76	69
Westford	67	148	.....	81	56	106
Willow	94	91	3	.....	61	51
Total	2,038	1,591	447	.....	1,522	1,132

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
ROCK.						
Avon.....	130	45	85	.....	102	20
Beloit town.....	98	52	46	.....	24	23
city, 1st ward.....	196	96	.....	.....	122	21
2d ward.....	185	36	.....	.....	145	13
3d ward.....	180	94	.....	.....	99	32
4th ward.....	184	101	.....	.....	88	29
.....	745	627	118	.....	454	95
Bradford.....	149	82	67	.....	83	24
Center.....	166	64	102	.....	110	55
Clinton.....	355	110	245	.....	227	56
Fulton.....	283	176	107	.....	184	148
Harmony.....	174	76	98	.....	109	28
Janesville town.....	125	70	55	.....	79	41
city, 1st ward.....	266	179	.....	.....	190	154
2d ward.....	213	165	.....	.....	170	119
3d ward.....	200	132	.....	.....	146	73
4th ward.....	267	235	.....	.....	174	201
5th ward.....	90	137	.....	.....	66	87
.....	1036	848	188	.....	746	634
Johnstown.....	152	109	43	.....	86	64
La Prairie.....	152	58	94	.....	83	1
Lima.....	241	46	195	.....	181	28
Magnolia.....	146	86	60	.....	106	92
Milton.....	329	131	198	.....	287	77
Newark.....	187	43	144	.....	91	2
Plymouth.....	159	118	41	.....	103	55
Porter.....	166	80	86	.....	72	82
Rock.....	116	117	.....	1	56	30
Spring Valley.....	244	29	215	.....	164	22
Turtle.....	205	71	134	.....	88	32
Union.....	349	76	273	.....	299	109
Total.....	5,707	2,814	2,893	.....	3,734	1,718
ST. CROIX.						
Baldwin.....	176	39	137	.....	87	53
Cady.....	43	41	2	.....	29	24
Cylon.....	69	36	33	.....	41	35
Eau Galla.....	92	39	53	.....	72	17
Emerald.....	27	63	.....	36	16	37
Erin Prairie.....	5	268	.....	263	1	302
Hammond.....	154	180	.....	26	121	168
Hudson town.....	69	77	.....	8	70	56
city, 1st ward.....	68	63	.....	.....	53	55
2d ward.....	121	91	.....	.....	105	98
3d ward.....	61	70	.....	.....	63	53
.....	250	224	26	.....	221	206
Kinnickinnic.....	74	67	7	.....	39	47
Pleasant Valley.....	39	32	7	.....	16	79
Richmond.....	199	123	76	.....	124	109
Rush River.....	76	65	11	.....	33	57
Star Prairie.....	135	40	95	.....	110	26

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
ST. CROIX—Cont'd.						
Somerset.....	26	80	.....	54	18	64
Springfield.....	83	88	.....	5	48	84
Stanton.....	46	61	.....	15	38	52
St. Joseph.....	24	57	.....	33	4	34
Troy.....	107	85	22	.....	47	66
Warren.....	81	71	10	.....	50	66
Total.....	1,775	1,736	39	.....	1,185	1,582
SAUK.						
Baraboo.....	593	320	273	.....	407	179
Bear Creek.....	55	114	.....	59	31	76
Dellona.....	55	89	.....	34	25	37
Delton.....	162	43	119	.....	126	14
Excelsior.....	141	96	45	.....	85	38
Fairfield.....	131	29	102	.....	70	12
Franklin.....	63	73	.....	10	43	63
Freedom.....	173	75	98	.....	99	42
Greenfield.....	104	43	61	.....	37	16
Honey Creek.....	89	78	11	.....	44	82
Ironton.....	164	95	69	.....	136	35
La Valle.....	151	95	56	.....	97	71
Merrimack.....	83	84	.....	1	49	54
Prairie du Sac.....	204	160	44	.....	138	140
Reedsburg.....	291	285	6	.....	189	154
Spring Green.....	151	80	71	.....	133	74
Sumpter.....	144	20	124	.....	96	15
Troy.....	135	31	104	.....	92	41
Washington.....	172	68	104	.....	80	44
Westfield.....	89	171	.....	82	95	59
Winfield.....	81	100	.....	19	39	27
Woodland.....	164	52	112	.....	131	37
Total.....	3,395	2,201	1,194	.....	2,242	1,310
SHAWANO.						
Almon.....	4	20	.....	16	.....	6
Angelica.....	68	15	53	.....	41	2
Belle Plaine.....	38	114	.....	76	10	57
Green Valley.....	55	13	42	.....	25	.....
Grant.....	14	96	.....	82	.....	21
Hartland.....	31	137	.....	106	1	70
Herman.....	18	45	.....	27	2	35
Howe.....	5	17	.....	12	.....	.....
Lesser.....	48	.....	48	.....	30	.....
Maple Grove.....	52	32	20	.....	35	14
Nevereno.....	23	10	13	.....	15	8
Pella.....	7	75	.....	68	.....	41
Richmond.....	65	24	39	.....	7	34

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
SHAWANO—Continued						
Seneca	7	20	.....	13	.....	12
Shawano town.....	17	41	.....	24	10	16
city, 1st ward.....	27	57	.....	.....	22	40
2d ward.....	60	28	.....	.....	38	41
.....	87	83	4	.....	60	81
Washington	16	84	.....	68	3	27
Waukechon	27	45	.....	18	32	24
Total.....	582	873	.....	291	271	448
SHEBOYGAN.						
Greenbush	245	166	79	.....	179	127
Herman	128	256	.....	128	58	183
Holland, 1st precinct.....	292	134	158	.....	162	53
2d precinct.....	152	9	143	.....	.....	.....
Lima	269	157	112	.....	123	122
Lyndon	308	103	205	.....	265	62
Mitchell.....	67	170	.....	103	30	120
Mosel	78	113	.....	34	31	85
Plymouth	302	319	.....	17	215	236
Rhine	71	190	.....	119	9	86
Russell	7	74	.....	67	9	59
Scott	173	113	60	.....	106	55
Sheboygan town.....	66	245	.....	179	12	123
city, 1st ward.....	112	132	.....	.....	48	86
2d ward.....	202	277	.....	.....	106	161
3d ward.....	114	43	.....	.....	83	52
4th ward.....	100	315	.....	.....	30	187
5th ward.....	47	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	575	873	.....	293	267	486
Sheboygan Falls.....	151	240	.....	89	83	129
Village	155	126	29	.....	120	118
Sherman	79	242	.....	163	43	73
Wilson	106	114	.....	8	11	98
Total.....	3,224	3,633	.....	419	1,723	2,215
TAYLOR.						
Little Black.....	57	40	17	.....	.....	.....
Medford.....	136	108	28	.....	90	93
Chelsea	21	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Westboro	26	82	.....	56	.....	.....
Total.....	240	246	.....	6	.....	3
TRMMPEALEAU.						
Albion	73	17	56	.....	38	7
Arcadia	410	281	129	.....	200	88

Presidential and Gubernatorial. Vote.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes,	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
TREMPEALEAU—Con.						
Burnside	184	35	149	.....	73	10
Caledonia	71	26	45	.....	32	32
Dodge	18	76	.....	58	11	53
Ettrick	245	55	190	.....	130	43
Gale	279	138	141	.....	107	99
Hale	112	11	101	.....	39	35
Lincoln	164	18	146	.....	73	41
Preston	257	15	242	.....	147	13
Pigeon	123	1	122	.....	62	1
Summer	161	24	137	.....	59	24
Trempealeau	263	93	170	.....	106	74
Total	2,360	790	1,570	.....	1,077	520
VERNON.						
Bergen	80	58	22	.....	45	11
Christiana	234	2	232	.....	164	2
Clinton	130	39	100	.....	77	15
Coon	147	13	134	.....	74	6
Forest	110	31	79	.....	64	12
Franklin	119	111	8	.....	86	56
Genoa	61	66	.....	5	38	39
Greenwood	69	76	.....	7	35	42
Hamburg	150	39	111	.....	81	20
Harmony	161	15	146	.....	118	20
Hillsborough	167	84	83	.....	122	62
Jefferson	168	48	120	.....	127	35
Kickapoo	105	105	.....	.....	60	79
Liberty	45	34	11	.....	28	33
Stark	107	67	40	.....	71	31
Sterling	168	37	131	.....	88	26
Union	56	55	1	.....	31	36
Viroqua	326	95	231	.....	261	56
Webster	126	59	67	.....	88	21
Wheatland	128	56	72	.....	76	45
Whitestown	107	36	71	.....	50	49
Total	2,764	1,117	1,647	.....	1,784	696
WALWORTH.						
Bloomfield	215	69	146	.....	123	17
Darien	216	114	102	.....	141	84
Delavan	409	175	234	.....	286	135
East Troy	212	130	82	.....	149	86
Elkhorn	166	103	63	.....	132	67
Geneva	444	177	267	.....	280	97
La Fayette	145	100	45	.....	101	76
La Grange	204	44	160	.....	128	34
Linn	119	58	61	.....	61	27
Lyons	183	132	51	.....	124	84

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes..	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
WALWORTH—Con.						
Richmond.....	127	101	26	.....	90	72
Sharon.....	365	105	260	.....	156	90
Spring Prairie.....	185	89	96	.....	110	37
Sugar Creek.....	138	73	65	.....	121	39
Troy.....	143	101	42	.....	104	74
Walworth h.....	234	84	150	.....	135	40
Whitewater.....	707	315	392	.....	584	213
Total	4,212	1,970	2,242	.....	2,825	1,272
WASHINGTON.						
Addison.....	27	305	.....	278	13	201
Barton.....	76	196	.....	120	36	134
Erin.....	37	205	.....	168	.....	163
Farmington.....	117	221	.....	104	81	173
Germantown.....	120	181	.....	61	49	130
Hartford.....	269	348	.....	79	186	298
Jackson.....	81	182	.....	101	22	159
Kewaskum.....	131	158	.....	27	95	131
Polk.....	107	209	.....	102	21	137
Richfield.....	48	254	.....	206	18	173
Schleisingsville.....	21	61	.....	40	29	45
Trenton.....	53	270	.....	217	46	208
Wayne.....	138	142	.....	4	72	76
West Bend town.....	55	117	.....	62	25	90
West Bend Vil.....	41	198	.....	167	30	182
Total	1,321	3,047	.....	1,726	723	2,305
WAUKESHA.						
Brookfield.....	137	327	.....	100	112	209
Delafield.....	205	130	75	.....	145	104
Eagle.....	135	154	.....	19	106	130
Genesee.....	208	163	45	.....	160	139
Lisbon.....	192	154	38	.....	154	127
Menomonee.....	161	352	.....	191	153	246
Merton.....	133	162	31	.....	116	130
Mukwonago.....	168	116	52	.....	120	100
Muskego.....	110	205	.....	95	57	137
New Berlin.....	131	250	.....	119	92	193
Ottawa.....	128	92	36	.....	110	57
Oconomowoc.....	134	145	.....	11	89	127
Oconomowoc city.....	222	238	.....	16	185	139
Pewaukee.....	226	240	.....	14	222	159
Summit.....	131	126	5	.....	110	101
Vernon.....	162	83	79	.....	124	81
Waukesha.....	486	398	88	.....	478	282
Total	3,129	3,335	.....	206	2,533	2,461

Presidential and Gubernatorial Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Luding-ton.	Taylor.
WAUPACA.						
Bear Creek.....	42	113		71	20	58
Caledonia.....	27	142		115	19	76
Dayton.....	153	42	111		136	41
Dupont.....	50	22	28		25	15
Farmington.....	158	19	139		96	40
Fremont.....	66	101		35	69	62
Helvetia.....	37	11	26		26	7
Iola.....	155	27	128		112	2
Larrabee.....	110	87	23		66	43
Lebanon.....	27	142		115	7	99
Lind.....	160	64	96		104	71
Little Wolf.....	143	97	46		89	91
Matteson.....	51	45	6		35	25
Waukwa.....	113	99	14		105	75
New London.....						
1st ward.....	97	102			58	93
2d ward.....	99	70			99	50
*3d ward.....	10	36			11	25
	206	208		2	168	168
Royalton.....	151	91	60		75	42
St. Lawrence.....	175	33	142		127	38
Scandanavla.....	197	14	183		157	6
Union.....	70	24	46		32	28
Waupaca town.....	152	23	129		74	40
City, 1st ward.....	82	11			134	28
2d ward.....	64	16			64	19
3d ward.....	58	5			64	2
4th ward.....	76	20				
	280	52	228		262	49
Weyauwega.....	129	172		43	76	140
Total.....	2,642	1,592	1,050		1,869	1,191
WAUSHARA.						
Aurora.....	200	46	154		123	42
Bloomfield.....	154	89	65		107	11
Coloma.....	47	23	24		29	14
Dakota.....	75	19	56		46	4
Deerfield.....	45	5	40		32	1
Hancock.....	95	33	62		69	22
Leon.....	167	23	144		119	13
Marion.....	102	31	71		64	14
Mt. Morris.....	115	18	97		99	13
Oasis.....	120	25	195		75	14
Plainfield.....	215	43	172		129	30
Poyssippi.....	162	43	119		72	37
Richford.....	74	19	55		72	4
Rose.....	80	8	72		54	2
Saxville.....	145	18	127		87	19
Springwater.....	100	12	88		68	9

*In Outagamie county, the vote is not included in the total for this county.

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Luding- ton.	Taylor.
WAUSHARA—Cont'd.						
Warren.....	74	50	24	.....	46	27
Wautoma.....	110	43	67	.....	88	37
Total.....	2,080	548	1,532	.....	1,379	313
WINNEBAGO.						
Algoma.....	140	43	97	.....	73	17
Black Wolf.....	81	88	.....	7	59	74
Clayton.....	152	141	11	.....	86	86
Menasha town.....	60	92	.....	32	40	42
city, 1st ward.....	122	131	.....	.....	85	101
2d ward.....	63	52	.....	.....	39	125
3d ward.....	52	50	.....	.....	33	42
4th ward.....	54	111	.....	.....	33	87
Neenah town.....	291	344	.....	53	190	355
city, 1st ward.....	64	66	.....	2	25	25
2d ward.....	169	101	.....	.....	143	62
3d ward.....	168	144	.....	.....	130	109
4th ward.....	131	105	.....	.....	97	63
5th ward.....	43	35	.....	.....	37	18
Nekimi.....	511	385	126	.....	407	252
Nepeuskun.....	114	142	.....	28	30	45
Omro.....	163	65	98	.....	120	33
Oshkosh town.....	547	130	417	.....	447	119
city, 1st ward.....	90	103	.....	13	60	36
2d ward.....	414	257	.....	.....	311	163
3d ward.....	177	416	.....	.....	125	265
4th ward.....	202	375	.....	.....	166	200
5th ward.....	328	454	.....	.....	227	323
6th ward.....	233	134	.....	.....	157	87
Poygan.....	142	274	.....	.....	105	71
Rushford.....	1,496	1,910	.....	414	1,091	1,109
Utica.....	70	152	.....	82	52	88
Winland.....	414	95	.....	319	233	42
Winchester.....	193	56	137	.....	106	28
Winneconne.....	152	109	43	.....	94	43
Wolf River.....	159	76	83	.....	131	17
Total.....	380	195	185	.....	374	121
Wolf River.....	15	134	.....	119	13	67
Total.....	5,092	4,426	666	.....	3,634	2,591
WOOD.						
Auburndale.....	49	17	32	.....	36	12
Centralia—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward.....	33	19	.....	.....	30	10
2d ward.....	16	30	.....	.....	18	11
3d ward.....	15	44	.....	.....	28	18
Total.....	64	93	.....	29	76	39

Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.				GOVERNOR, 1875.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	Ludington.	Taylor.
WOOD—Continued.						
Dexter	20	29	.....	9	10	50
Grand Rapids town.....	29	90	.....	61	16	51
city, 1st ward.....	23	52	.....	.....	27	36
2d ward.....	52	67	.....	.....	50	45
3d ward.....	46	72	.....	.....	35	45
	121	191	.....	70	112	126
Lincoln	80	17	63	.....	59	7
Marshfield	25	23	2	.....	.....	.....
Port Edwards	40	53	.....	.....	8	43
Remington.....	19	36	.....	13	5	24
Rudolph	69	67	2	17	24	35
Saratoga	27	27	.....	.....	18	22
Seneca	26	37	.....	.....	4	32
Sigel	46	55	.....	11	20	26
Wood	43	10	33	11	31	6
Total.....	658	745	.....	87	419	473

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

SENATE.

[The State was re-districted by the Legislature of 1876, and senators chosen from odd numbered districts were elected under that law, but the vote for senators in even numbered districts was under the old apportionment act in force in 1875.]

Dis.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
I	George Grimmer...	5,114	Wm. McCartney...	3,198	1,916	.....
II	George Grimmer...	2,086	Thos. R. Hudd....	4,018	.....	1,932
III	Thos. A. Bones.....	3,555	Wm. W. Vaughn...	2,879	676	.....
IV	J. Henry Tate.....	2,577	Reuben May†.....	2,571	*1,370	.....
V	L. W. Van Schaick	4,565	H. C. Runkle.....	3,200	1,365	.....
VI	No opposition.....	.....	John L. Mitchell..	7,339	.....	*87
VII	Nicholas Senn.....	3,452	Geo. A. Abert.....	3,843	.....	391
VIII	Asahel Farr.....	4,152	U. S. Hollister....	2,168	1,984	.....
IX	H. S. Sacket.....	3,882	John D. Porter....	3,667	215	.....
X	William Blair.....	2,679	John D. McDonald	2,332	347	.....
XI	Thos. B. Scott.....	3,925	A. R. Barrows.....	3,700	225	.....
XII	Joseph B. Treat...	1,999	Thos. A. Jackson..	1,564	435	.....
XIII	E. C. McFettridge	3,457	Chas. H. Williams.	5,728	.....	2,271
XIV	David E. Welch....	3,774	No opposition.....	.....	*932	.....
XV	John Schuette.....	2,759	Joseph Rankin....	3,848	.....	1,089
XVI	O. C. Hathaway....	3,089	Noah H. Virgin....	2,378	711	.....
XVII	H. Richardson....	3,669	James Cleland....	2,873	2,796	.....
XVIII	Wm. H. Hiner.....	3,082	Jas. Russel.....	2,140	942	.....
XIX	R. D. Torrey.....	4,856	Carlton Foster....	4,624	232	.....
XX	J. H. Hendricks...	667	Daniel Cavanagh..	1,439	.....	722
XXI	Thos. H. McDill...	4,990	H. C. Mumbrue....	5,362	.....	372
XXII	No opposition.....	.....	James Ryan.....	3,545	.....	*1,763
XXIII	N. S. Greene.....	3,070	W. W. Reed.....	3,923	.....	853
XXIV	Sam. S. Fifield....	6,089	Chas. Guisness....	3,716	2,373	.....
XXV	Geo. B. Burrows...	3,773	J. J. Naset.....	3,305	468	.....
XXVI	S. W. Graves.....	1,667	R. E. Davis.....	2,662	.....	995
XXVII	L. W. Barden.....	4,408	P. G. Stroud.....	3,006	1,402	.....
XXVIII	D. L. Downs.....	2,340	H. W. Fries.....	2,261	79	.....
XXIX	Alex. A. Arnold....	4,327	G. T. Freeman....	2,220	2,107	.....
XXX	Rock. J. Flint.....	4,053	William Wilson....	3,314	739	.....
XXXI	M. P. Wing.....	2,754	Theodore Rodolph	2,392	353	.....
XXXII	{ Mark Douglass...	3,471	John S. Dore.....	2,064	*1,105	.....
	{ Geo. W. King.....	346				
XXXIII	Wm. Carbys.....	1,895	Philip Schneider..	5,559	.....	3,664

* This is the majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1875, and not on the legislative vote here given.

† Independent candidate.

*The Legislative Vote—Continued.***ASSEMBLY.**

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
ADAMS— I.....	S. W. Pierce.....	909	S. E. Webster ..	494	415	.....
ASHLAND, etc— I.....	W. S. Grover	2,072	C. A. F. Wilkie.	803	1,269	.....
BROWN— I.....	D. M. Kelley	1,165	Anton Klaus.....	964	201	.....
II.....	Wm. J. Fisk.....	1,147	D. M. Burns.....	1,101	46	.....
III.....	No opposition.	.....	M. J. Touhey....	1,439	.....	*792
BUFFALO— (in part)... I.....	John J. Senn. ...	938	M. W. McDonnel	877	61	.....
CALUMET— I.....	O. R. Potter Aug. Paulson†...	954 405	B. F. Carter.....	1,778	.....	*1,133
CHIPPEWA— I.....	E. Poynanski.....	1,423	Louis Vincent..	1,482	.....	*178
CLARK, etc.— I.....	F. D. Lindsay....	2,379	Arthur Gough†	384	.....	.....
CLARK, etc.— I.....	F. D. Lindsay....	2,379	J. Tompkins ...	1,788	591	.....
COLUMBIA— I.....	David Owen.....	1,619	Alex. Prentice..	1,406	213	.....
II.....	Harmon J. Fisk.	1,758	Ever Sampson..	1,223	535	.....
CRAWFORD— I.....	H. Christianson..	1,357	S. L. Wanne- maker.....	1,597	.....	240
DANE— I.....	B. R. Cowdrey... Phine's Baldwin	1,481 2,145	Mic'l Johnson..	2,601	.....	1,120
II.....	George Weeks....	1,687	R. F. George ...	1,949	196	.....
III.....	George Weeks....	1,687	John Phillips ..	1,277	410	.....
DODGE— I.....	Johr. H. Hyde... F. Paustian.....	755 388	Wm. Zeiman....	1,900	.....	1,145
II.....	F. Paustian.....	388	F. A. Neuhauser	1,735	.....	1,347
III.....	L. H. Shepard ...	1,076	John Cochran..	1,012	64	.....
IV.....	Frank Hempel ..	934	Patrick Roche	1,250	.....	316
DOOR— I.....	Henry Reynolds	488	J. T. Wright....	641	*499	.....
DOOR— I.....	H. G. Spring†....	360	Geo. Walkert...	158	.....	.....
DUNN— I.....	Samuel Black ...	2,007	R. J. Baker	952	1,155	.....
EAU CLAIRE— I.....	C. C. Miller.....	1,905	T. Carmichael .	2,101	.....	196
FOND DU LAC— I.....	W. T. Innis.....	1,476	A. H. Bowe	1,110	366	.....
II.....	W. T. Brooks....	1,278	John Bell	974	304	.....
III.....	Thos. W. Spence	1,469	S. S. Bowers....	1,439	30	.....
IV.....	E. C. Airhart	716	Lambert Brost.	1,919	.....	1,203

* Majority on the Presidential vote of 1876.

† Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
GRANT—						
I.....	Wm. E. Carter.	1,794	H. D. York.....	997	797	.....
II.....	Joseph Bock ...	1,411	Jas. W. Seaton ..	1,211	200	.....
III.....	D. R. Sylvester	1,266	Gustave Meyer..	1,125	141	.....
GREEN—						
I.....	J. Luchsinger ..	989	William Green ..	567	422	.....
II.....	Frank Mitchell	1,601	R. Broughton ...	1,234	317	.....
GREEN LAKE—						
I.....	Homer Nelson.	1,677	S. W. Smith.....	1,579	98	.....
IOWA—						
I.....	J. B. Johnson ..	1,393	Robert H. Kinzie	1,583	.....	185
II.....	John Gray ...	1,264	J. C. Kirkpatrick	747	517	.....
JACKSON—						
I.....	Carl C. Pope ...	1,400	F. R. Chapman..	852	548	.....
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	No opposition..	.....	H. Flinn	2,032	.....	*1,385
II.....	C. H. Phillips ..	1,088	W. W. Woodman	885	203	.....
III.....	L. M. Goodhue	1,385	Adolph Sheuber	1,431	.....	46
JUNEAU—						
I.....	David Truell...	908	R. A. Wilkinson	715	193	.....
II.....	W. H. H. Cash.	878	G. P. Kenyon....	573	305	.....
KENOSHA—						
I.....	W. S. Maxwell	1,672	R. S. Houston...	1,370	302	.....
KEWAUNEE—						
I.....	M. Simon	622	Charles Tisch....	1,586	.....	934
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	W. Van Zandt.	2,568	Wm. Van Waters	2,585	.....	17
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	A. Anderson ...	1,288	H. H. Gray	1,056	232	.....
II.....	T. E. Blackstone	1,160	Jas. H. Earnest..	1,215	.....	55
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	O. S. Davis.....	834	Thos. Thornton.	1,434	.....	600
II.....	M. Kellner.....	628	Thos. Mohr	1,344	.....	716
III.....	P. Johnson.....	1,247	A. Wittenberg...	1,077	170	.....
MARATHON—						
I.....	C. A. Single	678	B. Ringle.....	1,787	.....	1,109
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	Andrew Scobie	805	Samuel Crockett	997	.....	189
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	Tim. Mower.....	667	Jas. G. Flanders	999	.....	332
II.....	Chr. Widule ...	921	Joseph Hamilton	1,194	.....	273
III.....	E. Rosenkranz.	382	Edward Keogh...	1,032	.....	650
IV.....	Edwin Hyde....	1,338	D. C. Fifield....	994	344	.....
V.....	David Vance....	1,163	H. J. Hilbert....	1,158	5	.....
VI.....	F. J. Ries.....	1,004	E. W. Diercks ...	800	204	.....

*Majority on Presidential vote of 1876.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
MIL'KEE—Con.						
VII.....	David P. Hull...	746	J. F. Wardner..	727	19	.....
VIII.....	Henry Fink.....	1,110	P. Salentine ..	1,117	.....	7
IX.....	Christ. Sarnow ..	1,288	G. W. Walther	1,176	112	.....
X.....	A. B. Mower.....	912	R. F. Stapleton	984	.....	72
XI.....	R. B. Brunn.....	979	A. Arnold.....	1,279	.....	300
MONROE—						
I.....	A. T. Colburn....	1,016	C. Blakeslee.....	1,100	.....	84
II.....	{ H. Doxtader ...	1,036	Samuel Gun ...	994	* 133	.....
	{ G. R. Vincent †	338				.....
OCONTO, etc.—						
I.....	J. D. Kast.....	2,296	H. M. Loomer.	2,121	175	.....
OUTAGAMIE—						
I.....	S. P. Ming.....	883	David Hammel	2,061	.....	1,178
II.....	E. M. Gowell....	1,036	J. J. Knowlton	1,463	.....	427
OZAUKEE—						
I.....	John Race.....	939	Gustav Goetze..	2,112	.....	1,171
PEPIN, etc.—						
I.....	V. W. Darwin... ^d	985	Harvey Brown	744	241	.....
PIERCE—						
I.....	E. Burnett.....	2,021	Andrew Rader	1,002	1,019	.....
PORTAGE—						
I.....	W. L. Arnot.....	1,820	E. R. Herron...	1,799	21	.....
RACINE—						
I.....	Norton J. Field..	1,586	Chr. Heck.....	1,327	259	.....
II.....	John T. Rice....	1,789	Ole Heg.....	1,612	177	.....
RICHLAND—						
I.....	S. B. Loomis.....	945	J. L. R. McCul'm	953	.....	8
II.....	Elihu Bailey....	932	D. Motter.....	814	118	.....
ROCK—						
I.....	S. T. Merrill ...	2,184	A. Broughton..	904	1,280	.....
II.....	J. B. Cassoday..	1,287	J. W. St. John	1,022	235	.....
III.....	J. E. Newman...	2,203	R. J. Greenman	932	1,271	.....
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	G. M. Street.....	1,744	Guy W. Dailey	1,860	.....	116
SAUK—						
I.....	D. B. Hulburt... ^d	1,355	A. C. Harris.....	981	374	.....
II.....	S. J. Seymour ...	2,053	Geo. Mertens...	1,193	860	.....
SHEBOYGAN—						
I.....	Jas. H. Mead....	1,052	Joseph Wedig..	1,597	.....	545
II.....	N. C. Farnsw'th	1,104	S. D. Hubbard..	1,254	.....	150
III.....	A. D. Deland....	978	P. H. Delavan..	843	135	.....

* Majority on Presidential vote of 1876. † Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican Candidate.	Vote.	Democratic Candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem maj
TREMPEALEAU— I.....	J. L. Linderman	2,429 ³	Langdon Porter.	753	1,676	.....
VERNON— I.....	Peter Dale.....	1,017	Fred Eckhart†...	722	*971	.....
II.....	John Michelet†.	200				
	H. H. Wyatt...	1,260	A. W. De Jeant†	759	*676	.....
WALWORTH— I.....	A. H. Abell.....	1,425	Addin Kaye.....	744	681	.....
II.....	W. R. Herron...	1,324	Julius A. Treat.	579	745	.....
III.....	Wm. Greening.	1,404	John P. Cutler..	662	742	.....
WASHINGTON— I.....	J. Lamben-					
II.....	heimer	673	F. Fitzgerald.....	1,463	.....	690
	Jas. Carrel†.....	1,078	Nicholaus Marx	1,144	.....	66
WAUKESHA— I.....	H. F. Dousman	1,685	D. W. La Barre..	1,544	141	.....
II.....	Jas. S. Dent....	1,462	Thos. McCarty...	1,750	.....	288
WAUPACA— I.....	A. L. Baldwin.	1,252	F. W. Sacket....	719	533	.....
II.....	H. S. Dixon. ...	1,294	Jas. Micklejohn	942	352	.....
WAUSHARA— I.....	J. K. Walker...	2,628	No opposition...	—	*1,532	.....
WINNEBAGO— I.....	J. N. Roby.....	1,211	Thos. Wall.....	1,606	.....	395
II.....	H. P. Leavens..	1,592	Alex. Bilstein...	1,419	173	.....
III.....	L. E. Knapp....	1,094	Jos. Stringham..	921	173	.....
IV.....	S. A. Shufelt...	831	Thos. Brogden...	648	.....	*313
			H. F. Grant†.....	130		

* Majority on Presidential vote of 1876. †Independent.

CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES.

(BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.)

First Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Will-iams.	Wins-low.	Lud-ington.	Taylor.	Will-iams.	Fratt.	Wash-burn.	Tay-lor.
Kenosha.....	1,636	1,441	1,085	1,131	1,170	1,247	862	942
Racine.....	3,538	2,896	1,965	2,031	2,316	2,559	1,888	2,138
Rock	5,735	2,832	3,734	1,718	4,164	1,537	3,347	1,298
Walworth ..	4,202	1,967	2,825	1,272	2,658	1,550	2,482	1,075
Waukesha..	3,125	3,342	2,533	2,461	2,260	2,639	2,086	2,641
Total	18,206	12,478	12,142	8,613	12,568	9,532	10,665	8,094
Majority.....	5,728	.....	3,529	.....	3,036	.....	2,571	.....
Whole vote	30,684		20,755		22,100		18,759	

Second Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Caswell	Orton.	Lud-ington.	Taylor.	Caswell	Cook.	Wash-burn.	Tay-lor.
Columbia...	3,463	2,566	2,413	1,618	2,580	2,275	2,001	1,509
Dane	5,274	5,905	4,457	4,823	4,340	4,906	3,760	4,296
Jefferson ...	2,936	4,060	2,300	2,938	2,646	2,927	1,630	2,950
Sauk.....	3,400	2,214	2,242	1,310	2,110	1,451	1,550	1,115
Total	15,073	14,745	11,412	10,689	11,676	11,459	8,941	9,870
Majority.....	328	.....	723	.....	217	.....	.....	929
Whole vote	29,818		22,101		23,135		18,811	

*Presidential and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.**Third Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Hazelton.	Orton.	Ludington.	Taylor.	Ma- goon.	Thomp- son.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Crawford ...	1,400	1,540	847	1,106	1,028	1,233	681	1,112
Grant.....	4,596	3,250	3,182	2,318	3,198	2,583	2,405	2,104
Green.....	2,587	1,862	1,960	1,595	1,926	1,649	1,402	1,366
Iowa.....	2,602	2,389	1,593	1,065	1,874	1,929	1,374	1,549
La Fayette	2,369	2,359	1,673	1,642	1,985	1,843	1,294	1,430
Richland ...	2,028	1,634	1,522	1,132	1,524	1,163	1,148	1,066
Total	15,582	13,034	10,777	9,458	11,535	10,400	8,264	8,627
Majority....	2,548	.....	1,319	.....	1,135	.....	.....	363
Whole vote	28,616		20,235		21,935		16,891	

Fourth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Smith.	Lynde.	Lud- ington.	Taylor.	Lud- ington.	Lynde.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Milwaukee	10,046	12,064	6,042	7,415	7,231	8,641	2,837	10,435
Ozaukee....	584	2,492	460	1,652	1,383	882	235	1,839
Washing'tn	1,322	3,097	723	2,305	928	2,523	463	2,334
Total	11,972	17,653	7,225	11,372	9,545	12,046	3,535	14,608
Majority....	.....	5,781	.....	4,147	.....	2,501	.....	11,073
Whole vote	29,625		18,597		21,591		18,143	

*Congressional and Gubernatorial Votes—Continued.**Fifth Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Carter.	Bragg.	Lud- ington.	Taylor.	Barber.	Burch- ard.	Wash- burn.	Tay- lor.
Dodge.....	3,287	6,360	2,503	4,685	2,376	5,054	1,828	4,562
Fond du L.	4,829	5,618	3,392	3,973	3,512	4,327	2,932	3,924
Manitowoc	2,692	3,913	1,406	2,620	1,923	3,157	831	2,715
Sheboygan.	3,223	3,653	1,723	2,215	2,078	3,246	1,449	2,480
Total	14,031	19,544	9,024	13,493	9,889	15,784	7,040	13,683
Majority.....	.....	5,513	.....	4,469	.....	5,895	.....	6,643
Whole vote	33,575		22,517		25,673		20,723	

Sixth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Kim- ball.	Bouck.	Lud- ington.	Taylor.	Kim- ball.	Bouck.	Wash- burn	Tay- lor.
Brown.....	2,765	3,566	1,716	2,335	2,498	2,661	1,296	2,030
Calumet.....	994	2,168	449	1,137	1,247	1,202	508	1,357
Door.....	1,037	641	453	366	808	339	538	213
Green Lake	1,669	1,567	1,127	795	1,392	1,082	896	602
Kewaunee..	474	1,743	226	995	893	825	181	807
Outagamie.	1,789	3,702	1,198	2,517	1,312	3,470	1,031	2,092
Waupaca ...	2,545	1,673	1,869	1,191	1,496	1,544	1,542	892
Waushara..	1,934	662	1,379	313	1,496	596	1,270	413
Winnebago	4,640	4,901	3,634	2,591	3,591	3,922	2,858	2,591
Total	17,847	20,623	12,051	12,286	14,733	14,641	10,120	10,997
Majority.....	.....	2,776	.....	235	92	.....	.....	877
Whole vote	38,470		24,337		29,374		21,117	

*Congressional and Gubernatorial Vote.—Continued.**Seventh Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Humphrey.	Gage.	May.	Ludington.	Taylor.	Rusk.	Fulton.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Buffalo	1,160	1,080	.....	696	841	607	722	639	1,105
Clark	1,196	656	147	717	525	609	680	362	429
Eau Claire.....	2,266	1,771	28	1,641	1,076	1,982	1,384	810	1,122
Jackson	1,500	716	59	992	491	631	467	489	515
La Crosse.....	2,678	2,448	46	1,872	1,739	2,068	1,710	2,147	1,458
Monroe.....	2,142	2,008	402	1,557	1,275	1,821	1,403	1,267	1,134
Pepin	856	372	7	452	270	556	288	431	303
Pierce	2,277	791	48	1,065	791	1,088	1,408	687	741
St. Croix	1,836	1,667	.....	1,185	1,582	1,199	1,448	1,023	1,151
Trempealeau ..	2,375	779	57	1,077	520	1,160	396	923	339
Vernon	2,416	932	635	1,784	696	1,916	644	1,706	547
Total	20,702	13,220	1,429	13,038	9,806	13,637	10,196	10,484	8,844
Majority.....	6,053	.....	.....	3,232	.....	3,441	.....	1,640	.....
Whole vote .....	.....	35,351	.....	22,844	.....	23,833	.....	19,328	.....

Eighth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.	
	Pound.	Cate.	Ludington.	Taylor.	McDill.	Cate.	Washburn.	Taylor.
Adams	959	465	705	362	654	367	642	125
Ashland	152	145	77	98	214	4	61	265
Barron	578	312	501	206	219	335	356	169
Bayfield	111	51	75	35	155	.....	102	12
Burnett	285	28	312	10	146	4	247	12
Chippewa	1,765	1,581	714	1,030	1,014	1,202	587	879
Douglas	46	65	34	77	109	40	19	70
Dunn	1,777	1,152	1,159	867	1,115	696	687	622
Juneau	1,674	1,520	1,306	968	1,278	1,369	1,110	909
Lincoln.....	79	237	49	68	67	19	.....	.....
Marathon	619	1,867	365	977	560	1,021	317	779
Marquette	682	1,120	463	736	538	892	345	739
Oconto	1,808	1,175	873	1,092	848	866	710	790
Polk	963	428	817	299	547	224	524	223
Portage	1,860	1,787	1,265	818	1,388	1,062	1,044	549
Shawano	579	864	271	448	235	790	198	415
Taylor.....	235	249	90	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	666	814	419	473	457	655	226	328
Total	14,838	13,860	9,495	8,657	9,444	9,446	7,115	6,886
Majority.....	978	.....	838	.....	.....	2	289	.....
Whole vote	28,698	.....	18,152	.....	18,890	.....	14,061	.....

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.....	16,761	Lewis, republican.....	72,719
Coltins, whig.....	11,317	Palmer, democrat.....	49,053
Dewey's majority.....	5,384	Lewis' majority.....	23,664
1851.		1865.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,319	Fairechild, republican.....	58,332
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Farwell's majority.....	507	Fairechild's majority.....	10,002
1853.		1867.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Fairechild, republican.....	73,637
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Fairechild's majority.....	4,764
Barstow's plurality.....	8,519	1869.	
1855.		Fairechild, republican.....	69,502
Barstow, democrat.....	33,355	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Fairechild's majority.....	8,263
Barstow's majority.....	*157	1871.	
1857.		Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Randall, republican.....	44,693	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Washburn's majority....	9,391
Randall's majority.....	454	1873.	
*1859.		Taylor, democrat.....	81,591
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Taylor's majority.....	15,375
Randall's majority.....	7,460	1875.	
		Ludington, republican.....	85,164
		Taylor, democrat.....	84,374
		Ludington's majority....	790

* This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

The Presidential Vote of 1876, 1872, and 1868.

COMPARED WITH THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1875, 1873, AND 1871.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT.								GOVERNOR.					
	1876.				1872.		1868.		1875.		1873.		1871.	
	Hayes.	Tilden	Coop- er.	Seat- tering.	Grant.	Gree- ley.	Grant.	Sey- mour.	Lud- ington	Taylor	Wash- burn.	Taylor	Wash- burn.	Dool- ittle.
Adams	981	442	7	3	885	233	958	320	705	362	642	125	719	277
Ashland	109	189	.....	.....	86	43	9	30	77	98	61	265	40	16
Barron	644	257	.....	.....	120	38	.....	.....	501	206	356	169	169	35
Bayfield	86	74	.....	.....	89	42	20	24	75	35	102	12	75	38
Brown	2,755	3,647	.....	.....	2,694	2,185	1,806	2,019	1,716	2,385	1,296	2,030	1,335	1,739
Buffalo	1,186	1,162	5	87	843	861	1,093	454	696	841	639	1,105	1,156	507
Burnett	285	28	.....	.....	160	7	.....	.....	312	10	247	12	198	22
Calumet	1,012	2,145	.....	.....	757	1,313	985	136	449	1,137	508	1,357	636	1,139
Chippewa	1,596	1,774	.....	.....	1,045	767	677	692	714	1,030	587	879	696	851
Clark	1,255	660	74	.....	801	119	411	137	717	525	362	429	377	154
Columbia	3,532	2,493	10	4	3,070	1,835	3,867	1,893	2,413	1,618	2,001	1,509	2,248	1,579
Crawford	1,355	1,604	.....	.....	1,162	1,151	1,104	1,186	847	1,106	681	1,112	814	916
Dane	5,435	5,726	19	2	5,143	4,682	5,731	4,880	4,457	4,823	3,760	4,295	4,174	3,865
Dodge	3,236	6,361	4	130	3,051	5,622	3,634	5,675	2,503	4,685	1,828	4,562	2,538	4,575
Door	1,095	596	3	1	873	214	643	165	453	366	538	213	578	166
Douglas	42	67	.....	.....	72	96	73	73	34	77	19	70	58	69
Dunn	2,033	894	39	13	1,390	498	1,138	352	1,159	867	687	622	1,133	523
Eau Claire	2,266	1,785	22	.....	1,615	818	1,287	707	1,641	1,076	810	1,122	1,409	890
Fond du Lac	4,845	5,660	.....	67	4,292	429	4,734	4,466	3,392	3,973	2,932	3,926	3,596	3,875
Grant	4,723	3,198	30	10	4,307	319	4,634	2,071	3,182	2,318	2,405	2,104	3,154	1,971
Green	2,601	1,735	123	870	2,450	1,246	2,791	1,294	1,960	1,595	1,402	1,366	1,757	934
Green Lake	1,739	1,514	.....	.....	1,541	1,045	1,803	805	1,127	795	896	602	1,299	610
Iowa	2,651	2,348	16	.....	2,078	1,978	2,345	1,959	1,593	1,665	1,334	1,549	1,457	1,632
Jackson	1,507	718	53	.....	956	358	1,055	376	992	491	489	515	668	356
Jefferson	2,774	4,134	.....	3	2,580	3,559	3,195	3,747	2,300	2,938	1,630	2,950	2,225	2,867
Juneau	1,714	1,458	20	1	1,421	1,068	1,444	1,114	1,306	968	1,110	909	1,080	829
Kenosha	1,610	1,432	1	1	1,408	1,215	645	851	1,086	1,131	862	942	1,051	901
Kewaunee	561	1,654	.....	.....	503	1,012	1,530	1,194	226	991	181	807	361	669

La Crosse.....	2,644	2,481	34	16	2,177	1,966	2,368	1,388	1,872	1,739	2,147	1,458	1,798	1,374
La Fayette.....	2,424	2,299	10	30	2,081	1,908	2,221	2,136	1,673	1,642	1,294	1,430	1,616	1,612
Lincoln.....	71	174	71						49	68				
Manitowoc.....	2,700	3,908		30	2,289	2,677	2,605	2,640	1,406	2,620	831	2,715	1,452	1,833
Marathon.....	668	1,796	22	4	491	911	209	788	365	977	317	779	218	780
Marquette.....	697	1,112			643	910	666	920	463	716	345	739	532	971
Milwaukee.....	9,981	12,026	6	72	5,834	8,512	6,101	9,074	6,042	7,435	2,837	10,435	3,690	5,631
Monroe.....	2,258	2,030	289		2,117	1,425	1,951	1,248	1,557	1,275	1,267	1,134	1,209	914
Oconto.....	1,813	1,174		10	1,076	395	842	376	873	1,092	710	790	662	310
Outagamie.....	1,859	3,608	38		1,535	1,970	1,501	1,801	1,198	2,517	1,031	2,092	1,219	1,746
Ozaukee.....	583	2,480	13	1	574	1,594	512	2,059	460	1,652	235	1,839	295	1,574
Pepin.....	836	394	6		644	272	544	222	452	270	431	303	577	237
Pierce.....	2,135	985	19	32	1,460	634	1,356	533	1,065	791	687	741	1,228	534
Polk.....	1,019	362	16		659	189	322	144	817	299	524	223	561	182
Portage.....	1,853	1,794	3	1	1,536	798	1,231	740	1,265	818	1,044	549	899	535
Racine.....	3,560	2,880			2,880	2,190	3,130	1,927	1,965	2,031	1,888	2,138	2,073	1,659
Richland.....	2,038	1,591	46	170	1,675	999	1,609	1,101	1,522	1,132	1,148	1,066	1,401	1,009
Rock.....	5,707	2,814	63	3	5,138	1,740	5,582	2,135	3,734	1,718	3,347	1,279	3,661	1,504
St. Croix.....	1,775	1,736	54		1,373	1,190	1,237	811	1,185	1,582	1,023	1,151	1,181	1,015
Sauk.....	3,395	2,201		20	2,702	1,354	3,262	1,366	2,242	1,310	1,550	1,115	1,832	891
Shawano.....	582	873			416	464	299	235	271	448	198	415	191	259
Sheboygan.....	3,217	3,633	19	8	2,687	2,948	3,062	2,457	1,723	2,215	1,449	2,480	1,927	1,943
Taylor.....	240	246							90	93				
Trempealeau.....	2,360	790	58	25	1,457	417	1,193	268	1,077	520	923	339	988	294
Vernon.....	2,764	1,117	110		2,445	542	2,248	621	1,784	696	1,706	547	1,686	416
Walworth.....	4,212	1,970	2	21	3,512	1,499	4,184	1,568	2,825	1,272	2,482	1,075	2,908	1,270
Washington.....	1,321	3,047	41	36	947	2,727	1,213	3,073	723	2,305	463	2,334	666	2,371
Waukesha.....	3,129	3,335	17	1	2,671	2,720	2,930	2,970	2,533	2,461	2,086	2,641	2,413	2,529
Waupaca.....	2,642	1,592	9		2,050	945	1,994	912	1,869	1,191	1,542	902	1,575	831
Wausara.....	2,080	548	10	10	1,703	389	1,741	386	1,379	313	1,270	413	1,500	344
Winnebago.....	5,092	4,426	38	13	4,280	2,969	4,711	2,742	3,634	2,591	2,858	2,591	3,005	2,019
Wood.....	658	745	89		563	473	401	442	419	226		328	340	328
Total.....	130,067	123,926	1,509	*1,675	105,012	36,330	108,900	84,703	85,164	34,374	66,224	81,599	78,301	68,910
Majority.....	2,957				18,622		24,197		790		15,375		9,391	
Whole vote.....		257,277.			191,402.		193,603		169,538		147,823		147,211	

*The scattering vote so far as it can be separated was cast for the following tickets in the counties named: Anti-secret society, Columbia 3; Sauk 4; Walworth 2; Waukesha 1, total 29. Prohibition, Columbia 1; Juneau 1; Trempealeau 25, total 27. Communist, Dane 1; La Crosse 15; Sauk 16, total 32

Popular Vote for President, 1876.

[Secretary Doyle through correspondence with the Secretaries of other States, obtained the official vote for President in all except the following States: Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon and South Carolina. The vote for those States in the table has been supplied by the Compiler from newspaper reports and other reliable sources.

1876.							
STATES.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.	Cooper. Gr'n'b'k	Smith. Temp.	Scat- tering.	Til- den's maj.	Hayes' maj.
Alabama.....	102,613	68,230	.....	.....	.....	34,383	.....
Arkansas.....	58,083	38,669	211	.....	.....	19,183	.....
California.....	76,464	79,264	471	.....	19	.....	2,734
Colorado.....	13,316	14,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	838
Connecticut.....	61,934	59,034	774	378	36	1,712	.....
Delaware.....	13,381	10,752	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....
Florida ¹	24,285	24,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Georgia.....	130,088	50,446	.....	.....	.....	79,642	.....
Illinois.....	258,602	277,226	17,109	.....	427	.....	1,088
Indiana.....	213,526	207,971	9,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	112,099	171,327	9,001	.....	26	.....	50,201
Kansas.....	37,902	78,332	7,776	110	12	.....	32,532
Kentucky.....	159,696	97,156	1,944	818	.....	59,778	.....
Louisiana ²	83,723	77,174	.....	.....	.....	6,549	.....
Maine.....	49,665	66,300	663	.....	.....	.....	15,972
Maryland.....	91,780	71,981	.....	.....	.....	19,799	.....
Massachusetts.....	108,975	150,078	.....	.....	873	.....	40,230
Michigan.....	141,095	166,534	9,060	767	72	.....	15,540
Minnesota.....	48,787	72,955	2,311	.....	.....	.....	21,857
Mississippi.....	108,241	51,853	.....	.....	.....	56,388	.....
Missouri.....	202,687	144,398	3,498	.....	277	54,512	.....
Nebraska.....	17,554	31,916	2,830	.....	117	.....	11,415
Nevada.....	9,297	10,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073
N. Hampshire.....	38,599	41,539	.....	.....	82	.....	2,948
New Jersey.....	115,956	103,511	712	43	.....	11,690	.....
New York.....	521,949	489,207	1,987	2,359	1,828	26,568	.....
N. Carolina.....	122,580	106,402	.....	.....	.....	16,178	.....
Ohio.....	323,182	330,698	3,057	1,636	76	.....	2,747
Oregon.....	14,157	15,214	510	.....	4	.....	543
Pennsylvania.....	366,204	384,148	7,204	1,318	83	.....	9,439
Rhode Island.....	10,712	15,787	60	68	.....	.....	4,947
S. Carolina.....	90,906	91,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	964
Tennessee.....	133,228	89,625	.....	.....	.....	43,533	.....
Texas.....	103,617	44,552	.....	.....	.....	59,065	.....
Vermont.....	29,249	44,092	.....	.....	41	.....	23,802
Virginia.....	139,670	95,558	.....	.....	.....	44,112	.....
West Virginia.....	55,588	41,392	1,237	.....	.....	12,959	.....
Wisconsin.....	123,927	130,067	1,509	27	1,648	.....	2,957
Totals.....	4,304,624	4,044,106	80,911	7,524	5,628	166,455	.....

¹ The election in Florida is contested. The vote as officially announced is given in the table, but the Democrats claim a majority for the Tilden electors on the face of the returns.

² The vote in this State is given as officially announced by the McEnery returning board after a canvass of the returns from all the counties. The Wells returning board, gave Hayes 75,135; Tilden 70,590. The result is contested.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

409

Popular Vote for President—Continued.

STATES.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln, Rep.	Mc Clellan, Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,951	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143	189,996	158,730
Indiana	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	131,233	71,134	120,399	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	59,975	66,467	33,263	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	136,477	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan	136,202	77,027	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi	81,916	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
N. Hampshire	37,163	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey	91,611	76,801	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,986
N. Carolina	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,090	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,903	6,548	14,349	8,718
S. Carolina	72,290	22,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee	83,665	94,391	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia	32,283	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,433
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Total	3,579,793	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote	6,457,318	.....	5,716,788	.....	4,034,789	.....

Popular Vote for President—Continued.

STATES.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincoln. Rep.	Br'kin- ridge. Dem.	Bell. Union.	Douglas. Dem.	Fremont Rep.	Fill- more. Amer.	Buchan- an. Dem.
Alabama		48,831	27,875	13,651		28,552	46,739
Arkansas		28,732	20,093	5,227		10,787	21,910
California.....	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	36,165	53,365
Connecticut ..	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,995
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,804	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida		8,543	5,437	367		4,833	6,358
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,228	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,348
Indiana	139,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	94,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,364	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		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.....							
N.Hampshire ..	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey ..	58,324			62,503	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York.....	362,646			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
N. Carolina....		48,539	44,990			26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania ..	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island ..	12,244			7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
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
West 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 1860.

STATES.	1876.		1872.		1868.		1864.		1860.			
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Grant.	Gr'ly.†	Grant.	Seym'r.	Lincoln.	McCl'n	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.
Alabama		10	10		8		*	*		9		
Arkansas		6	† 6		5		*	*		4		
California	6		6		5		5		4			
Colorado	3											
Connecticut		6	6		6		6		6			
Delaware		3	3			3		3		3		
Florida	**	**	4		3		*	*		3		
Georgia		11		11		9	*	*		10		
Illinois	21		21		16		16		11			
Indiana		15	15		13		13		13			
Iowa	11		11		8		8		4			
Kansas	5		5		3		3					
Kentucky		12		12		11		11			12	
Louisiana	**	**	† 8			7	*	*		6		
Maine	7		7		7		7		8			
Maryland		8		8		7		7		8		
Massachusetts	13		13		12		12		13			
Michigan	11		11		8		8		6			
Minnesota	5		5		4		4		4			
Mississippi		8	8		*	*	*	*		7		
Missouri		15		15	11		11					9
Nebraska	3		3		3							
Nevada	3		3		3		3					
N. Hampshire	5		5		5		5		5			
New Jersey		9	9			7		7	4			3
New York		35	35			33	33		35			
North Carolina		10	10		9		*			10		
Ohio	22		22		21		21		23			
Oregon	23		3			3	3		3			
Pennsylvania	29		29		26		26		27			
Rhode Island	4		4		4		4		4			
South Carolina	7		7		6		*	*		8		
Tennessee		12		12	10		*	*			12	
Texas		8		8	*	*	*	*		4		
Vermont	5		5		5		5		5			
Virginia		11	11		*	*	*	*			15	
West Virginia		5	5		5		5					
Wisconsin	10		10		8		8		5			
Total	173	184	300	66	214	80	213	21	180	72	39	15

* States marked with a star did not vote for President in 1864 and 1868.

† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral colleges, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1.

‡ The election in Arkansas and Louisiana was contested in 1872, but the vote was counted for Grant.

§ One of the Republican electors in Oregon being ineligible, the certificate of election was given to the next highest candidate who was a Democrat. His election is contested, but that vote is here given to Hayes.

** The election in Louisiana and Florida is contested. The former is entitled to eight electoral votes and the latter to four.

State Government.

State Boards and County Officers.

State Government.

STATE OFFICERS.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Residence.
HARRISON LUDINGTON	Governor.....	\$5,000	Milwaukee.
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.

THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
EDWARD G. RYAN.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	May 31, 1881.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	May 31, 1879.
WILLIAM P. LYON.....	Associate Justice.....	4,000	May 31, 1877.
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.....	Clerk.....	.....	.....
O. M. CONOVER.....	Reporter.....	.....	.....

Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
1st...	JOHN T. WENTWORTH.....	Elkhorn	\$3,000	Dec. 31, 1877.
2d...	DAVID W. SMALL.....	Oconomowoc.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1881.
3d...	DAVID J. PULLING.....	Oshkosh	3,000	Dec. 31, 1878.
4th...	CAMPBELL McLEAN.....	Fond du Lac.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1880.
5th...	MONTGOMERY M. COTHREN	Mineral Point.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1882.
6th...	ROMANZO BUNN.....	Sparta.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1880.
7th...	GILBERT L. PARK.....	Stevens Point.....	3,000	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.....	3,000	Dec. 31, 1879.
11th...	HENRY D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.....	3,000	June 31, 1882.
12th...	H. S. CONGER.....	Janesville	3,000	Dec. 31, 1882.
13th...	A. W. NEWMAN.....	Trempealeau.....	3,000	June 1, 1882.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

HARRISON LUDINGTON	Governor.
CHARLES D. PARKER.....	Lieutenant Governor
FRANK H. PUTNEY.....	Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant General.....	E. E. BRYANT, with rank of brigadier general.
Quartermaster General.....	G. E. BRYANT, with rank of brigadier general.
Surgeon General.....	Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of brigadier general.

Military Sec. and A. de C.	FRANK H. PUTNEY, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	WILLIAM WALL, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	FRED C. WINKLER, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	WALTER STONE, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	NATHAN COLE, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	GEORGE A. WILSON, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	GEORGE W. CARTER, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	E. M. ROGERS, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	EDWARD F. PRATT, with rank of colonel.
Aid-de-Camp	JOHN KELLEY, with rank of colonel.

Secretary of State's Office.

PETER DOYLE.....	Secretary of State.
S. CADWALLADER.....	Assittant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS	Bookkeeper.
H. J. HOFFMAN.....	Printing Clerk.
C. W. KEMPE.....	Insurance Clerk.
MICHAEL BOHAN	General Clerk.
THOMAS KELLEY.....	Bookkeeper Trust Funds.
THOMAS C. BOURKE.....	Marriage Records.
JOHN P. DOYLE.....	Proof Reader and Recording.

State Treasurer's Office.

FERDINAND KUEHN.....	State Treasurer.
JEFF. J. KUEHN	Assistant Treasurer.
A. MENGES.....	Book'pr, B'k'g, and Rec. C'k.
W. D. CARR	Corresponding Clerk.
C. E. W. STRUVE.....	Bookkeeper Land Dep't.
JOHN G. STOCK.....	Messenger.

Attorney General's Office.

A. SCOTT SLOAN	Attorney General.
W. A. P. MORRIS.....	Assistant Attorney General.

State Superintendent's Office.

EDWARD SEARING	State Superintendent.
JOHN B. PRADT.....	Assistant Superintendent.

Office Commissioners 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.
JOHN A. BYRNE.....	General Clerk.
C. M. FORESMAN.....	Bookkeeper.
IRVING BATH	Patent Clerk.
OTTO PEEMILLER.....	General Clerk.
GABRIEL ERICKSON	Entry Clerk.
H. L. HYDE.....	General Clerk.
DANIEL C. BROWN	General Clerk.
O. F. BLAKELY.....	Mail Clerk.
HUGH LEWIS.....	Messenger.

Railroad Commission.

DANA C. LAMB	Fond du Lac.....	Commissioner.
JAS. H. FOSTER	Koro	Clerk.

Superintendent of Public Property.

ANDREW SEXTON.....	Superintendent.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	Assistant Supt.
WILLIAM JONES	Messenger.

Miscellaneous.

State Treasury Agent.....	HENRY KLEINPELL.....	Sauk City..
Agent St. Croix Land Grant.....	H. A. TAYLOR.....	Hudson.
State Librarian.....	JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....	Darlington..
State Arm'r & Cl'k in Adj. Gen's. office.	E. G. LINDERMAN.....	Madison..

State Historical Society.

LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	Madison	Corresponding Sec.
DANIEL S. DURRIE.....	Madison	Librarian.

State Agricultural Society.

RLI STILSON	Oshkosh	President.
W. W. FIELD	Madison	Secretary.

State Horticultural Society.

A. G. TUTTLE.....	Baraboo.....	President.
F. W. CASE.....	Madison.....	Recording Sec.
J. C. PLUMB.....	Milton	Corresponding Sec.

Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries.

His Excellency, HARRISON LUDINGTON.....	Ex-officio.
WM. WELCH, President.....	Madison.....Term expires April 1, 1877.
R. P. HOY.....	Racine.....Term expires April 1, 1878.
H. F. DOUSMAN, Sec. and Treas.....	Waterville.....Term expires April 1, 1879.
ALFRED PALMER.....	Boscobel.....Term expires April 1, 1880.

State Prison Commissioners.

WM. E. SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....Term expires Jan. 1878.
NELSON DEWEY.....	Cassville.....Term expires Jan. 1880.
GEO. W. BURCHARD.....	Ft. Atkinson.....Term expires Jan. 1882.
H. N. SMITH.....	Warden.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

WM. W. REED.....	Jefferson.....Term expires April 1, 1877.
A. E. ELMORE.....	Ft. Howard.....Term expires April 1, 1878.
H. C. TILTON.....	Whitewater.....Term expires April 1, 1879.
H. H. GILES, President.....	Madison.....Term expires April 1, 1880.
C. H. HASKINS.....	Milwaukee.....Term expires April 1, 1881.
THOS. W. HAIGHT.....	Waukesha.....Secretary.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

O. G. SELDON.....	Reedsburg.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1877.
H. P. STRONG.....	Beloit.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1878.
D. T. REEVE.....	Appleton.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1879.
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Janesville.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1880.
S. MARKS.....	Milwaukee.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1881.
JOHN FAVILL.....	Madison.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1882.
E. S. GRIFFIN.....	Fond du Lac.....Term expires Jan. 31, 1883.

State Hospital for the Insane.

(Located near Madison.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SIMEON MILLS.....	Madison.....Term expires April 1, 1877.
HORATIO N. DAVIS.....	Beloit.....Term expires April 1, 1878.
ROMANZO E. DAVIS.....	Middleton.....Term expires April 1, 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison.....Term expires April 1, 1880.
DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison.....Term expires April 1, 1881.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

(Located near Oshkosh.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

N. A. GRAY.....	Milwaukee.....Term expires Nov. 1877.
THOS. D. GRIMMER.....	Oshkosh.....Term expires Nov. 1878.
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek.....Term expires Nov. 1879.
JOHN T. KINGSTON.....	Necedah.....Term expires Nov. 1880.
WM. P. ROUNDS.....	Menasha.....Term expires Nov. 1881.

Industrial School for Boys.

(Located at Waukesha.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

		Term expires.
CHARLES R. GIBBS.....	Whitewater.....	April 3, 1877
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 3, 1878
JOHN MATHER.....	East Troy.....	April 3, 1878
WM. BLAIR.....	Waukesha.....	April 3, 1879
EDWARD O'NEIL.....	Milwaukee.....	April 3, 1879

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

(Located at Janesville.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
J. B. DOR.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1877
J. B. WHITING.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878
WM. McLANE.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878
A. A. JACKSON.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1879
CYRUS MINER.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1879

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

(Located at Delavan.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

		Term expires.
JOHN E. THOMAS.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	April, 1877
JOSEPH HAMILTON.....	Milwaukee.....	April, 1878
S. R. LABAR.....	Delavan.....	April, 1878
DUSTIN G. CHEEVER.....	Clinton.....	April, 1879
A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.....	April, 1879

University of Wisconsin.

(Located at Madison.)

BOARD OF REGENTS.

		Term expires.
GEO. H. PAUL.....	Milwaukee.....	First Monday in Feb., 1877
JOHN K. WILLIAMS.....	Shullsburgh.....	First Monday in Feb., 1877
T. B. CHYNOWETH.....	Green Bay.....	First Monday in Feb., 1877
H. G. WINSLOW.....	Racine.....	First Monday in Feb., 1877
CONRAD KREZ.....	Sheboygan.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878
MATT KEENAN.....	Milwaukee.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878
THOS. D. STEELE.....	Sparta.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878
N. B. VANSLYKE.....	Madison.....	First Monday in Feb., 1879
H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.....	First Monday in Feb., 1879
EDWARD SEARING.....	Madison.....	ex officio as State Sup't.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, HARRISON LUDINGTON, ex officio.....	Madison.
Hon. EDWARD SEARING, ex officio.....	Madison.

		Term expires.
T. D. WEEKS.....	Whitewater.....	February 1, 1877
W. H. CHANDLER.....	Sun Prairie.....	February 1, 1877
A. H. WELD.....	River Falls.....	February 1, 1877
WM. STARR.....	Ripon.....	February 1, 1878
J. H. EVANS.....	Platteville.....	February 1, 1878
F. W. COTZHAUSEN.....	Milwaukee.....	February 1, 1878
S. S. SHERMAN.....	Milwaukee.....	February 1, 1879
S. M. HAY.....	Oshkosh.....	February 1, 1879
JOHN PHILLIPS.....	Stevens Point.....	February 1, 1879

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	County Seat.	County Judges.	Co. Superintendent.	Post-office.	Term Expires.
Adams	Friendship	J. B. Harrison.....	Jesse M. Higbee.....	Plainville	Dec. 31, 1877.
Ashland	Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	J. J. Miles.....	Ashland	do.....
Barron	Barron	H. J. Sill	H. J. White.....	Rice Lake.....	do.....
Bayfield	Bayfield	John Banfill	Jno. McCloud	Bayfield	do.....
Brown	Green Bay.....	David Agry	T. E. Sedgwick.....	West Deperre	do.....
Buffalo	Alma.....	Conrad Moser, Jr.....	L. Kessinger	Alma.....	do.....
Burnett	Grantsburg	Thorvald Raymert	John G. Fleming.....	Grantsburg.....	do.....
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	C. W. Thurston.....	Wm. B. Minaghan	Chilton.....	do.....
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls.....	R. D. Marshall.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.....	do.....
Clark	Neillsville.....	R. J. MacBride.....	R. J. Sawyer	Neillsville.....	do.....
Columbia	Portage.....	Joshua J. Guppy	Kennedy Scott	Rio	do.....
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Ira B. Brunson	G. L. Miller	De Soto	do.....
Dane, 1st district.....	Madison.....	George E. Bryant.....	A. R. Ames.....	Door Creek.....	do.....
Dane, 2d district	Madison.....	.....	M. S. Frawley.....	Black Earth.....	do.....
Dodge, 1st district	Juneau	Edward Elwell	John T. Flavin.....	Watertown	do.....
Dodge, 2d district	Juneau .....	.....	Arthur K. Delaney	Hustisford.....	do.....
Door	Sturgeon Bay	R. M. Wright.....	Chris. Daniels	Sturgeon Bay	do.....
Douglas	Superior.....	Geo. W. Perry.....	I. W. Gates.....	Superior.....	do.....
Dunn	Menomonie.....	Robert Macaulay	Geo. Shafer.....	Menomonie.....	do.....
Eau Claire	Eau Claire.....	Arthur C. Ellis	Miss Agnes Hosford	Eau Claire.....	do.....
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	N. C. Giffin	W. L. O'Connor	Rosendale.....	do.....
Grant	Lancaster.....	Wm. McGonigal.....	G. M. Gurnsey.....	Platteville.....	do.....
Green	Monroe.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.....	Thos. C. Richmond.....	Monticello.....	do.....
Green Lake.....	Dartford.....	Thomas C. Ryan	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin	do.....
Iowa	Dodgeville	Robert Wilson	Albert Watkins	Mineral Point.....	do.....
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mark Bump	T. P. Marsh	Hixton	do.....
Jefferson	Jefferson	Aaron Rankin	C. J. Collier	Rome	do.....
Juneau	Mauston.....	Charles H. Grote.....	I. W. Wightman	Werner.....	do.....
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Isaac W. Webster.....	David H. Flett	Kenosha.....	do.....

Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Fred Johannes.....	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.....	Dec. 31, 1877.
LaCrosse.....	LaCrosse.....	Charles S. Benton.....	S. M. Leet.....	West Salem.....	do.....
LaFayette.....	Darlington.....	Thomas J. Law.....	Henry Jane.....	Shullsburg.....	do.....
Lincoln.....	Jenny.....	E. B. Donaldson.....	David Finn.....	Jenny.....	do.....
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	T. G. Olmstead.....	W. A. Walker.....	Manitowoc.....	do.....
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	B. Ringle.....	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.....	do.....
Marquette.....	Montello.....	H. S. Thomas.....	H. M. Older.....	Packwaukee.....	do.....
Milwaukee, 1st dis.....	Milwaukee.....	John E. Mann.....	Thos. O'Herrin.....	Oak Creek.....	do.....
Milwaukee, 2d dis.....	Milwaukee.....		James L. Foley.....	Butler.....	do.....
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	Thomas D. Steele.....	N. H. Holden.....	Sparta.....	do.....
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	R. W. Hubbell.....	Maggie M. Comstock.....	Oconto.....	do.....
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	J. E. Harriman.....	Patrick Flanagan.....	Appleton.....	do.....
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	Adolph Heidkamp.....	Edward H. Janssen.....	Cedarburg.....	do.....
Pepin.....	Durand.....	S. L. Plummer.....	J. H. Rounds.....	Durand.....	do.....
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	P. D. Pierce.....	H. S. Baker.....	River Falls.....	do.....
Polk.....	Osceola.....	Robert Kent.....	James W. Dean.....	Black Brook.....	do.....
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	John Stumpf.....	J. O. Morrison.....	Amherst.....	do.....
Racine.....	Racine.....	E. O. Hand.....	M. J. Smith.....	Sylvania.....	do.....
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	Henry W. Fries.....	David D. Parsons.....	Richland Center.....	do.....
Rock, 1st district.....	Janesville.....	Amos P. Pritchard.....	John W. West.....	Footville.....	do.....
Rock, 2d district.....	Janesville.....		J. B. Tracey.....	Milton.....	do.....
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	John S. Moffatt.....	Frank P. Chapman.....	New Richmond.....	do.....
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	James W. Lusk.....	James T. Lunn.....	Ironton.....	do.....
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	H. Klostermann.....	Miss C. A. Magee.....	Belle Plaine.....	do.....
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Bille Williams.....	Geo. W. Weedon.....	Sheboygan City.....	do.....
Taylor.....	Medford.....	E. R. Prink.....	Ole N. Lee.....	Medford.....	do.....
Trempealeau.....	Arcadia.....	Charles E. Perkins.....	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.....	do.....
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	W. S. Purdy.....	O. B. Wyman.....	Viroqua.....	do.....
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	Peter Golder.....	Fred W. Isham.....	Elkhorn.....	do.....
Washington.....	West Bend.....	John Shelly.....	S. S. Barney.....	West Bend.....	do.....
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	M. S. Griswold.....	John Howitt.....	Waukesha.....	do.....
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Winfield Scott.....	C. W. Packard.....	New London.....	do.....
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	D. L. Bunn.....	Wm. T. Williams.....	Berlin.....	do.....
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	Geo. Gary.....	F. A. Morgan.....	Oshkosh.....	do.....
Wood.....	Grand Rapids.....	Geo. R. Gardner.....	C. B. Garrison.....	Centralia.....	do.....

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	County Clerks.	County Treasurers.	Registers.	District Attorneys.	Term expires.
Adams	H. A. Merriman.....	A. O. Holm	F. B. Hamilton.....	L. S. Perkins.....	S. W. Pierce.....	Jan., 1879
Ashland	Benj. S. Sparks ¹	G. M. Willis	Frank Shaw	John W. Bell.....	W. W. Tompkins ¹	do.....
Barron	A. J. Barton	N. M. Rockman	W. Bird	Walter Speed.....	Charles S. Taylor.....	Jan., 1878
Bayfield	H. H. Picard	S. E. Mahan.....	Andrew Tate	J. D. Crittenden.....	J. H. Knight.....	Jan., 1879
Brown	Daniel Lee.....	M. J. Meade.....	F. S. Ellis.....	B. M. Berensen.....	J. C. Neville.....	do.....
Buffalo	John Buehler.....	W. W. Wyman.....	G. M. Reinhardt.....	Henry Bechmann.....	A. Finkelnberg.....	Jan., 1878
Burnett	Oliver Olson	Andrew Ahlstrom.....	Canute Anderson.....	Arne Higden	W. J. Johnson.....	do.....
Calumet	Auton Meissen.....	Wilbert Kempen.....	Claus Menke.....	Arthur Connelly.....	John E. McMullen.....	Jan., 1879
Chippewa	Fred. Hoenig.....	J. P. Hurlbut.....	Ambrose Hoffman.....	W. D. McGilway.....	Wm. R. Hoyt.....	do.....
Clark	Thos. B. Philpott.....	J. F. Canon	N. H. Withee.....	Herman Schuster.....	J. R. Sturdevant ¹	do.....
Columbia	A. H. Russell.....	L. S. Rolleston.....	Henry Neef.....	George Yule.....	J. H. Rogers.....	do.....
Crawford	Walter B. Hunt.....	Barnaby Duane.....	J. E. Campbell.....	Otto Georgii	Wm. W. Evans.....	do.....
Dane	Wm. Charleton.....	Phil. Barry.....	B. M. Minch.....	O. S. Holom	W. H. Rogers.....	do.....
Dodge	Jacob Bodden.....	Ferd. Gnewuch.....	O. W. Traynor.....	Christian Hemmy.....	James B. Hays.....	do.....
Door	David Houle.....	A. D. Thorp.....	C. A. Massi	James Keogh, Jr.....	D. A. Reed.....	do.....
Douglas	Victor Desimval.....	Richard Relf.....	James Bardon.....	James Syer.....	Jas. S. Ritchie.....	do.....
Dunn	Chas. W. Moore.....	W. H. Landon.....	Carroll Lucas.....	S. A. Peterson.....	R. C. Bierce.....	do.....
Eau Claire.....	G. H. Daniels.....	L. P. Hotchkiss.....	B. J. Churchill.....	Roderick Elwell.....	Loren Edwards.....	do.....
Fond du Lac	H. R. Hill.....	Edmund Biewett.....	J. C. Perry.....	C. L. Pierce.....	N. S. Gilson.....	do.....
Grant	Matt Birchard.....	F. S. Kidd	Alex. Ivey.....	Perry Dorley.....	W. H. Beebe.....	do.....
Green	F. R. Studley.....	L. Seltzer.....	J. S. Smooh.....	C. E. Tauberg.....	P. J. Clawson.....	do.....
Green Lake.....	Sam'l J. Ellis, Sr.....	H. S. Comstock.....	Gustave Teske.....	Henry B. Lowe.....	M. L. Kimball.....	do.....
Iowa	Thomas Kennedy.....	James T. Pryor.....	Christian Kessler.....	James Cleminson.....	L. W. Reese.....	do.....
Jackson	Almon Shaver.....	W. S. Darrow.....	S. D. Blake.....	George H. Perkins.....	Carl C. Pope.....	Jan., 1878
Jefferson.....	Earl Newton.....	W. H. Hake.....	Gideon Ives.....	Daniel Rutledge.....	W. H. Rogers.....	Jan., 1879
Juneau	J. W. Tarbox.....	C. F. Cutler	D. C. Remington.....	J. T. Hinton.....	F. S. Veeder.....	do.....
Kenosha.....	Hugh McDermott.....	E. G. Timme.....	Martin Thomas.....	D. B. Benedict.....	M. S. Baker.....	do.....
Kewaunee	Joseph Wery.....	L. Bruemmer.....	Wm. Bastar.....	Vitalis Miller.....	Lyman Walker.....	do.....
La Crosse.....	H. S. Phillips.....	J. L. Pettingill.....	John Lienlokken.....	L. Wachenheimer.....	H. M. Safford.....	Jan., 1878
La Fayette	Add. A. Townsend.....	James Scott.....	Albert Richardson.....	T. C. L. Mackay.....	George N. Francis.....	Jan., 1879
Lincoln	J. J. Adams.....	Herman Rush.....	J. P. Mathews.....	Van R. Willard.....	Charles O'Neill.....	Jan., 1878

Manitowoc	Peter Mulholland.	John P. Wickert...	G. Damler	John Pruett	A. J. Schmitz	Jan., 1879
Marathon	Orson Phelps	John Ringe	F. W. Kickbush...	John Patzer	R. C. Spooner	do
Marquette	Sam'l W. Stinson..	M. G. Ellison	Chris. Tagatz	Edward Wessing...	Geo. H. Peters	do
Milwaukee	Casper M. Sanger..	Christi'n H. Meyer	Hiram H. Everts...	Fred. Schloemilch.	Ja'd Thompson, Jr.	do
Monroe	N. P. Lee	J. E. Perry	Francis Avery	Wm. G. Williams..	A. E. Bleckman	do
Oconto	P. W. Geekie ¹	Robert Ellis	James McGee	Huff Jones	H M Woodmansee ¹	do
Outagamie	James Lennon	W. H. Lanphear...	Richard Buttrell..	J. A. Bertschy ¹ ..	Wm. Kennedy	do
Ozaukee	Joseph Malberbe..	J. C. Schrolling...	Chas. G. Meyer	John Mueller ¹ ..	Wm. A. Pors ¹	do
Pepin	Chas. Coleman	Wm. Boyd, Jr	W. B. Newcomb	E. J. Erickson	John Fraser	do
Pierce	Thos. L. Nelson	Hans B. Warner	Milton J. Paine	Clark W. Brown ..	Frank L. Gilson	do
Polk	V. M. Babcock	Wm. J. Vincent	F. A. Dresher	Iver Michaelson ..	Geo. D. McDill	Jan., 1878
Portage	John Eckels ¹	Jas. B. Carpenter.	Wm. Albertie	Ole O. Wogslund ..	O. H. Lamoreux	Jan., 1879
Racine	Louis Koust	Erastus C. Peck	John R. Jones	Wm. S. Hyde	Wm. Crosten	do
Richland	G. N. Matteson	Jesse G. Bunell	H. L. Burchard	Reuben Sutton	E. C. Wolfing	do
Rock	S. G. Colley	S. Morgan	Willis Miles	C. L. Valentine	J. W. Sale	do
St. Croix	Thomas Walsh ¹	W. L. Perrin	Alexander Boss	Patrick McNally ..	John E. Glover ¹ ..	do
Sauk	R. A. Wheeler	John P. Witmen	A. L. Slye	John M. True	John Barker ¹	do
Shawano	S. P. Wascott	J. M. Schweers	E. F. Sawyer	E. Sommers	Geo. W. Latta	do
Sheboygan	Joseph Schrage	Frederick Hoppe..	John M. O'Heran ..	E. Clarenbach	Conrad Krez	do
Taylor	Henry Grant	Alfred Dodge	F. A. Healey	T. G. Jeffers	John K. Parish	Jan., 1878
Trempealeau	E. S. Hotchkiss	Allen R. Wymar	David Kribs	John O. Melby	S. W. Button	Jan., 1879
Vernon	C. E. Morley ²	Jno. R. Carson	Ole Johnson	Edward Lind	H. P. Proctor	Jan., 1878
Walworth	C. P. Taylor	D. L. Cowdery	F. W. Blomily	A. L. Sanborn	A. D. Thomas ¹	Jan., 1879
Washington	Hugo Roenen	Joseph Ott	Peter Wanner	Andrew Schmidt ..	Patrick O'Meara	do
Waukesha	J. W. Patterson	T. C. Martin	J. A. Lins	John Stephens	D. H. Semmer ³	do
Waupaca	A. J. Van Epps	A. J. Perkins	W. J. Chamberlain	Ole O. Hole	E. J. Goodrich ²	Jan., 1878
Wausara	W. W. Beech	George Sexton	A. D. McIntyre	J. J. Hawley	L. L. Soule	Jan., 1879
Winnebago	W. D. Harshaw	O. F. Chase	Stephen Bowron	Gunder Larsen	Geo. W. Burnell	do
Wood	Philip Ward	F. J. Wood	I. L. Mosher	W. T. King	J. A. Gaynor	do

¹ Term expires January, 1878.

² Term expires January, 1879.

³ Term expires November 15, 1877.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

COUNTIES.	Clerks of Court.	Coroners.	Surveyors.	Term ex- pires.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	County Treas.	District Att'y.	Supt. of Schools.
Adams	Davi Seofield ¹	A. J. Hill	Zenas Wise	Jan. '79	\$300	\$650	\$725	\$300	\$500
Ashland.....	E. T. Prince ¹	V. W. Newland ..	John Fraser .....	.....do.....	250	1,000	1,000	400	100
Barron.....	F. C. Donnelly.....	N. Washburn.....	P. Onaderer.....	Jan. '78	450	900	900	450	+3
Bayfield	Asaph Whitesley.	Albert Agnus.....	.....do.....	Jan. '79	100	900	900	.....	50
Brown	E. P. Boland	M. Vander Berg..	J. V. Suydam .....	.....do.....	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,200	800
Buffalo.....	J. W. DeGraff .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. '78	600	100	800	400	800
Burnett.....	J. J. Bock	Peter Anderson ..	H. W. Sundler .....	.....do.....	+5	600	800	.....	+3
Calumet.....	John P. Hume.....	J. L. Karker.....	John Albes	Jan. '79	500	850	850	500	800
Chippewa.....	Ludwig Meyers ..	Sam'l B. Allen ..	John O'Brien .....	.....do.....	800	1,800	1,800	700	1,200
Clark.....	Louis J. Glass ¹	Geo. W. Hubbell ..	C. E. Russel .....	.....do.....	490	1,200	1,200	600	600
Columbia	L. M. Smith.....	Wm. Snoad	G. M. Bartholomew	.....do.....	1,500	1,200	1,200	700	1,000
Crawford.....	D. B. Richardson..	Mathew Ryan.....	Geo. A. Smith .....	.....do.....	500	1,000	1,000	500	800
Dane.....	Bernard Esser.....	John Arians.....	James Melville.....	.....do.....	2,000	1,900	1,800	800	*900
Dodge	Eugene O'Connor..	E. L. Jacobs.....	George W. Morse.....	.....do.....	2,100	1,500	1,500	1,000	*950
Door	Chris Daniels.....	F. C. Willor.....	W. H. Warren .....	.....do.....	300	1,000	800	600	.....
Douglas.....	B. F. Greely.....	L. F. Wheelock.....	Emerson Chase.....	.....do.....	600	780	660	300	120
Dunn.....	Nils Michelet	J. P. Wood.....	J. H. Webster.....	.....do.....	400	1,000	1,200	600	900
Eau Claire.....	M. B. Hubbard	W. H. Willard ..	Russell Hackett.....	.....do.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	800
Fond du Lac.....	James Russell.....	Peter V. Sang.....	Jacob Haesby .....	.....do.....	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,200
Grant.....	Herman Bockner..	Manley Dean.....	Joel A. Barber.....	.....do.....	1,000	1,200	1,000	600	1,000
Green.....	E. Bartlett.....	John Wood.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	.....do.....	950	1,000	900	550	800
Green Lake	Scott P. Rogers.....	A. G. Davidson.....	Albern Clark.....	.....do.....	500	600	500	400	800
Iowa	William Lands	Charles Hope.....	Amazi Comfort.....	.....do.....	800	1,200	1,500	500	+5
Jackson.....	R. E. Bradford.....	L. L. Dimmoch.....	George M. Adams.....	Jan. '78	400	1,500	1,500	400	500
Jefferson	D. E. Baker.....	James Rogan.....	J. D. Waterbury ..	Jan. '79	1,000	1,000	800	800	800
Juneau.....	C. W. Fosbinder ..	Daniel Wicher.....	G. V. Beebe .....	.....do.....	700	1,000	1,000	500	800
Kenosha	L. B. Nichols.....	Daniel Head.....	Jason Lathrop .....	.....do.....	1,100	1,000	600	500	500
Kewaunee.....	J. P. Rooney.....	J. L. Chapel	Constant Thiry.....	.....do.....	450	1,200	900	300	+4
La Crosse.....	Charles Smith.....	Torger Hanson	S. Middlebrook.....	Jan. '78	1,200	1,400	1,000	800	800
La Fayette.....	Geo. F. West.....	Wm. Blades.....	Albert Pool	Jan. '79	800	900	1,000	500	800
Lincoln.....	N. D. Gorham.....	Julius Poesey	D. A. Kline	Jan. '78	200	1,000	1,000	400	200

Manitowoc	Adolph Piening.....	F. Simon.....	John O'Hara.....	Jan. '79	1,200	1,400	1,400	600	1,100
Marathon	Louis Marchette..	Geo. Werheim.....	C. W. Nutter.....	do	400	1,200	1,200	400	500
Marquette.....	John Barry.....	Robert Page.....	Michael Finegan..	do	500	750	750	275	500
Milwaukee.....	J. Wechselberg....	Charles Kuepper..	Geo. F. Epeneter..	do	1,600	3,500	4,500	3,500	*500
Monroe.....	Joel Brown.....	C. W. McMullen..	A. S. Ingalls.....	do	600	1,100	1,100	850	800
Oconto.....	Charles Hall.....	John Merline.....	J. A. Van Cleve....	Jan. '78	500	1,200	2,000	500	800
Outagamie.....	Geo. F. Moeske....	G. H. Marston.....	Jas. McGillan.....	Jan. '79	1,000	1,100	1,000	800	800
Ozaukee.....	C. E. Chamberlin..	John Nevins.....	Lafitte Tourley....	do	1,000	900	1,000	800	800
Pepin.....	Alex J. Coffin.....	D. C. Toffing.....	L. G. Wood.....	do	250	550	550	250	†
Pierce.....	M. C. Guest.....	H. Bredahl.....	J. J. Schulthess..	do	600	900	900	500	800
Polk.....	Asahel Kimball....	Sam'l Emery.....	J. E. Kwartzell....	Jan. '78	300	1,200	1,000	350	500
Portage.....	James E. Rogers..	G. W. Hungerford	S. H. Vaughn.....	Jan. '79	400	1,000	1,000	500	800
Racine.....	F. W. Bruce ¹	Henry Sandford..	D. M. Montgomery	do	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	800
Richland.....	M. Murphy.....	Wm. M. Fogo.....	James Appleby....	do	400	800	800	350	800
Rock.....	A. W. Baldwin.....	Wm. Taylor.....	Edward Ruger.....	do	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	*800
St. Croix.....	S. S. Starr.....	D. H. Johnson.....	George Strong ² ...	Jan. '78	500	1,100	1,000	800	800
Sauk.....	D. E. Morgan.....	O. L. Glazier.....	D. B. Hulburt.....	Jan. '79	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	1,100
Shawano.....	C. A. Raisler.....	Wm. Wolf.....	J. H. Gemmo.....	do	200	850	850	300	300
Sheboygan.....	F. Benfey.....	James Berry.....	S. A. Simpson.....	do	1,000	1,200	1,000	800	800
Taylor.....	T. G. Jeffers.....	R. Peterson.....	H. Ripley.....	Jan. '78	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau..	R. A. Odell.....	Ed. Borwell.....	Paul Heyse.....	Jan. '79	350	1,200	1,200	600	800
Vernon.....	P. J. Layne.....	H. C. Gosling.....	Egbert Wyman.....	Jan. '78	1,000	800	800	300	875
Walworth.....	J. F. Lyon ¹	W. H. Bell.....	James Child.....	Jan. '79	1,100	800	750	650	1,000
Washington..	Jas. Kenealey, Jr.	Otto Boesewetter..	Jno. Brosius.....	Jan. '78	1,000	800	950	750	900
Waukesha.....	Wm. S. Green ¹ ...	S. H. Barstow....	R. C. Hathaway....	Jan. '79	1,500	800	1,000	600	1,000
Waupaca.....	Chas. Churchill ¹ .	W. C. Isbell.....	Frank Door.....	do	400	1,100	1,000	400	800
Waushara.....	Arch. McMillan....	M. W. Bute.....	Edgar Sears.....	do	300	700	700	250	800
Winnebago.....	H. B. Harshaw....	C. R. Hamlin.....	C. Palmer.....	do	2,000	1,500	1,400	800	1,000
Wood.....	M. Rourke.....	John Haum.....	Wm. Scott.....	do	200	700	800	500	300

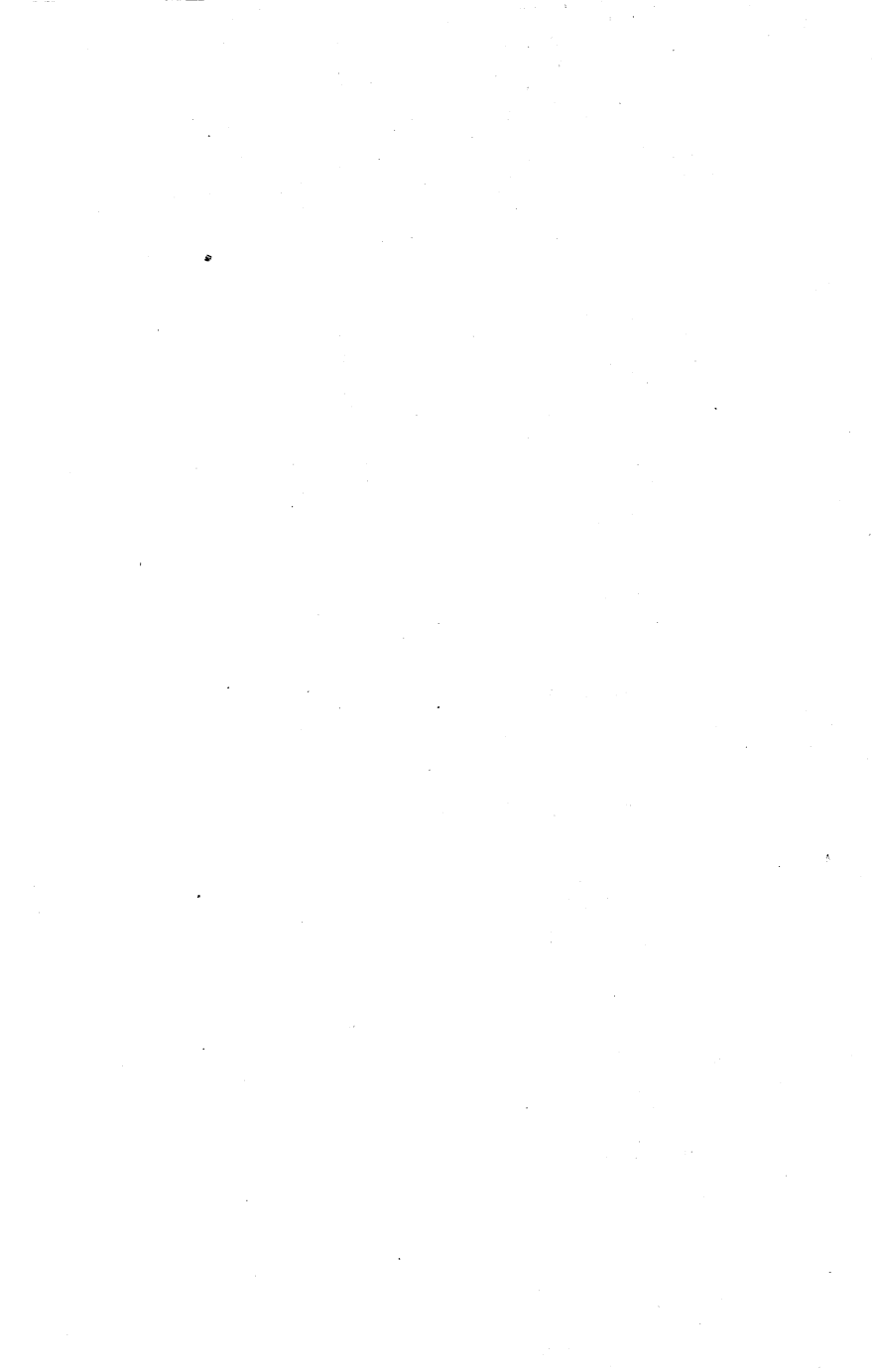
¹ Term expires Jan. 1878.

² Term expires Jan. 1879.

* Same in each of two districts.

† per diem.

U. S. Government.



THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES GRANT, of Illinois.

President of the United States..... Salary.
\$50,000

THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York.....	Secretary of State. ...	\$8,000
LOT M. MORRILL.....	Maine.....	Secretary of Treasury	8,000
J. D. CAMERON.....	Pennsylvania.	Secretary of War....	8,000
GEORGE M. ROBESON.....	New Jersey....	Secretary of Navy....	8,000
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER	Michigan.....	Secretary of Interior.	8,000
ALPHONSO TAFT.....	Ohio.....	Attorney-General. ...	8,000
JAMES N. TYNER.....	Indiana.....	Postmaster General...	8,000

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.

UNITED STATES ARMY ORGANIZATION.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN..... General.
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN..... Lieutenant-General.

MAJOR GENERALS.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, JOHN M. SCOFIELD.
IRVIN McDOWELL.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, ALFRED H. TERRY,
JOHN POPE, E. O. C. ORD,
OLIVER O. HOWARD, CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

W. MCKEE DUNN..... Brigadier General

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

ROBERT MCFEELY..... Brigadier General.

SURGEON GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

BENJAMIN ALVORD..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. A. HUMPHREYS..... Brigadier General and Brevet Major General.

CHIEF OF ORDINANCE.

STEPHEN V. BENET..... Brigadier General.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

ALBERT J. MYER..... Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	Title.	Where employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. Thos. O. Osborne.....	Minister Resident.....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. Edward F. Blade.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Vienna.....	12,000
BELGIUM. Ayres P. Merrill.....	Minister Resident.....	Brussels	7,500
BRAZIL. James R. Partridge..	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Rio de Janeiro	12,000
CHILI. Cornelius A. Logan..	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA. George F. Seward....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Pekin	12,000
FRANCE. Elihu B. Washburne	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITIAN. Edwards Pierrepont	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	London.....	17,500
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES. Geo. Williamson.....	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala.....	10,000
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Henry A. Pierce.....	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI. E. D. Basset	M. Resident and Con. Gen ..	Pt. au Prince..	7,500
ITALY. George P. Marsh	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Florence	12,000
JAPAN. Jno. A. Bingham. ...	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Yeddo.....	12,000
LIBERIA. Jas. M. Turner.....	M. Resident and Con. Gen ..	Monrovia	4,000
MEXICO. John W. Foster	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Mexico.....	12,000
NETHERLANDS. James Birney	Minister Resident.....	The Hague.....	7,500
PERU. Richard Gibbs.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Lima	10,000
GERMAN EMPIRE. J. C. Bancroft Davis	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Berlin	17,500
RUSSIA. Geo. H. Baker.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	St. Petersburg	17,500
SPAIN. Caled Cushing.....	Envoy Ex. and M. Plen.....	Madrid.....	12,000
SWEEDEN AND NOR- WAY. C. C. Andrews	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm.....	7,500
TURKEY. Horace Maynard	Minister Resident.....	Constantin'le..	7,500
VENEZUELA. Thos. Russell.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,500

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

As constituted Jan. 1, 1877.

SENATE.*President*—THOMAS W. FERRY, of Michigan.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
George Goldthwaite.....	1877	James L. Alcorn.....	1877
George E. Spencer	1879	Branche K. Bruce	1881
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Powell Clayton.....	1877	Louis V. Bogy.....	1879
Stephen W. Dorsey	1879	Francis M. Cockrell.....	1881
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Aaron A. Sargent.....	1879	Phinneas W. Hitchcock.....	1877
Newton Booth.....	1881	Algernon S. Paddock	1881
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
Jerome B. Chaffee.....	1879	John P. Jones.....	1879
Henry M. Tiller.....	1883	William Sharon	1881
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Wm. H. Barnum	1879	Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877
Wm. W. Eaton.....	1881	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	1879
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Eli Saulsbury.....	1877	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen...	1877
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1881	Theodore F. Randolph.....	1881
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
Simon B. Conover.....	1879	Roscoe Conklin.....	1879
Charles W. Jones.....	1881	Francis Kernan	1881
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Thomas M. Norwood.....	1877	Mathew W. Ransom	1883
John B. Gordon.....	1879	Augustus S. Merrimon.....	1879
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
John A. Logan.....	1877	John Sherman	1879
Richard J. Oglesby.....	1879	Allen G. Thurman.....	1881
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
Oliver P. Morton.....	1879	James K. Kelley.....	1877
Joseph E. McDonald.....	1881	John H. Mitchell.....	1879
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
George G. Wright.....	1877	Simon Cameron	1879
William B. Allison.....	1879	William A. Wallace.....	1881
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Jumes M. Harvey.....	1877	Henry B. Anthony.....	1883
John J. Ingalls.....	1879	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	1881
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
John W. Stevenson.....	1877	Thomas J. Robertson	1877
Thomas C. McCreery.....	1879	John J. Patterson.....	1879
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
J. Rodman West.....	1877	Henry Cooper.....	1877
	1879	David McKendree Key.....	1881
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1881	Morgan C. Hamilton	1877
James G. Blaine	1883	Samuel B. Macey.....	1881
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George R. Dennis	1879	Justin S. Morrill.....	1879
William P. Whyte.....	1881	George F. Edmunds.....	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
George S. Boutwell	1877	Robert E. Withers.....	1881
Henry L. Dawes.....	1881	John W. Johnson	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1883	Henry G. Davis.....	1877
ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.....	1881	Samuel Price.....	1881
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
William Windom.....	1883	Timothy O. Howe.....	1879
Samuel J. R. McMillan.....	1881	Angus Cameron.....	1881

Democrats in Roman. Republicans in *Italic*. Independ'ts in SMALL CAPS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, in Roman, 182; Republicans, in *Italic*, 104; Independent, in SMALL CAPS, 6. Total, 292.

ALABAMA.

1. *Jere. 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. Slemons.
3. Wm. W. Wilshire.
4. Thomas M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Wm. A. Piper.
2. *Horace F. Page.*
3. John K. Luttrell.
4. Peter D. Wigginton.

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Geo. M. Landers.
2. James Phelps.
3. *John T. Wait.*
4. Levi Warner.

DELAWARE.

James Williams.

FLORIDA.

1. *Wm. J. Purman.*
2. Jesse J. Finley.

GEORGIA.

1. Julien Hartridge.
2. William E. Smith.
3. Philip Cook.
4. Henry R. Harris.
5. Milton A. Candler.
6. James H. Blount.
7. William H. Felton.
8. Alex. H. Stephens.
9. Benj. H. Hill.

ILLINOIS.

1. Bernard G. Caulfield.
2. Carter H. Harrison.
3. J. V. Le Moyne.
4. *Stephen A. Hurlbut.*
5. *Horatio C. Burchard.*
6. *Thos. J. Henderson.*
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.*
9. *Richard H. Whiting.*
10. 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. Wm. Hartzell.
19. Wm. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA.

1. Benoni S. Fuller.
2. Andrew Humphreys.
3. Nathan T. Carr.
4. Jephtha D. New.
5. William S. Holman.
6. *Milton S. Robinson.*
7. Franklin Landers.
8. *Morton C. Hunter.*
9. *Thoms J. Cason.*
10. Wm. S. Haymond.
11. *James L. Evans.*
12. And'w 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. *Ezekiel S. Sampson.*
7. *John A. Kasson.*
8. *James W. McDill.*
9. *Addison Oliver.*

KANSAS.

1. *Wm. A. Phillips.*
2. John R. Goodin.
3. *Wm. R. Brown.*

KENTUCKY.

1. Andrew R. Boone.
2. John Y. Brown.
3. Charles H. Milliken.
4. J. Proctor Knott.
5. Henry Watterson.
6. Thomas L. Jones.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn.
8. Milton J. Durham.
9. *John D. White.*
10. John B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

1. Randall L. Gibson.
2. E. John Ellis.
3. *Chester B. Darrall.*
4. William M. Levy.
5. William B. Spencer.
6. *Charles E. Nash.*

MAINE.

1. *John H. Burleigh.*
2. *William P. Frye.*
3. *Edwin Flye.*
4. *Harris M. Plaisted.*
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. *Wm. W. Crapo.*
2. *Benj. W. Harris.*
3. *Henry L. Pierce.*
4. Josiah G. Abbott.
5. NATH. P. BANKS.
6. Chas. P. Thompson.
7. John K. Tarbox.
8. Wm. 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. *Omar D. Conger.*
8. *Nath'l B. Bradley.*
9. *Jay A. Hubbell.*

MINNESOTA.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. *Horace B. Strait.*
3. *Wm S. King.*

MISSISSIPPI.

1. L. Q. C. Lamar.]
2. *G. W. Wells.*
3. H. D. Money.
4. O. R. Singleton.
5. Charles E. Hooker.
6. *John R. Lynch.*

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.

Wm. Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Frank Jones.
2. Samuel N. Bell.
3. *Henry W. Blair.*

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Clem. H. Sinnickson.*
2. *Samuel A. Dobbins.*

House of Representatives—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

3. Miles Ross.
4. Robert Hamilton.
5. Augustus W. Cutler.
6. Frederick H. Teese.
7. A. A. Hardenbergh.

NEW YORK.

1. Henry B. Metcalf.
2. Jno. G. Schumaker.
3. S. B. CHITTENDEN.
4. Arch. M. Bliss.
5. Edwin R. Meade.
6. Samuel S. Cox.
7. David Dudley Field.
8. Elijah Ward.
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Benj. A. Willis.
12. N. Holmes Odell.
13. J. O. Whitehouse.
14. George M. Beebe.
15. John H. Bagley, Jr.
16. Charles H. Adams.
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. Wm. A. Wheeler.
20. H. A. Hathorn.
21. Samuel F. Miller.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. Scott Lord.
24. Wm. H. Baker.
25. E. W. Leavenworth.
26. C. D. McDougall.
27. Eldridge C. Lapham.
28. Thomas C. Platt.
29. Chas. C. B. Walker.
30. John M. Dary.
31. Geo. G. Hoskins.
32. Lyman K. Bass.
33. Nelson I. Norton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Jesse J. Yeates.
2. John A. Hyman.
3. Alfred M. Waddell.
4. Joseph J. Davis.
5. Alfred M. Scales.
6. Thomas S. Ashe.
7. William M. Robpkins.
8. Robert B. Vance.

OHIO.

1. Milton Saylor.
2. H. B. Banning.
3. John S. Savage.

OHIO—Con.

4. John A. McMahon.
5. Americans V. Rice.
6. Frank H. Hurl.
7. Lawrence T. Neal.
8. William Lawrence.
9. Early F. Poppleton.
10. Charles Foster.
11. John L. Vance.
12. Ansley T. Walling.
13. Milton I. Southard.
14. Jacob P. Cowen.
15. N. H. Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. L. D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Henry B. Payne.

OREGON.

Lafayette Lane.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Samuel J. Randall.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. John Robbins.
6. Wash. Townsend.
7. Alan Wood, Jr.
8. Hiestor Clymer.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. William Mutchler.
11. Frank D. Collins.
12. William H. Stanton.
13. James B. Reilly.
14. John B. Packer.
15. Joseph Powell.
16. Sobieskie Ross.
17. John Reilly.
18. William S. Stenger.
19. Levi Maish.
20. Louis A. Mackey.
21. Jacob Turney.
22. James H. Hopkins.
23. Alex. G. Cochrane.
24. John W. Wallace.
25. George A. Jenks.
26. James Sheakley.
27. Albert G. Egbert.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph Rainey.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.

2. C. W. Butts.
3. Solomon L. Hope.
4. Alex. S. Wallace.
5. Robert S. Nalls.

TENNE SEE.

1. William McFarland.
2. J. M. Thornburgh.
3. George G. Dibrell.
4. H. T. Riddle.
5. John M. Bright.
6. John F. House.
7. W. C. Whitthorne.
8. John D. C. Atkin.
9. W. P. Caldwell.
10. H. Casey Young.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Reagan.
2. David B. Culberson.
3. J. W. Throckmorton.
4. Roger Q. Mills.
5. John Hancock.
6. Gustave Schleicher.

VERMONT

1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. DUDLEY C. DENISON
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. Beverly B. Douglas.
2. John Goode, Jr.
3. Gilbert C. Walker.
4. W. H. Stowell.
5. George C. Cabell.
6. John R. Tucker.
7. John T. Harris.
8. Eppa Hunton.
9. William Terry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson.
2. Chas. G. Faulkner.
3. Frank Hereford.

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. Henry S. Magoon.
4. William P. Lynde.
5. Sam'l D. Burchard.
6. Alanson M. Kimball.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. George W. Cate.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—H. S. STEVENS.
 Dakota—J. P. KIDDER.
 Idaho—Stephen S. FENN.
 Montana—Martin MAGINNIS.

New Mexico—S. B. ELKINS.
 Utah—GEO. Q. CANNON.
 Washington—Orange JACOBS.
 Wyoming—Wm. R. STEELE.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

As constituted Feb. 1, 1877.

SENATE.Democrats in Roman, 33. Republicans in *Italic*, 39. Ind, in SMALL CAPS, 2

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
<i>George E. Spencer</i>	1879	<i>Branch K. Bruce</i>	1881
<i>John T. Morgan</i>	1883	<i>Lucius Q. C. Lamar</i>	1883
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
<i>Stephen W. Dorsey</i>	1879	<i>Louis V. Bogy</i>	1879
<i>A. H. Garland</i>	1883	<i>Francis M. Cockrell</i>	1881
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
<i>Aaron A. Sargent</i>	1879	<i>Algernon S. Paddock</i>	1881
<i>Newton Booth</i>	1881	<i>William Saunders</i>	1883
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
<i>Jerome B. Chaffee</i>	1879	<i>John P. Jones</i>	1879
<i>Henry M. Teller</i>	1883	<i>William Sharon</i>	1881
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
<i>James E. English</i>	1879	<i>Bainbridge Wadleigh</i>	1879
<i>William W. Eaton</i>	1881	<i>Edward H. Rollins</i>	1883
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Thomas F. Bayard</i>	1881	<i>Theodore F. Randolph</i>	1881
<i>Democrat</i>	1883	<i>John R. McPherson</i>	1883
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Simon B. Conover</i>	1879	<i>Roscoe Conklin</i>	1879
<i>Charles W. Jones</i>	1881	<i>Francis Kernan</i>	1881
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
<i>John B. Gordon</i>	1879	<i>Augustus S. Merrimon</i>	1879
<i>Benj. H. Hill</i>	1883	<i>Mathew W. Ransom</i>	1883
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
<i>Richard J. Oglesby</i>	1879	<i>John Sherman</i>	1879
<i>DAVID DAVIS</i>	1883	<i>Allen G. Thurman</i>	1881
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
<i>Oliver P. Morton</i>	1879	<i>John H. Mitchell</i>	1879
<i>Joseph E. McDonald</i>	1881	<i>La Fayette F. Grover</i>	1883
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>William B. Allison</i>	1879	<i>Simon Cameron</i>	1879
<i>Samuel J. Kirkwood</i>	1883	<i>William A. Wallace</i>	1881
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
<i>John J. Ingalls</i>	1879	<i>Ambrose E. Burnside</i>	1881
<i>Republican</i>	1883	<i>Henry B. Anthony</i>	1883
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
<i>Thomas C. McCreery</i>	1879	<i>John J. Patterson</i>	1879
<i>James B. Beck</i>	1883	<i>David T. Corbin</i>	1883
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
.....	1879	<i>James E. Bailey</i>	1881
.....	1883	<i>Democrat</i>	1883
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
<i>Hannibal Hamlin</i>	1881	<i>Samuel B. Maxey</i>	1881
<i>James G. Blaine</i>	1883	<i>Richard Coke</i>	1883
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
<i>George R. Dennis</i>	1879	<i>Justin S. Morrill</i>	1879
<i>William P. Whyte</i>	1881	<i>George F. Edmunds</i>	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
<i>Henry L. Dawes</i>	1881	<i>Robert E. Withers</i>	1881
<i>George F. Hoar</i>	1883	<i>John W. Johnson</i>	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
<i>Isaac P. Christiancy</i>	1881	<i>Frank Hereford</i>	1881
<i>Thomas W. Ferry</i>	1883	<i>H. G. Davis</i>	1883
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
<i>Samuel J. R. McMillan</i>	1881	<i>Timothy O. Howe</i>	1879
<i>William Windom</i>	1883	<i>Angus Cameron</i>	1881

* Contested by M. C. Butler, (Dem.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, in Roman, 152; Republicans, in *Italic*, 133; to be elected 3; whole number 293.

ALABAMA.

1. John T. Jones.
2. Hilary A. Herbert.
3. Jere. N. Williams.
4. Charles M. Shelly.
5. Robert F. Ligon.
6. G. W. Hewitt.
7. W. H. Forney.
8. Wm. W. Garth.

ARKANSAS.

1. Lucien C. Gause.
2. William F. Slemons.
3. Henry B. Stuart.
4. Thomas M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Horace Davis*.
2. *Horace F. Page*.
3. John K. Luttrell.
4. Peter D. Wigginton.*

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Geo. M. Landers.
2. James Phelps.
3. *John T. Wait*.
4. Levi Warner.

DELAWARE.

James Williams.

FLORIDA.

1. *Wm. J. Purman.**
2. *Horatio Bisbee, Jr.**

GEORGIA.

1. Julien Hartridge.
2. William E. Smith.
3. Philip Cook.
4. Henry R. Harris.
5. Milton A. Candler.
6. James H. Blount.
7. William H. Felton.
8. Alex. H. Stephens.
9. Benj. H. Hill.

ILLINOIS.

1. *William Aldrich*.
2. Carter H. Harrison.
3. *Lorenz Brentano*.
4. *William Lathrop*.
5. *Horatio C. Burckhard*.
6. *Thos. J. Henderson*.
7. *Philip C. Hayes*.
8. *Greenbury L. Fort*.
9. *Thomas A. Boyd*.
10. John H. Hungate.
11. Robert M. Knapp.
12. Wm. M. Springer.
13. *Thomas F. Tipton*.
14. *Joseph G. Cannon*.
15. John R. Eden.
16. *F. M. Ashcraft*.
17. Wm. R. Morrison.
18. Wm. Hartzell.
19. R. W. Townshend.

INDIANA.

1. Benoni S. Fuller.
2. James R. Cobb.
3. George A. Bicknell.
4. *Leonidas Sexton*.
5. *Thos. M. Browne*.
6. *Milton S. Robinson*.
7. *John Hanna*.
8. *Morton C. Hunter*.
9. *Michael D. White*.
10. *Wm. H. Calkins*.
11. *James L. Evans*.
12. And'w H. Hamilton.
13. *John H. Baker*.

IOWA.

1. *J. C. Stone*.
2. *Hiram Price*.
3. *Thos. W. Burdick*.
4. *Nathan C. Deering*.
5. *Rush Clark*.
6. *Ezekiel S. Sampson*.
7. *H. J. B. Cummings*.
8. *Wm. F. Sapp*.
9. *Addison Oliver*.

KANSAS.

1. *Wm. A. Phillips*.
2. *Dudley Haskell*.
3. *Thomas Ryan*.

KENTUCKY.

1. Andrew R. Boone.
2. James McKenzie.
3. John W. Caldwell.
4. J. Proctor Knott.
5. Albert S. Willis.
6. John G. Carlile.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn.
8. Milton J. Durham.
9. Thomas Turner.
10. John B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

1. Randall L. Gibson.
2. E. John Ellis.
3. James H. Acklin.*
4. J. B. Elum.*
5. *John E. Leonard*.
6. Edward W. Roberts*

MAINE.

1. *Thos. B. Reed*.
2. *William P. Frye*.
3. *Stephen D. Lindsey*.
4. *Llewellyn Powers*.
5. *Eugene Hale*.

MARYLAND.

1. Daniel M. Henry.
2. Charles B. Roberts.
3. William Kimmel.
4. Thomas Swann.
5. Eli J. Henkle.
6. William Walsh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Wm. W. Croapo*.
2. *Benj. W. Harris*.
3. *Wallbridge A. Field*.
4. Leopold Morse.
5. *Nathanial P. Banks*.
6. *George B. Loring*.
7. *Benj. F. Butler*.
8. *Wm. Claflin*.
9. *Wm. W. Rice*.
10. *Amasa Norcross*.
11. *Geo. D. Robinson*.

MICHIGAN.

1. Alpheus S. Williams.
2. *Edwin Willits*.
3. *J. H. McGowan*.
4. *Edwin W. Keighley*.
5. *John W. Stone*.
6. *Mark S. Brewer*.
7. *Omur D. Conger*.
8. *Chas. C. Ellsworth*.
9. *Jay A. Hubbell*.

MINNESOTA.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell*.
2. *Horace B. Strait*.
3. *Jacob H. Stewart*.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. H. L. Muldrow.
2. Van H. Manning.
3. H. D. Money.
4. O. R. Singleton.
5. Charles E. Hooker.
6. Jas. R. Chambers.

MISSOURI.

1. *Anthony Itner*.
2. *Nathon Cole*.
3. *Lyne S. Metcalfe.**
4. Robert A. Hatcher.
5. Richard P. Bland.
6. Charles H. Morgan.
7. Thos. T. Crittenden.
8. Benj. J. Franklin.
9. David Rea.
10. *Henry Pollard*.
11. John B. Clark, Jr.
12. John M. Glover.
13. Aylett H. Buckner.

NEBRASKA.

Frank Welch.

NEVADA.

Thomas Wren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elects three in March.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Clem. H. Sinnickson*.
2. *J. Howard Pugh*.

House of Representatives—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Con.

3. Miles Ross.
4. Alvah A. Clark.
5. Augustus W. Cutler.
6. *Thomas B. Peddie.*
7. A. A. Hardenbergh.

NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert.
2. Wm. D. Veeder.
3. *S. B. Chittenden.*
4. Arch. M. Bliss.
5. Nicholas Muller.
6. Samuel S. Cox.
7. Anthony Eickhoff.
8. *Anson G. McCook.*
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Benj. A. Willis.
12. Clarkson N. Potter.
13. *John H. Ketcham.*
14. George M. Beebe.
15. Stephen L. Mayhan.
16. Terrence J. Quinn.
17. *Martin I. Townsend*
18. *Andrew Williams.*
19. *Amaziah B. James.*
20. *John H. Starin.*
21. *Solomon Bundy.*
22. *Geo. A. Bagley.*
23. *William J. Bacon.*
24. *Wm. H. Baker.*
25. *Frank Hiscock.*
26. *John H. Camp.*
27. *Eldridge C. Lapham.*
28. *Jeremiah W. Dwight.*
29. *John N. Hungerford.*
30. E. Kirke Hart.
31. Charles B. Benedict.
32. Daniel N. Lockwood.
33. *Geo. W. Patterson.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Jesse J. Yeates.
2. *Curtis H. Brogden.*
3. Alfred M. Waddell.
4. Joseph J. Davis.
5. Alfred M. Scales.
6. Walter L. Steele.
7. William M. Robbins.
8. Robert B. Vance.

OHIO.

1. Milton Saylor.
2. H. B. Banning.
3. *Mills Gardner.*

OHIO—Con.

4. John A. McMahon.
5. Americus V. Rice.
6. *Jacob D. Cox.*
7. *Henry L. Dickey.*
8. *J. Warren Keifer.*
9. *John S. Jones.*
10. *Charles Foster.*
11. *Henry S. Neal.*
12. Thomas Ewing.
13. Milton I. Southard.
14. E. B. Finley.
15. *N. H. Van Vorhes.*
16. *Lorenzo Danford.*
17. *William McKinley.*
18. *James Monroe.*
19. *James A. Garfield.*
20. *Amos Townsend.*

OREGON.

Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Chapman Freeman.*
2. *Charles O'Neill.*
3. Samuel J. Randal.
4. *William D. Kelley.*
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. *William Ward.*
7. *Isaac N. Evans.*
8. *Hiester Clymer.*
9. *A. Herr Smith.*
10. Samuel A. Bridges.
11. Frank D. Collins.
12. Hendrick B. Wright.
13. James B. Reilly.
14. *John W. Killinger.*
15. *Edward Overton.*
16. *John I. Mitcnell.*
17. *Jacob H. Campbell.*
18. William S. Stenger.
19. Levi Maish.
20. Levi A. Mackey.
21. Jacob Turney.
22. *Russell Everett.*
23. *Thomas M. Boyne.*
24. *W. S. Schallenberger.*
25. *Harry White.*
26. *John M. Thompson.*
27. *Lewis F. Watson.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Benjamin T. Eames*
2. *Latimer W. Ballou.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Joseph Rainey.*

SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.

2. *Richard H. Cain.*
3. D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. John H. Evins.
5. *Robert Smalls.*

TENNESSEE.

1. *James H. Randolph.*
2. *J. M. Thornburgh.*
3. George G. Dibrell.
4. H. T. Riddle.
5. John M. Bright.
6. John F. House.
7. W. C. Whitthorne.
8. John D. C. Atkin.
9. W. P. Caldwell.
10. H. Casey Young.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Reagan.
2. David B. Culberson.
3. J. W. Throckmorton
4. Roger Q. Mills.
5. D. C. Giddings.
6. Gustave Schleicher.

VERMONT

1. *Charles H. Joyce.*
2. *Dudley C. Dennison*
3. *George W. Hendee.*

VIRGINIA.

1. Beverly B. Douglas.
2. John Goode, Jr.
3. Gilbert C. Walker.
4. *Joseph Jorgenson.*
5. George C. Cabell.
6. John R. Tucker.
7. John T. Harris.
8. Eppa Hunton.
9. A. L. Pridemore.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson.
2. Ben. F. Martin.
3. John E. Kenna.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Charles G. Williams*
2. *Lucien B. Caswell.*
3. *Geo. C. Hazelton.*
4. William P. Lynde.
5. Edward S. Bragg.
6. Gabriel Bouek.
7. *H. L. Humphrey.*
8. *Thad. C. Found.*

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—H. S. Stevens.

Dakota—*J. P. Kidder.*

Idaho—

Montana—Martin Maginnis.

New Mexico—*Trinidad Romero.*

Utah—Geo. Q. Cannon.

Washington—*Orange Jacobs*

Wyoming—Wm. R. Steele.

* In controversey. No certificate yet issued.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States. (38)	Capitals.	Governors.	Term ex- pires.	Salary.	Legislatures Meet.	State Elections.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	George S. Houston.....	Nov. 1879	\$3,000	3 M. November.	1 Mon. August.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Wm. R. Miller.....	Jan. 1881	3,500	*1 Tu. a. 2 M. Nov.	*1 Mon. September.
California.....	Sacramento.....	William Irwin.....	Dec. 1879	7,000	*1 M. December.	*1 Wed. September.
Colorado.....	Denver.....	John L. Routt.....	Jan. 1879	.....	1 W. January.	1 Tuesday October.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Richard D. Hubbard..	Jan. 1879	2,000	1 W. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	John P. Cochran.....	Jan. 1879	2,000	*1 Tu. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	George F. Drew.....	Jan. 1881	3,500	*Tu. a. 1. M. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Alfred H. Colquitt.....	Jan. 1881	4,000	*2 Wed. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 1881	5,000	*1 Mon. January.	*1 Wed. October.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	James D. Williams.....	Jan. 1881	3,000	*1 Wed. in January.	*1 Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 1878	2,500	*2 Mon. January.	*2 Tu. October.
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	George T. Anthony.....	Jan. 1881	3,000	*2 Tu. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	James B. McCreary.....	Sept. 1879	5,000	*1 Mon. December.	*1 Mon. August.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Francis T. Nicholls.....	Jan. 1881	8,000	1 Mon. January.	1 Mon. November.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Seldon Connor.....	Jan. 1878	2,500	1 Wed. January.	2 Mon. September.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	John Lee Carroll.....	Jan. 1880	4,500	*1 Wed. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Alexander H. Rice.....	Jan. 1878	5,000	1 Wed. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Charles M. Crosswell.....	Jan. 1881	1,000	*1 Wed. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	John S. Pillsbury.....	Jan. 1878	3,000	Tu. a. 1 M. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	John M. Stone.....	Jan. 1878	3,000	*1 Mon. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	John S. Phelps.....	Jan. 1881	5,000	Last Mon. December.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	Silas Garber.....	Jan. 1879	1,000	*Th. a. 1 Mon. Jan.	*2 Tu. October.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	L. R. Bradley.....	Jan. 1879	6,000	*1 Mon. January.	*Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Person C. Cheney.....	June 1877	1,000	*1 Mon. June.	2 Tu. March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Joseph D. Bedle.....	Jan. 1879	3,000	2 Tu. January.	Tu aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Lucius Robinson.....	Jan. 1879	10,000	1 Tu. January.	Tu. aft. 1 Mon. Nov.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Jan. 1881	4,000	*Wed. a. 1 Mon. Jan.	*Wed. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Jan. 1878	4,000	*1 Mon. January.	2 Tu. October.

Oregon.....	Salem.....	Lafayette F. Grover.....	June 1878	1,500	*2 M. September.	*1 Monday, June.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	John F. Hartranft.....	Jan. 1879	10,000	*1 Tu. January.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Rhode Island.....	Newp't & Provid.	Henry Lippitt.....	May, 1877	1,000	May and January.	1 Wednesday, April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	D. H. Chamberlain &	Jan. 1881	3,500	4 Monday. Nov.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	James D. Porter.....	Jan. 1878	4,000	*1 Monday, January.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Texas.....	Austin.....	Richard Coke.....	Jan. 1878	5,000	*2 Tuesday, January.	*3 Tuesday, February.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Horace Fairbanks.....	Oct. 1878	1,000	*1 Wednesday, Oct.	*1 Tuesday, Sept.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	James L. Kemper.....	Jan. 1878	5,000	*1 Wednesday, Dec.	*Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	Henry M. Mathews...	Mar. 1881	2,700	*2 Wednesday, Jan.	*2 Tuesday, October.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Harrison Ludington....	Jan. 1878	5,000	2 Wednesday, Jan.	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italic*.

‡Contested.

*Biennially.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.
Alaska.....	Sitka.....	Not organized.	Montana.....	Helena.....	Benj. F. Potts.
Arizona.....	Tucson.....	Chas. E. G. French.	New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	Samuel B. Axtell.
Dakotah.....	Yankton.....	John L. Pennington.	Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Geo. W. Emery.
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	Mason Brayman.	Washington.....	Olympia.....	Elisha P. Ferry.
Indian.....	Tahlaquah.....	Not organized.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	John M. Thayer.

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. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.....	Term expires.....
Hon. ANGUS CAMERON.....	March 3, 1879.
	March 3, 1881.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1st District—CHARLES G. WILLIAMS.....	March 3, 1877.
2d District—LUCIEN B. CASWELL.....	March 3, 1877.
3d District—HENRY S. MAGOON.....	March 3, 1877.
4th District—WILLIAM P. LYNDE.....	March 3, 1877.
5th District—SAMUEL D. BURCHARD.....	March 3, 1877.
6th District—ALANSON M. KIMBALL.....	March 3, 1877.
7th District—JEREMIAH M. RUSK.....	March 3, 1877.
8th District—GEORGE W. CATE.....	March 3, 1877.

Senators.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, of Green Bay, was born at Livermore, Maine, February 24, 1816; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the legislature of the State of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin; was elected a judge of the circuit and supreme courts in Wisconsin in 1850, and held the office until he resigned in 1855; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1873. His term of service will expire March 3, 1879.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, in that State, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1857; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1863, '64, '71, and '72; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1866 and '67, and was speaker in 1867;

was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864 was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1866 to 1875; was elected to the United States Senate by the votes of Republicans, Democrats, and Liberals to succeed Matthew H. Carpenter, and took his seat March 4, 1875. His term of service will expire March 3, 1881.

Representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville, 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, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a republican, receiving 12,568 votes against 9,532 for N. D. Fratt, democrat. Re-elected

SECOND DISTRICT.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties,

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district-attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was commissioner of the Second District board of enrollment, from September, 1863 to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1866; and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a republican, receiving 11,676 votes, against 11,459 for A. G. Cook democrat. Re-elected.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette and Richland counties.

HENRY S. MAGOON, of Darlington, was born at Monticello, Wisconsin, Jan. 31, 1832; was educated at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., and at the Western Military College, Drennon, Kentucky, graduating from the last named institution with the highest honors of his class, June 23, 1853; attended the Montrose Law School at Frankfort, Ky.; was appointed in 1855 Professor of Ancient Languages in the Nashville University, Tenn., where he remained until 1857, when resigning he returned to Wisconsin and began the practice of law; was elected District Attorney in 1858; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1871 and '72, where he was chairman of the Joint Committee of Investigation on the Dells Bill, and chairman of the Joint Committee on General Laws; he was the first native of Wisconsin elected to Congress. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a republican, receiving 11,535 votes, against 10,400 for Chas. F. Thompson, democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties.

WILLIAM P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee, was born at Sherbourne, Chenan-

go county, New York, December 16, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1838, studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841, and removed the same year to Wisconsin, where he has practiced since; was appointed Attorney General of Wisconsin in 1844; was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Wisconsin in 1845; was elected a Representative in the thirtieth Congress, serving from December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849; was elected Mayor of Milwaukee in 1860; was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1866 and a member of the State Senate in 1868 and '69; and was elected to the forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,046 against 9,545 for Harrison Ludington, Republican. Re-elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.

SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, of Beaver Dam, was born at Leydon, New York, July 17, 1836, and removed with his father to Wisconsin in 1845; received a classical education which was finished at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, but ill health prevented him from graduating; is a manufacturer of woolen goods; entered the Union army as 1st Lieut. in Missouri State Militia, in active service; was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., Jan. 24, 1865, and immediately assigned to duty in the 5th Division, Q. M. Dept., stationed at New York, and placed in charge of the purchase of forage for the armies operating on the seaboard; remained in charge of that office until September, 1865; was mustered out of service on the 13th of October, 1865, with the rank of major. Returned to Wisconsin and was elected Senator in 1869, from the west district of Dodge county, and was again elected in 1872 from the whole county; was elected to the forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,784 votes, against 9,889 for Barber, Republican.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

ALANSON M. KIMBALL, of Pine River, was born at Buxton, Maine; March 12, 1827; received an academic and business education; removed to Wisconsin in 1852; and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1863 and '64. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,733 votes, against 14,641 for Gabe Bouck, Democrat.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, 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 and Forty-third Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,637 votes, against 10,196 for David Fulton, Democrat.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Lincoln, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawane, Taylor and Wood counties.

GEO. W. CATE, of Stevens Point, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, September 17, 1825; received a common-school education; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at Montpelier; removed the same year to Wisconsin and located at Plover; was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1852 and 1853; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in April, 1854, and held that position continuously until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress, to which he was elected as a Liberal Reformer in November, 1874, receiving 9,446 votes, against 9,444 votes for A. S. McDill, Republican. A notice of contest was filed by Dr. McDill, but afterward withdrawn.

THE STATE OFFICERS.

(State officers are chosen for a term of two years.)

Governor.

HARRISON LUDINGTON, of Milwaukee, was born in Pawlings, Dutchess county, New York, July 31, 1812; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; removed to Wisconsin in 1838 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has since resided; was elected alderman of the city in 1861, and re-elected in 1862; was elected mayor of the city of Milwaukee in 1871, again in 1873, and was re-elected in 1874 for the term of two years; held the office until January, 1876, when he resigned to assume the duties of Governor of the State, a position to which he was elected, as a Republican, in November, 1875, receiving 85,164 votes against 84,374 for William R. Taylor, Democrat.

Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES D. PARKER, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, 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, and was re-elected as a Reformer in 1875, receiving 85,437 votes against 84,238 for H. L. Eaton, Republican.

Secretary of State.

PETER DOYLE, of Prairie du Chien, 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, and re-elected in 1875 as a Democrat, receiving 85,102 votes against 84,484 for H. B. Warner, Republican.

State Treasurer.

FERDINAND KUEHN, of Milwaukee, was born at Augsburg, Bavaria, January 22, 1821; received an academic education; is by profession a banker; 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 sixth ward in 1856 and 1857; school commissioner of the sixth ward in 1858 and 1859; city comptroller in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. He was elected State Treasurer in 1873, and re-elected as a Democrat, receiving 86,230 votes, against 83,426 for Henry Bætz, Republican.

Attorney-General.

ANDREW SCOTT SLOAN, of Beaver Dam, Dodge county, 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 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 and re-elected in 1875 as a Liberal Republican, receiving 85,745 votes, against 83,934 for John R. Bennett Republican.

State Superintendent.

EDWARD SEARING, of Milton, Rock county, 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 and was re-elected in 1875 as a Liberal Republican, receiving 85,392 votes, against 84,217 for Robert Graham, Republican.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

[The Senate consists of 33 members, who hold their office for two years and receive a compensation of \$350 per annum. Senators representing odd numbered districts were elected in November, 1876, those from even numbered districts in 1875, except in the twenty-fourth district, where Hon. S. S. Fifield was chosen at the last election to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Barron's resignation. The population given is from the census of 1875, on which basis the State was redistricted in 1876.]

President of the Senate—CHARLES D. PARKER, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

FIRST DISTRICT—Door, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano counties. Population 22,872.

GEORGE GRIMMER (Rep.), of Kewaunee, was born in the parish of St. Davids, New Brunswick, February 28th, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Shawano, thence removed to Kewaunee in 1853; has been chairman of the town of Kewaunee three years and of the county board two years. He received 5,114 votes against 3,193 for Wm McCartney (Dem).

SECOND DISTRICT—Brown county. Population 35,373.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1834; at the age of six removed with his widowed mother to Chicago, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Appleton, thence he removed to Green Bay in 1868, his present place of residence; he was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence University; is an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Outagamie county 1857-8, and city attorney of Green Bay 1873-4; was state senator from 22d district, 1862-4, member of assembly from Outagamie county, 1868, and from Brown county, 1875. He received 4,018 votes, against 2,086 for George Grimmer (Rep).

THIRD DISTRICT—Racine county. Population 28,711.

THOMAS A. BONES (Rep.), of Racine, was born in the town of Theresa, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 11, 1835; received a common school education and was two years at Racine College; is a farmer; removed to Kentucky in 1839, thence to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled near Racine, where he has since resided with the exception of two years spent in Chicago; served three years in First Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery. He received 3,555 votes, against 2,879 for Wm. A. Vaughn (Dem.).

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Crawford and Vernon counties. Population 36,559.

J. HENRY TATE, (Rep.) of Viroqua, was born in Landgrove, Bennington county, Vermont, March 5, 1830; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Viroqua; entered the military service during the war for the Union as commissary sergeant in the 2d Reg't R. I. Vol., June, 1861; was with the regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and also through the whole of the Peninsular campaign; promoted to second lieutenant and detailed as assistant Division Q. M.; promoted to first lieutenant and Regimental Q. M.; participated in all the battles in which the third division, sixth corps, was engaged up to March 14, 1864, when he resigned; was a member of the assembly in 1873. He received 2,577 votes against 2,571 for Reuben May, (Ind.)

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The first, sixth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth wards in the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee. Population 46,958.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAIK, (Rep.) of Milwaukee, was born in Coxsackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; is one of the proprietors of the "Phoenix Flouring Mills;" came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various town offices in his native State, and was elected councillor of the first ward of Milwaukee in 1871, and was a member of the assembly in 1873 and 1875. He received 4,563 votes against 3,200 for Henry C. Runkle, (Dem.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The fifth, eighth, eleventh and twelfth wards in the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee. Population 37,560.

JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL, (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee, October 19, 1842; received an academic education; is a farmer; was second lieutenant in company I, and first lieutenant in company E, 24th Wisconsin volunteer infantry; was engaged in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro; was a member of the State senate in 1872-3, and was again elected in 1875, without opposition, receiving 7,339 votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh Wards of the city of Milwaukee. Population 38,409.

GEORGE A. ABERT, (Dem.), was born in Milwaukee, October 22, 1841; received a common school and academic education; has always resided in Milwaukee where he is engaged in business as a manufacturer. He received 3,843 votes, against 3,452 for Nicholas Senn, (Rep.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population 40,166.

ASAH EL FARR, (Rep.), of Kenosha, was born in Waterford, Vermont, October 10, 1820; received a common school education and graduated in the medical department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., in 1846, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, at East St. Johnsbury, Vt., the same year; removed to Peacham in 1847, and thence to Kenosha in 1854, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; served several years as school commissioner; was elected mayor of Kenosha

in 1859, 1863, 1871 and 1872; was a member of the assembly in 1873. He received 4,152 votes, against 2,168 for U. S. Hollister, (Reform.)

NINTH DISTRICT—Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara counties. Population 35,491.

HOBART STERLING SACKET, (Rep.), of Berlin, was born at Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 14, 1844; was educated in the common schools and pursued a partial course in the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and first settled in Waushara, and thence removed to Green Lake county; served two terms as chairman of the town of Aurora, Waushara county, and represented his district in the assembly in 1872; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia the same year, and is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was in the employ of the quartermaster's department during the war and while so employed was stationed at Chicago, Pittsburg Landing, Atlanta and Chatanooga. He received 3,882 votes, against 3,660 for John D. Porter, (Dem.)

TENTH DISTRICT—Waukesha county. Population 29,495.

WILLIAM BLAIR, (Rep.), of Waukesha, was born in Dundonald, Scotland, July 31, 1829; received a common school education; is a machinist; came to the United States in 1836, and settled in Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., the same year, but removed to Wisconsin and settled at Waukesha in 1845; served as trustee and president of the village of Waukesha for many years, and chairman of the town board five years; was appointed one of the managers of the Reform School in 1864 which position he continues to hold; was a member of the State Senate in 1864 and '65, and in 1872 and '73, and was again elected in 1875, receiving 2,679 votes, against 2,332 for J. D. McDonald, (Dem.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood counties. Population, 29,069.

THOMAS B. SCOTT, (Rep.) of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He was elected State Senator in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, without opposition, and again in 1876, receiving 3,925, against 3,700 for A. R. Barrows (Dem.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Green and La Fayette counties, Population, 44,202.

JOSEPH B. TREAT, (Rep.) of Monroe, was born at Orono, Maine, December 22, 1836; received an academic education; at the age of fourteen went to Boston, Mass., and remained there two years, when he returned to Orono, and thence removed to Wisconsin in 1860, settling at Monroe, where he has since resided; commenced business for himself as a dry goods mer-

chant at the age of eighteen and has been engaged in it ever since; has uniformly declined to be a candidate for office, but has served three terms as trustee of the village of Monroe. He received 1,999 votes, against 1,564 for Thomas A. Jackson (Reform.)

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Dodge county, excepting fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population, 45,439.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIAMS, (Dem.) of Fox Lake, was born in Burnett, Dodge county, Wis., August 13, 1844; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; has been supervisor of the town of Westford, where he resides, and has held various other local offices. He received 5,723 votes against 3,457 for E. McPetridge (Rep.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Juneau and Sauk counties. Population 42,232.

DAVID E. WELCH (Rep.) of Baraboo, was born in Milton, Wayne county, Ohio, December 4, 1835; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; in 1856 went to Bowen's Prairie, Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Westfield, Medina county, Ohio, to engage in mercantile business; there he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, which office he resigned to enter the military service; he enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio cavalry, but upon the organization of his company, was elected first-lieutenant; subsequently was promoted through all the grades to lieutenant colonel; was with the regiment during its service on the frontier of Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory; then in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and after re-enlistment, in the army of the Potomac under Sheridan; after the muster-out of his regiment, he was retained by special order of the war department, in the Cavalry Bureau, until February, 1866; upon leaving the service, spent one year in Venango county, Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled as a farmer, in the town of Delton, Sauk county, where he has held the office of supervisor since 1869, having been chairman of the board four years; removed to Baraboo in 1876, to engage in the sale of agricultural machinery; he was a member of the legislature in 1874 and 1875, and was elected to the senate without opposition, receiving 3,774 votes.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—Manitowoc county. Population 38,457.

JOSEPH RANKIN, (Dem.) of the city of Manitowoc, was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; he came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Mishicot; has filled various minor offices at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion, and was commissioned as captain in the 27th Wisconsin volunteers and served three years—one year and a half as assistant inspector general; when ordered mustered out was assistant inspector general of the northern division of Louisiana; was a member of the assembly of 1861, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. He received 3,848 votes against 2,759 for John Schuette, (Rep.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Grant county. Population 39,086.

OSCAR CLARK HATHAWAY, (Rep.) of Beetown, was born at Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont, March 1, 1833; received an academic education; removed from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1853, settling at Ripon, Fond du Lac county, where he remained one year, when he removed to Mayville, Dodge county, where for twelve years he was engaged in the manufacture of iron; from there he moved to Beetown, Grant county, in 1869, where he has since been engaged in lead mining; was chairman of the town board in 1872 and '73. He received 3,082 votes against 2,378 for Noah H. Virgin, (Dem.)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—Rock county. Population 39,039.

HAMILTON RICHARDSON, (Rep.) of Janesville was born in Le Roy, N. Y. October 17, 1820; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; came to Wisconsin in 1842, resided two years in Milwaukee, two in Racine and thence removed to Janesville in 1846, where he has since resided with the exception of six years spent on the Pacific coast and in Europe; was for several years a member of the board of supervisors of Rock county, and was a member of the legislature in 1864. He received 5,669 votes against 2,873 for James Cleland (Dem.)

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population 37,429.

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, 1873, and 1875, and was chosen president *pro tem* of that body at the last session. He received 3,082 votes against 2,140 for James Russel (Dem.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Winnebago county. Population 45,033.

RETURN D. TORREY (Rep.) of Oshkosh, was born in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, March 24th, 1835; received a common school education and is by occupation a miller; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Fall River, Columbia county, removed to Sheboygan county in 1853, the next year to Racine county, and in 1860 to Neenah, Winnebago county, and in 1871 to Oshkosh; was county treasurer of Winnebago county from 1871 to 1877. He received 4,806 votes against 4,624 for Carlton Foster (Dem.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Elen, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheda, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population 46,833.

DANIEL CAVANAGH (Dem.), of Osceola, was born in the town of Dingle, Kery county, Ireland, February 3, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1843 and settled at Erin, Washington county. whence he removed to Osceola in 1849; was elected town treasurer in 1861, and chairman of the board of supervisors in 1864, '65, '66, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74 and '75; was a member of the assembly in 1870. He received 1,439 votes against 667 for J. H. Hendricks, (Rep.)

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Marathon, Portage, and Waupaca counties. Population 44,574.

HENRY COOK MUMBRUE, (Lib. Rep.) of Waupaca, was born in the village of Tyre, Seneca Co. N. Y., February 15, 1828; was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., is by trade a cabinet and chair maker, but is now engaged in farming and selling merchandise; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Winneconne, where he was for several years engaged in steam boating on Lake Winnebago, Fox, and Wolf Rivers; thence removed to Waupaca in 1855. He was a member of the Assembly of 1876 and was elected to the senate the same year, receiving 5,362 against 4,990 for Thos. H. McDill, (Rep.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population 40,673.

JAMES RYAN, (Dem.) was born at Ft. Howard, Wisconsin, March 24, 1830; was educated at the common school and in the printing office; removed from Ft. Howard to Appleton in the fall of 1854, where he has since resided; is a publisher; served as alderman of the city of Appleton two years, and as city treasurer one year, by appointment from the city council. He was elected to the State senate in 1875, without opposition, receiving 3,545 votes.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county. Population 34,908.

WILLIAM W. REED, (Liberal Republican) of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio, February 8, 1825; received an academic education; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Jefferson, where he has since resided; has held various local offices, and was a member of the assembly in 1862, 1866 and 1867; has been examining physician for pensions of Jefferson county since 1863; is president of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Liberal Institute and a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform. He was elected to the Senate in 1874 and re-elected receiving 3,923 against 3,070 for N. S. Greene, (Rep.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population 29,389.

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 in 1854 and set-

bled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1830, and to Osceola Mills, Wisconsin, in 1861, where he established the Polk County Press, conducting it for 13 years; removed to Lake Superior in 1872, and in company with his brother established the Ashland Press, of which he is now the editor and proprietor; was supervisor of the town of Osceola in 1865-'66, and 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, 1875, and 1876, and was chosen Speaker the last year. He was elected to the Senate in 1876 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry D. Barron, receiving 6,089 votes against 3,716 for Chas. Giusness, (Ref.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—The city of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunn, Dunkirk, Madison, Medina, Oregon, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor and York, and the villages of Stoughton and Sun Prairie, in Dane county. Population, 32,363.

GEORGE B. BURROWS, (Rep.) of Madison, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, October 20, 1832; received a common school and academic education; is a real estate dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled at Sauk City, Sauk county, where he engaged in the banking business; removed to Madison in 1865, where he has since resided. He received 3,773 votes, against 3,305 for J. J. Naset (Dem.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Verona, Vermont and Westport, in Dane county. Population, 20,433.

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, re-elected in 1871 and 1873, and again in 1875, receiving 2,662 votes against 1,667 for S. W. Graves (Rep.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Adams and Columbia counties. Population, 35,305.

LEVI W. BARDEN, (Rep.) of Portage City, was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., 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 was elected to the Senate in 1874, and re-elected, receiving 4,403 votes, against 3,006 for P. G. Stroud (Dem.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 41,486.

DANIEL L. DOWNS, (Rep.) of Richland Center, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 2, 1824; received an academic education at Belvi

dere, Ill.; is a physician and druggist; removed from Ohio to Washtenaw county, Michigan, thence to Belvidere, Ill., thence to Jo Davies county, Ill., from which place he removed to Wisconsin in 1850, settling at Orion, Richland county; was chairman of the town board in 1853, '54, '56, '57, '61 and '62; was member of Assembly in 1855; county treasurer in 1859 and '60; town treasurer in 1863; county commissioner and chairman of county board in 1867 and '68; represented the village of Richland Center in the county board in 1872 and '74, and was chairman of that body during that time; was chosen one of the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket in the State in 1876; was assistant surgeon in the 46th Wis. Vol. Inf'ty. He received 2,340 votes, against 2,261 for H. W. Fries (Dem.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Buffalo, Pepin and Trempealeau counties. Population, 35,023.

ALEX. A. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Galesville, was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1833; received an academic education, and graduated at the Poland, Ohio, law school: was admitted to the bar in the State of New York in 1857, and to the Supreme Court of this State in 1858; is now engaged in stock farming; removed from his native State in 1857 and settled at Galesville, Wisconsin; held the office of District Attorney one term by appointment, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1861 resigned that office in 1862, quit the practice of law, and enlisted as a volunteer in the United States service; was elected and commissioned by the Governor as Captain of Company C, 30th Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf. and served till the close of the war; was elected to the Assembly of 1871; has been several times a member of the Board of Supervisors of Trempealeau county, and is now president of the County Agricultural Society. He received 4,327 votes, against 2,220 for Geo. F. Freeman (Dem.)

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce counties. Population, 44,519.

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 Assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue 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. Vols., participated in the first campaign against Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman, and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post; was detailed in the United States 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., Department of

the Gulf, in 1864; participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, on Mobile Bay, and other minor engagements; was a member of the assembly in 1875. He received 4,237 votes against 3,314 for William Wilson (Lib.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—La Crosse county. Population 23,945.

✓ **MERRECK P. WING**, (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in the town of Hinsdale, Mass., September 10, 1833; received an academic education, is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Portage City thence removed to La Crosse in 1863; was elected city attorney of La Crosse in 1872. He received 2,745 votes, against 2,392 for Theodore Rodolf (Dem.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Jackson and Monroe counties. Population 32,365.

MARK DOUGLAS, (Rep.), of Melrose, Jackson county, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, September 19, 1829; received a common school education; is a farmer, lumberman, and miller; came to Wisconsin in June, 1845, and settled at Melrose, where he has since resided; has held various local offices, serving eight years as chairman of his town; was member of the assembly in 1873, and delegate at large to the Republican National Committee that met at Cincinnati, June, 1876. He received 3,471, against 2,064 for John S. Dore, (Dem.,) and 346 for George W. King, (Ind. Rep.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 40,407.

PHILIP SCHNEIDER, (Dem.,) —postoffice address Barton, Washington county)—was born in Gillenfeld, Germany, November 30, 1826; received a common school education: is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in the town of Farmington, where he now resides; was assessor five years, town clerk two years, and county commissioner in 1864 and 1865; has been chairman of the town board of supervisors since 1869, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1873, '75 and '76; was elected to the assembly without opposition in 1866 in 1874 and again in 1875. He received 5,559 votes against 1,889 for Wm. Carbys (Rep.)

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	22
Democrats and Liberals.....	11
Total.....	<u>33</u>

ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

ADAMS COUNTY—Population 6,502—**OLON W. PIERCE**, (Rep.) of Friendship, Adams County, was born in the town of Allen Cattaraugus County, N-

Y., March 7, 1831; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer and editor; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at White Creek, Adams County, and in 1857 removed to Friendship where he has since resided; was elected county judge in 1861, and resigned to enter the army in 1864; was elected district attorney of Adams County in 1866, and was four times re-elected to the same office; was a member of the Assembly of 1870; was draft commissioner in 1862, and entered the army as 1st Lieut. of Co. K, 38th Wis. Vol. in 1864 and took part with that regiment in the battles of Peeble's House, Poplar Spring Grove, Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg, the assault and capture of Ft. Mahone and was not absent from duty a day from the time he entered the service until he was mustered out at the close of the war in June 1865. He received 909 votes against 494 for S. E. Webster, (Dem.)

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK COUNTIES.—Population 14,437—WOODBURY S. GROVER (Rep.), of Prairie Farm Barron County, was born in Booth Bay, Lincoln County Maine, December 3, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1858, and settled in Dunn County, thence removed to Barron County in 1869; has held various town offices since he came to the State, and served two years as county clerk of Barron County. He received 2,072 votes against 803 for C. A. F. Wilkie, (Dem.)

BROWN COUNTY—*First District*—The city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble and Scott. Population 13,537) DAVID M. KELLY, (Rep.) of Green Bay, was born in the town of Hamilton, Essex Co., Mass., Feb. 11, 1841; received an academic education; is a lawyer by profession, but has for several years been engaged in the construction and management of the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1867 and settled at Appleton, but removed to Green Bay the next year; served for eighteen months in the Union Army during the late civil war, and was present and took part in the siege of Port Hudson and other important operations. He received 1,165 votes against 964 for Anton Klaus (Dem.)

Second District—(The city of Fort Howard, the village of West Depere and the towns of Ashwabanon, Howard, Lawrence, Pitsfield, Suamico and the west precinct of Wrightstown. Population 11,708.) WILLIAM J. FISK, (Rep.) of Fort Howard, was born in Brunswick, Ohio, June 25, 1833; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin with his parents from Ohio, in 1837, and settled in Green Bay; removed from Green Bay to Fort Howard in 1853; has held different local offices; he was a member of the Legislature in 1875 and 1876, and was again re-elected, receiving 1,147 votes against 1,101 for D. M. Burns, (Dem.)

Third District—(Village of East Depere and the towns of Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, Rockland and east precinct of Wrightstown. Population 10,128.) MICHAEL J. TOUHEY,

(Dem.) of Morrison, was born in the diocese of Killaloo, County of Clare, Ireland, Nov. 30th 1844; received a common school education; is a farmer; emigrated with his parents and settled at Milwaukee in 1848; removed to Manitowoc county in 1854 and thence to Brown county in 1868, his present place of residence; has been a member of the town board for two years and held other local offices. He was elected to the assembly without opposition receiving 1,697 votes.

BUFFALO COUNTY, [in part].—(The towns of Alma, Belvidere Buffalo, Buffalo city, Cross, Dover, Gilmanton, Glencoe, Lincoln, Milton, Modena, Montana, Nelson and Waumandee, and the villages of Alma and Fountain City. Population 11,819.) **JOHN J. SENN, (Rep.)** of Fountain City, was born in Toggenburg, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, March 24, 1828; received a common school education; is an insurance agent; emigrated in 1852 and settled at Galena, Ill., thence removed to Fountain City in 1855; has held various town offices, and was county treasurer of Buffalo county in 1866, 1867, 1870 and 1871; was president of the board of trustees of Fountain City in 1873 and 1874; has served four terms in succession as member of the county board of supervisors, and was president of that body in 1873; served one year in the Union army in the 9th regiment Wisconsin volunteers. He received 933 votes against 877 for M. W. McDonnell, (Dem.)

CALUMET COUNTY. Population 15,035.—**BENJAMIN F. CARTER, (Dem.)**—P. O. address Sherwood—was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 20, 1824; received a common school education; is a brick maker by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1861 and settled at Fond du Lac, and removed to Harrison, Calumet county in 1866; has served five years as chairman of the town board, and was a member of the assembly in 1874. He received 1,778 votes against 954 for O. R. Potter (Rep.), and 405 for Aug. Paulson, (Ind.)

CHIPPEWA COUNTY. Population 13,995.—**LOUIS VINCENT, (Dem.)** of Chippewa Falls, was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, September 4, 1834; received a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Crawford county, thence removed to Chippewa Falls in 1858; has served as city assessor. He received 1,482 votes against 1,423 for E. Poznanski, (Rep.) and 384 for A. Gough, (Ind.)

CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD COUNTIES—Population 15,074. **FREEMAN D. LINDSAY, (Rep.)** of Neilsville, was born in the town of North Hudson, Essex county, N. Y., February 19, 1837; received a common school and academic education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1865, and settled at Neilsville, where he has since resided; was sheriff of Clark county from 1871 to 1873; entered the Military service in the Union Army, and was at the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Ft. Darling, Chapin's farm, Drury's Bluff and several others, and was mustered out as Lieutenant, Co. E., 118 N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He received 2,379 votes against 1,788 for J. Tompkins, (Dem.)

COLUMBIA COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The city of Portage, and the towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Ft. Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific, and West Point—Population 14,826.) DAVID OWEN, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Portage—was born in North Wales, May 13, 1828; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Caledonia, Columbia county; has served seven years as town supervisor, and two years each as town assessor and town treasurer. He received 1,619 votes against 1,406 for Alex Prentice, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The city of Columbus and towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springdale, Wyocena, and the west ward of the village of Randolph. Population 13,977.) HARMON J. FISK, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Fall River—was born at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., August 1, 1839; received an academic education; read law and was admitted to the bar; is now engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1862, and settled at Columbus. Has held various town offices. He received 1,758 votes against 1,233 for Ever Sampson, (Dem.)

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Population 15,034. SAMUEL L. WANNEMAKER, (Dem.)—P. O. address Boscobel—was born in the town of Liberty, Ohio, February 23, 1822; received a common school education; is a carpenter; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Clifton Grant county, and in 1861 removed to the town of Marrietta, Crawford county; has been repeatedly chosen chairman, clerk and treasurer of his town. He received 1,597 votes against 1,357 for H. Christianson (Rep.)

DANE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Verona, Vermont and Westport. Population 20,489.) MICHAEL JOHNSON, (Reform,) of Springdale—P. O. address Mt. Vernon—was born in Bergen Stift, 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 fifteen years; town treasurer for seven years, and was elected chairman in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. He was a member of the Assembly in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and was again re-elected, receiving 2,601 votes against 1,481 for R. Cowdrey (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Madison, the village of Stoughton and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Dunn, Dunkirk, Madison, Oregon and Rutland. Population 19,221.) PHINEAS BALDWIN, (Rep.) of Oregon, was born in Clearville, township of Orford, Canada West, December 4, 1824; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Oregon, where he has since resided; has been

justice of the peace for eighteen years, chairman of his town twelve years the last six years in succession, and has served as chairman of the county board of supervisors; was a member of the assembly in 1872. He received 2,145 votes against 1,949 for R. F. George, (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor, York, and the village of Sun Prairie. Population 13,088.) **GEORGE WEEKS**, (Rep.)—P. O. address Columbus—was born in Brownville, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 1, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, settled at Concord, Jefferson county, and removed to York, Dane county, in 1852, where he continues to reside; has served as supervisor of his town, and was elected chairman in 1871; has been repeatedly chosen as a delegate from his district to Republican State and Congressional conventions; he enlisted as a private in the 29th regiment Wisconsin volunteers August 14, 1862; was promoted to second lieutenant September 9, 1862, and to first lieutenant April 9, 1863, which office he resigned June 30, 1863; re-elected first lieutenant company B, 36th Wisconsin volunteers in February, 1864; was promoted to captain in June, 1864, and served in all the engagements of the army of the Potomac, in second army corps from Spottsylvania until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox court house April 9, 1865; mustered out of service with the regiment July 12, 1865. He received 1,687 votes against 1,267 for John Phillips, (Dem.)

DODGE—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Ashippun, Clymer, Emmett, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon and Lowell. Population, 13,506.) **WILLIAM ZEIMAN**, (Dem.)—P. O. address Horicon—was born March 31, 1846, at North Prairie, Waukesha county, Wis.; received a common school education; is a farmer; has served as supervisor and chairman of his town; was chosen director of the Farmers' Mutual Ins. Co. in 1875, and was the next year elected President. He received 1,900 votes, against 755 for John H. Hyde (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Herman, Lomira, Leroy, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 11,704.) **FRANCIS A. NEWHAUSER** (Dem.)—P. O. address Leroy—was born in Westphalia, Sept. 9, 1819; is a farmer; emigrated and settled in New York City in 1840, and removed to Lomira, Dodge county, in 1849; has served as chairman of his town, town treasurer and assessor. He received 1,735 votes, against 388 for F. Paustian (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Oak Grove, and Trenton, and the east ward of the village of Randolph, and the south ward of the village of Waupun. Population 9,228.) **LEANDER H. SHEPARD**, (Rep.) of Burnett was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer and general agent for agricultural machinery; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Burnett, Dodge Co., where he continues to reside. He received 1,076 votes against 1,012 for John Cochran (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT—(The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields and Westford, and the city of Beaver Dam. Population 10,991.) PATRICK ROCHE, (Dem.)—P. O. address Danville—was born in Ballanclare, Co. Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 21st, 1821; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Elba, Dodge county; has held various local offices. He received 1,250 votes against 934 for Frank Hempel, (Rep.)

DOOR COUNTY.—Population 8,020.—JARVIS T. WRIGHT (Dem.) of Sturgeon Bay; was born in the town of Villenovia, Chatauque County, New York March 27, 1830; received a common school education; is a hotel keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at North Bay and removed to Sturgeon Bay in 1872; has held different local offices. He received 641 votes, against 488 for Henry Reynolds (Rep.), 360 for H. G. Spring, (Ind.), and 158 for Geo. Walker, (Ind.)

DUNN COUNTY.—Population 13,427.—SAMUEL BLACK (Rep.), of Menomonic, was born in Menard County, Illinois, July 4, 1827; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1863 and settled in Dunn County; has held various town offices and was county clerk of Dunn County from 1869 to 1875; was Capt. of Co. C, 85th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was in garrison at Nashville during the winter of 1862 and 1863, and resigned in consequence of disease contracted in the service. He received 2,007 votes against 952 for R. J. Baker (Dem.)

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—Population 15,991. THOMAS CARMICHAEL (Dem.), of Eau Claire, was born in Kings Co. Ireland, Oct. 12, 1830; was educated in the Irish National School; is by occupation a lumberman; he immigrated to the United States in 1851, settling at Unadilla, New York; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Eau Claire; has held the office of alderman for his ward since the organization of the city; has served two years on the county board of supervisors; was delegate to the State convention in 1873 and a member of the Assembly in 1874. He entered the military service during the rebellion, raising a company for the 17th Wis. Regt., but failing to get into it he entered as a private in the 10th Wis. Battery and participated in the siege and battles of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and several minor battles in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged up to the surrender of Chattanooga; was promoted to 1st Lieut. Co. H., 37th Wis. vols., and served on recruiting and other detached service until discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, in October, 1864, on account of sickness from which he has never fully recovered. He received 2,101 votes against 1,905 for C. C. Miller (Rep.)

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Metomen, Springvale, Ripon and Rosendale, and the city of Ripon. Population 11,970.) WILLIAM THOMPSON INNIS, (Rep.) of West Rosendale, was born in Newburgh, New York, June 27, 1826; received a common school

education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at West Rosendale, where he has since resided; has been chairman and treasurer of his town, is president of a farmers' club and director of a farmers' insurance company. He received 1,476 votes, against 1,110 for A. H. Bowe (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Oakfield and Waupun, and the north ward of the village of Waupun. Population 10,151.) WOLCOTT TURNER BROOKS (Rep.) of Waupun, was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vt., October 6, 1826; received a common school education; is a farmer and insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Byron, Fond du Lac county, and removed to Waupun in 1863; was a member of the Assembly in 1860; is now chairman of the town board, and has held various other town offices. He received 1,278 votes, against 974 for John Bell (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—The city of Fond du Lac. Population, 15,308. THOS WILSON SPENCE (Republican), of Fond du Lac, was born in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, September 2, 1846; graduated from the classical course of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1870; is a lawyer by profession; immigrated in his infancy to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he lived until 1865, when he removed to Fond du Lac, where he has since resided. He received 1,469 votes against 1,439 for S. S. Bowers (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—(The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,812.) LAMBERT BROST (Dem.),—P. O. address, Hinesburg—was born in the village of Ulmen, Prussia, October 10, 1835; received a common school education; is a joiner by trade, but is at present engaged in farming; emigrated with his parents and settled in the town of Calumet, Fond du Lac county, in 1842, where he has continued to reside; has held the office of clerk of his school district for seventeen years, and has served six years as chairman of the town board. He was a member of the assembly in 1876, and re-elected, receiving 1,919 votes against 716 for E. C. Airhart (Rep.)

GRANT COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population 13,522.) WILLIAM E. CARTER, (Rep.) of Platteville, was born near Brighton, county of Sussex, England, Nov. 17, 1833; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Lancaster, thence removed to Platteville in 1861, where he has since resided. He received 1,794 votes against 997 for Henry D. York (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population 13,387.) JOSEPH BOCK, (Rep.) of Lancaster, was born in the Province of Alsace, Germany, January 6, 1837; received a partly collegiate education; keeps an abstract of title office; emigrated in 1857, and after a few month's

residence in St. Louis, settled at Cassville, Grant county, Wisconsin, the same year; enlisted as a private in company C, second regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry in April, 1861; took part in the battle of first Bull Run, in skirmishes near Gordonville, Va., near Richmond railroad, and along the Rappahannock; was wounded at the battle of Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862; participated in Burnside's march against Fredericksburg, Va.; his wounds opened in 1863 and prevented further active service; was mustered out at Madison in 1864; was register of deeds for Grant county for the years 1865, '66, '67, and '68. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected receiving 1,411 votes against 1,211 for Jas. W. Seaton, (Dem.) and 48 votes for G. W. Lee, (Greenback.)

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watertown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population 12,177.) **DANIEL ROBBINS SYLVESTER**, (Rep.), of Castle Rock, was born in Avon, Maine, December 22, 1825, was educated in the country High school; is a farmer and miller; came to Wisconsin and settled at Mifflin in 1846, and at Castle Rock in 1852; entered the military service and was captain of Co. B, 12th Wis. Vol. Infantry from Oct., 1861, to Nov., 1864; participated in the siege of Vicksburg in 1862, and of Atlanta in 1864, and various battles intervening. He received 1,266 votes against 1,125 for Gustave Meyer, (Dem.)

GREEN COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population 8,055).—**JOHN LUCHSINGER**, (Rep.), of New Glarus, was born in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, June 29, 1839; was educated in Jefferson Grammar School, Philadelphia; is by occupation a farmer; he came to the United States with his parents in 1845, and first settled at Syracuse, N. Y.; removed to Philadelphia the same year and to Wisconsin in 1856, settling at New Glarus; has held various town offices. He was a member of the Assembly in 1873, and in 1876, and was re-elected receiving 989 votes against 567 for Wm. Green (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester and Spring Grove. Population 13,972).—**FRANKLIN MITCHELL**, (Rep.)—P. O. address Juda—was born in Pile Falls, Fayette county, Penn., October 1, 1824; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in the town of Spring Grove, where he has since resided; has served on the town board, and as president and vice president of the Green County Agricultural Society. He received 1,601 votes against 1,284 for R. Broughton, (Dem.)

GREEN LAKE COUNTY. Population 15,273.—**HOMER NELSON**, (Rep.) of Markesan, was born in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., February 6, 1826; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in Green Lake county; has served as chair-

man and assessor of his town and as treasurer of that county. He received 1,677 votes against 1,579 for S. W. Smith, (Dem.)

IOWA COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgway and Wyoming. Population 14,126.) ROBERT H. KINZIE, (Dem.,) of Avoca, was born in the town of Racine, Racine county, Wis., Feb. 24. 1840; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; removed from Racine to Clyde, Iowa county in 1851, and thence to Avoca in 1871; was elected justice of the peace and town clerk in 1861, and has held one or more town offices every year since, being at the present time treasurer of the village of Avoca, and chairman of the town of Pulaski. He received 1,583 votes against 1,398 for Joseph B. Johnson (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point, Moscow and Waldwick. Population 10,007.) JOHN GRAY, (Rep.,) of Mineral Point was born in the town of Redruth, county of Cornwall, England, April 10, 1817; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Mineral Point, where he has since resided with the exception of three years from 1851 to 1853, which were spent in mining in California. He received 1,264 votes against 757 for Jas. Kirkpatrick, (Dem.,)

JACKSON COUNTY—Population, 11,339. CARL C. POPE (Rep.), of Black River Falls, was born in Washington, Orange county, Vt., July 22, 1834; received an academic education at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, located at South Woodstock, Vermont; is by profession a lawyer; removed to St. Charles, Ill., in the spring of 1856, and to Black River Falls, Wis., the same year; was district attorney for Jackson county from 1858 to 1861; member of assembly in 1862 and 1863, and a member of the Senate in 1864 and 1865; was a member of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, June, 1864; was county judge of Jackson county in 1872 and 1873; was elected district attorney in 1875, which office he now holds; was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Wisconsin in 1864, and for the Western District of Wisconsin in 1870, a position he continues to hold. He received 1,400 votes against 852 for F. R. Chapman (Dem.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The city of Watertown [including the 5th and 6th wards thereof in Dodge County] and the towns of Concord, Ixonia, and Watertown. Population 15,003)—HEZEKIAH FLINN, (Democrat), of Watertown, was born at Leesville, Lawrence Co. Ind., March 7, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer and nursery-man; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Watertown where he has since resided; was elected Mayor of the city of Watertown in 1873 and 1874; was in the employ of the quartermasters department at St. Louis from 1864 till the close of the war. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 2,034 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo. Population 9,594)—

CHARLES HENRY PHILLIPS, Rep.,) of Lake Mills, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York February 21, 1824; received a common school education and is engaged in farming; removed from New York to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Lake Mills where he now resides; was a member of the Assembly in 1870, and in 1876, and was reelected receiving 1,088 votes against 885 for W. W. Woodman (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Palmyra, Sullivan, and Sumner. Population 13,166.)—ADOLF SCHEUBER, (Dem.),—P. O. address Erfurt—was born in Prussia January 23, 1833; received a private high school education; is a merchant and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Waukesha County and removed to Jefferson County in 1855 where he has since resided; was register of deeds of Jefferson County in 1869 and 1870 and has been superintendent of the poor since 1873. He received 1,431 votes against 1,335 for L. M. Goodhue (Rep.)

JUNEAU COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Marion, Kildare, Lemonweir, Lindina, Wonewoc, Summit, Seven Mile Creek, Lyndon, and the village of Mauston. Population, 7,896.) DAVID TRUELL, (Rep.) of Lyndon Station, was born in Grafton, Grafton county, N. H., Aug. 9, 1814; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; removed to Lowell, Mass., where he resided twenty years as overseer of the Lowell Manufacturing Company; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Lyndon, where he has since resided, except two years that he lived in Mauston; has served as supervisor and justice of the peace in his town, register of deeds of the county, and as assistant assessor of U. S. internal revenue from 1869 to 1873, when the office was abolished. He received 908 votes, against 715 for R. A. Wilkinson (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Plymouth, Fountain, Lisbon, Orange, Clearfield, Germantown, Necedah, Armenia, and the village of New Lisbon. Population, 7,404.) WM. HENRY HARRISON CASH (Rep.) of New Lisbon, was born at Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio, July 19, 1843; received a common school education; is a produce and live stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at New Lisbon; was marshal of that village in 1874; enlisted in the 10th Wis. Light Artillery, Feb. 4, 1864, and served in that and the 12th Wis. Light Artillery till the close of the war, being in over fifty engagements. He received 578 votes, against 573 for G. P. Kenyon (Dem.)

KENOSHA COUNTY—Population, 13,907. WALTER S. MAXWELL (Rep.) —P. O. address Kenosha—was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1836; was educated in the common and normal schools; is a farmer by occupation; removed to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Somers, where he has continued to reside; has served as supervisor of his town, and as chairman in 1874, 1875 and 1876. He received 1,672 votes, against 1,370 for B. S. Houston (Dem.)

Kewaunee County—Population 14,405. **CHARLES TISCH**, (Dem.)—P. O. address, Nero—was born in the city of Eutin, near Lubeck, Holstein, Germany, May 26, 1829; received a common school education; is a miller by occupation; immigrated to New York in April, 1851; came to Wisconsin the same year and settled at Mishicott, Manitowoc county, whence he removed to Carlton, Kewaunee County; has held various town offices since coming to the State, and was County Judge of Kewaunee County from 1870 to 1874. He received 1,586 votes against 622 for M. Simon, (Rep.)

La Crosse County—Population 23,945. **WM. VAN WATERS**, (Dem.)—P. O. address, West Salem—was born in the town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., October 7, 1817; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in the town of Hamilton, La Crosse County, where he has since resided; has served as chairman of the town board three years, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Assembly in 1874. He received 2,585 votes against 2,568 for W. Van Zandt, (Rep.)

La Fayette County—**FIRST DISTRICT**—(The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wayne, Willow Springs, and Wiota. Population 11,220.) **ANDREW J. ANDERSON**, (Rep.), of Argyle, was born in Christiania Stift, Norway, Nov. 14, 1837; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Argyle where he has since resided; has served three years as town clerk and as chairman for the last six years. He received 1,238 votes against 1,056 for H. H. Gray, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggins, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population 10,955.) **JAMES HARRISON EARNEST**, (Dem.) of Shullsburg, was born in Sampson Co., Ky., Jan. 11, 1818; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at New Diggins, thence removed to Shullsburg in 1857, where he now resides; was chairman of the town Board of New Diggins several years; was a member of the Assembly in 1852, 1854, 1857 and 1858, and of the Senate in 1863 and 1864 and 1867 and 1868; was a member of the Charleston and Baltimore conventions in 1860, and voted fifty-seven times for Stephen A. Douglas in the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency; was at the St. Louis convention in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks as the nominees for President and Vice President. He received 1,215 votes against 1,160 for T. E. Blackstone, (Rep.)

MANITOWOC COUNTY, FIRST DISTRICT—(The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population 12,990.) **THOMAS THORNTON**, (Dem.)—P. O. address Clark's Mills—was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, January 25, 1831; received his education in common and private schools; is a farmer; immigrated to Canada with his parents in 1842 and removed to Wisconsin in 1851, settling at Cato,

Manitowoc county; was town treasurer of Cato five years, and member of the school board twenty years, and has held various other local offices. He was a member of the assembly in 1864, and was again elected in 1876, receiving 1,434 votes against 834 for O. S. Davis, (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicott, Gibson, Cooperstown, Kossuth, Two Rivers and the village of Two Rivers. Population 11,757.)—THOMAS MOHR, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Manitowoc—was born in Bavaria April 21, 1831; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to New York in 1843 and to Buffalo, New York, the same year; removed to Kossuth, Wisconsin, in 1850, where he still resides; has served several years as chairman of his town, two terms as county commissioner, and two years as town treasurer. He was a member of the assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,344 votes against 628 for M. Kellner, (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc and the city of Manitowoc. Population 12,710.)—PETER JOHNSTON, (Rep.) of Manitowoc, was born in the town of Dunblane, county of Perth, Scotland, January 19, 1831; received a common school education; is engaged in the shipping business; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Milwaukee, where he resided until 1857, when he removed to Manitowoc; was mayor of the city of Manitowoc in 1870 and 1871; member of the city council for the last four years, and of the county board of supervisors during the same period. He received 1,247 votes against 1,077 for A. Wittenberg, (Dem.)

MARATHON COUNTY—Population 10,111. 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; emigrated 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; was also town clerk, chairman of the board, and justice of the peace for the same town; has been county judge of Marathon county for sixteen years in succession; was clerk of the board of supervisors for six years; has been president of the village, justice of the peace, police justice, etc., of Wausau, and is now mayor of that city. He was a member of the Assembly in 1864, 1872, 1875 and 1876 and was again re-elected receiving 1,787 votes against 678 for C. A. Single (Rep.)

MARQUETTE COUNTY.—Population 8,693. SAMUEL CROCKETT, (Dem.) of Westfield was born in Manchester, England, May 10, 1821; received a common school education; is a merchant; emigrated and settled at Utica, N. Y., in 1843, at N. Y. City in 1850, at Stewartsville, N. J., in 1852, and thence removed to Westfield, Wisconsin, in 1856; has served two terms as justice of the peace and sixteen years as coroner of Marquette county. He received 997 votes against 805 for Andrew Scobie (Rep.)

MILWAUKEE—FIRST DISTRICT—(First ward. Population 9,532.) **JAMES GREELY FLANDERS**, (Dem.), was born in New London, N. H., Dec. 13, 1844; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1848, and settled in Milwaukee; attended the common schools of Milwaukee until he was fifteen years of age when he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he was prepared for college; after completing the course in that institution, he entered Yale College in 1863 and graduated there in 1867; after reading law one year in the office of Emmons & Van Dyke, Milwaukee, he entered the Columbia Law School in New York City, where he graduated in 1869, and was admitted to practice in that State; engaged in the practice of the law in Milwaukee July 1869, where he has since resided, occupied with his profession; was appointed member of the board of school commissioners for the first ward of Milwaukee, April 1875, a position he still holds. He received 999 votes against 667 for Timothy Mower, (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(Second Ward. Population 13,491.) **JOSEPH HAMILTON**, (Dem.) was born in the city of New York, July 14, 1826; received an academic and printing office education; is by profession a life insurance agent; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the printing business for many years; in 1851 and 1852 was editor and one of the proprietors of the Milwaukee DAILY JOURNAL; was never a candidate for office but once before, and was then elected to the Assembly of 1874. He received 1,194 votes, against 921 for Chr. Wedulo (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT—(Third Ward. Population, 7,190.) **EDWARD KEOGH**, (Dem.) of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, May 5, 1836; received a common school education; is a printer; emigrated from Ireland in 1841 and settled in Utica, N. Y., but removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1842; was a member of the Assembly in 1860 and 1861; represented the Sixth District in the State Senate in 1862 and 1863, being the youngest member of that body. He twice received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the first ward of Milwaukee, but "was beaten through railway influence" by a small majority at each election. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,032 votes, against 382 for E. Rosenkranz (Rep.)

FOURTH DISTRICT—(Fourth ward. Population, 10,656.) **EDWIN HYDE** (Rep.), was born in Keinton, Somersetshire, England, June 8, 1828; received a common school education; is a contractor; emigrated and settled in Chicago in 1857, and the next year removed to Milwaukee where he has since resided; was a member of the common council of Milwaukee in 1861 and 1866; member of the county board of supervisors in 1861, 1870, 1871, 1874 and 1875, and member of the assembly in 1867. He received 1,333 votes against 994 for D. C. Fifield (Dem.)

FIFTH DISTRICT—(Fifth and Twelfth wards. Population 12,324.) **DAVID VANCE** (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, February 19, 1836; re-

ceived a common school education; is engaged in the commission and insurance business; immigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of three months, and lived in Jefferson county, N. Y., till 1854, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Milwaukee. He was a member of the assembly of 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,163 votes against 1,158 for H. J. Hilbert (Dem.)

SIXTH DISTRICT—(Sixth and thirteenth wards. Population 11,376.) FLO-RIAN J. RIES, (Rep.) was born in Baden, Germany, April 30, 1843; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1852 and settled at Milwaukee; was educated in the common schools of that city; is a wholesale liquor dealer; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regt. Wis. State Militia; enlisted in the 1st Wis. Vol. (3 mos.) as private, April 18, 1861, and at the end of the term re-enlisted in the 17th Reg't. Wis. Vol., serving throughout the war, participating in all engagements of the Reg't.; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and mustered out August, 1865. He received 1,004 votes against 800 for E. W. Diercks, (Dem.)

SEVENTH DISTRICT—(Seventh ward—Population 7,072.) DAVID P. HULL, (Rep.) was born in Painesville, Ohio, August 22, 1817; received a common school education and graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1840; was admitted to practice in all the State and U. S. Courts in the State of Ohio during the same year; left the profession in 1842 and engaged in the real estate business; came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1851, and engaged in the same business, and is now President of the "Northwest Land and Loan Agency" in that city; was elected a member of the common council of Milwaukee for the years 1869 and 1870. He received 746 votes against 727 for J. F. Wardner, (Dem.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Eighth and eleventh wards. Population 13,315.) PETER SALENTINE, (Dem.) was born in Germany, Jan. 14, 1829; received a common school education; is a hardware dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Milwaukee, where he has since resided with the exception of five years spent in California; was assessor in 1860, enrolling officer in 1863, supervisor in 1874 and alderman in 1875. He received 1,017 votes against 1,010 for Henry Fink (Rep.) The seat is contested.

HENRY FINK, (Rep.) the contestant, was born in Einselthum, Rhenish Palatinate, (Pfaltz,) Germany, September 7, 1840; received a common-school education; is a merchant; has lived in Milwaukee county since his arrival in this country in 1852, with the exception of six months residence in Kenosha, in 1853; was a member of the Milwaukee county board of supervisors for four years, from 1870 to 1874, representing the 8th ward of the city; enlisted in company B, 26th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, in August, 1862; participated in the battle of Chancellorville May 2d, 1863, where he received a wound which partially disabled his right arm. He was a member of Assembly in 1876 and claims a re-election.

NINTH DISTRICT.—(Ninth and Tenth wards. Population 15,819.) **CHRISTIAN SARNOW**, (Rep.) was born in Holdorf, Germany, March 25, 1837; received an academic education; is a carpenter by trade but is now engaged in selling merchandise; emigrated in 1852 and after two years residence in Buffalo, N. Y., settled at Milwaukee; was alderman of his ward in 1874 and 1875; served as lieutenant in the 1st Wis. Regt., (three months,) then re-enlisted in Co. A, 26th Wis. Regt., and after four months service was discharged on account of sickness. He received 1,288 votes against 1,176 for Geo. H. Walther, (Dem.)

TENTH DISTRICT.—(The towns of Granville, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa. Population 10,231.) **RICHARD F. STAPLETON**, (Dem.)—P. O. address, Good Hope—was born in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, Wis., Dec. 7, 1851; was educated in the common schools and State University; is a teacher by occupation. He received 984 votes against 912 for A. B. Mower, (Rep.)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—(The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, and Oak Creek. Population 11,921.) **ALOYSIUS ARNOLDS**, (Dem.)—P. O. address New Coeln—was born in the village of Simmerath, Prussia, Dec. 17, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer; emigrated and settled in the town of Oak Creek, Wis, 1847; has served as treasurer of that town in 1865. He received 1,279 votes against 979 for R. B. Brunn, (Rep.)

MONROE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leeds, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta, and Wells. Population 9,857.) **CHAUNCEY BLAKESLEE**, (Dem.,) of Sparta, was born in the town of Colesville, Brown Co. N. Y., April 3, 1822; received a common school education; is engaged in merchandising; removed from Colesville, N. Y. to Wellsboro, Pa., thence to Woodstock, Ill., thence to Neilsville, Wisconsin in 1855, and thence to Sparta, his present place of residence; has served as treasurer of Clark Co.; entered the military service during the war as 1st Lieut. of Co. "I," 14th Reg. Wis. vol., and participated in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. He received 1,100 votes against 1,016 for A. T. Colburn (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington, Oakdale and Wilton. Population 11,169.) **HARRY DOXTADER**, (Rep.,) of Tomah, was born in the town of Oppenheim, Fulton Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1827; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Iron Ridge, Dodge Co., and removed to Tomah in 1861; was assessor of that town in 1875, and chairman of the board in 1876. He received 1,036 against 994 for Samuel Gunn, (Dem and 338 for G. R. Vincent. (Ind.)

OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES. Population 20,447. **JOHN DAVID KAST**, (Rep.) of Shawano, was born in Rosenburg, Baden, Germany, Dec. 28, 1824; received a common school education; is a miller by occupation.

emigrated in 1853, stopped at different points in Ohio three years, and came to Wisconsin in 1856, and first settled at Stevens Point, thence removed to Waupaca county in 1861, and to Shawano in 1874; has held various local offices; was in the military service five years before leaving Germany. He received 2,296 votes, against 2,121 for H. M. Loomer (Dem.)

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Center, Freedom, Grand Chute and Kaukauna. Population 14,421.) DAVID HAMMEL, (Dem.) of Appleton, was born in Gernumden, Rhine Prussia, Nov. 26, 1838; received a common school education; is a merchant and manufacturer of flour-barrel staves; immigrated to the United States in 1853, settling at Syracuse, N. Y., removed to Hamilton, Canada West, in 1856, and to Appleton, Wis., in 1866. He was a member of Assembly in 1876 and was re-elected, receiving 2,061 votes, against 883 for S. P. Ming (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Horton, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, and the 3d ward of the village of New London. Population 11,167.) JOHN JAMES KNOWLTON, (Dem.), of Seymour, was born in the town of Wales, Erie co. N. Y., July 17, 1841; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Neosho, Dodge county, whence he removed to Seymour in 1867; was town clerk in 1869, and chairman of the town in 1870, '72, '73, '74, and '75; entered the military service during the late war, in company I, twenty-ninth regiment Wisconsin volunteers; was with the regiment until mustered out in 1865; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spanish Lake, Sabine Cross Roads, Spanish Fort, Blakesly, Mobile, and in other engagements and was at the surrender of Kirby Smith's army in June, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,463 votes against 1,036 for E. M. Gowell, (Rep.)

OZAUKEE COUNTY.—Population 16,545.—GUSTAV GOETZE, (Rep.) of Ozaukee, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, May 1, 1823; received an academic education; is a justice of the peace; came 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 for many years justice of the peace; he was a member of the Assembly in 1876, and in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 2,112 votes against 939, for John Race, (Rep.)

PEPIN COUNTY (and the towns of Canton, Maxwell and Naples, in Buffalo county. Population of district, 8,427.) VIVUS WRIGHT DORWIN (Rep.) of Durand, Pepin county, was born in Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 15, 1832; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Jackson, Adams county, thence removed to Durand in 1856; has served as chairman of the

town board of supervisors eight years, and of the county board three years; entered the army during the late war as captain of company G, 25th Wis. Vol. Inf. in September, 1862, and continued in the service until he was compelled to resign, on account of ill-health, September, 1863; was present at the siege of Vicksburg. He received 985 votes against 744 for Harvey Brown (Ind. Rep.)

PIERCE COUNTY.—(Population, 15,101.) ELLSWORTH BURNETT (Rep.), of River Falls, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., August 5, 1837; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at River Falls; served as sheriff from January 1, 1871 until January 1, 1873; entered the military service in August 1862, was elected sergeant of the company; promoted to captain in March, 1864, and breveted major in April 1865; served against the Indians in Wisconsin and Minnesota in 1862, and was with the army of the Potomac in 1864 and 1865, participating in nearly all the engagements of those campaigns. He received 2,021 votes against 1,002 for Andrew Rader (Dem.), and 88 for John Coply (Ind.)

PORTAGE COUNTY.—Population 14,857—WILLIAM L. ARNOT, (Rep.)—P. O. address Plover—was born in the town of Jerusalem, Yates County, N. Y. September 5, 1832; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1864, and settled at Plover, thence removed to the town of Stockton the next year, where he has since resided; has served as assessor and chairman of his town, and was chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1874. He received 1,820 votes against 1,799 for E. R. Herron (Dem.)

RACINE COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT.—(City of Racine. Population 13,274) NORTON J. FIELD (Rep.) of Racine, was born in the town of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., September 26, 1839; received a collegiate education, graduating at Racine college July 1857; is agent for the Western Union Railroad Company; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Racine; enlisted in April, 1861, and was orderly sergeant Co. F, 2d Wis. Inf. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876 and was re-elected receiving 1586 votes against 1,327 for Chr. Heck, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford, and Yorkville. Population 15,437.) JOHN T. RICE, (Rep.,) of Waterford, was born in the same town, May 24, 1839; received a common school and commercial education; is a farmer; has served two years as chairman of his town—1875 and 1876. He entered the military service during the late war as 2d Lieut. of Co. C., 15th Reg't Wis. Vol. Inf., Nov. 19, 1861, was promoted 1st. Lieut., June, 1862, and Captain in Nov., 1863; participated in the expedition against Island No. 10, and in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. He received 1,789 votes against 1,612 for Ole Heg, (Dem.)

RICHLAND COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithica, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford, and Willow. Population 8,764.) **J. L. R. McCOLLUM**, (Dem.)—P. O. address Sextonville—was born in Leicester, Worcester county, Mass., Jan. 4, 1842; received a common school education, and graduated at Bryant and Stratton's commercial college, Chicago, in 1864; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in La Fayette county, but removed to Richland county in 1851. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876 and re-elected, receiving 953 votes against 945 for S. B. Loomis, (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Akan, Bloom, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Marshall, Richwood, and Sylvan. Population 8,589.) **ELIHU BAILEY**, (Rep.)—P. O. address Mill Creek—was born in Warren Township, Belmont county, Ohio, December 15, 1817; received a common school education; is by occupation a teacher and local preacher in the M. E. church; removed to Morgan county, Ohio, in 1846, to Washington county in 1848, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin and settled in Marshall, where he continues to reside; was several times a candidate for the Legislature in Ohio on the Liberty ticket; was a candidate for clerk of Richland county in 1860, and has served as chairman and justice of the peace in his town; was a member of the Assembly in 1861 and in 1871. He received 932 votes against 814 for D. Motter, (Dem.)

ROCK COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The city of Beloit, and the towns of Arvon, Beloit Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley, and Union. Population 13,685.) **SERENO T MERRILL**, (Rep.), of Beloit, was born in Gill, Franklin county, Mass., Sept. 24, 1816; from infancy to manhood lived in New Hampshire; received a common school and academic education; was a teacher for sixteen years, a part of the time, eight years, in Georgia; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and became and continued to be Principal of Beloit Academy until it was merged into Beloit College; in 1851 commenced the manufacture of paper in the first paper mill built on Rock River; has continued in that business, and is now President of the Rock River Paper Co.; was for some years a member of the county board of supervisors; was appointed in 1873, by Gov. Washburn, commissioner of the State of Wisconsin to the World's Exposition at Vienna; has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was a member of Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 2,184 votes against 904 for A. Broughton, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Janesville and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population 11,997.) **J. B. CASSODAY**, (Rep.) of Janesville, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 7, 1830; graduated at Alfred Academy, Alfred Center, Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1855, and during the following year pursued a select course at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Mich.; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Janesville, where he has since resided, previous to which, his home for most

of his life had been in Tioga Co., Penn.; has been a republican ever since the organization of that party and was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore in 1864. He was a member of the Assembly in 1865, and again in 1877, when he was chosen Speaker of that body. He received 1,287 votes against 1,022 for J. W. St. John (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnston, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population 13,387.) **GIDEON ELLIS NEWMAN**, (Rep.)—P. O. address, Cooksville—was born in Dixfield, Oxford Co., Maine, October 26, 1823; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; left Maine in 1843, and traveled three years in the Southern States and then settled at Cincinnati, Ohio; removed to Union, Rock County in 1850, and to Cooksville in 1854; has served repeatedly as assessor, justice of the peace, and supervisor of his town; enlisted in Co. F. 35th Reg't. Wis. Vol. Infantry, Jan. 1, 1864; was appointed orderly of the Co., and served as such until commissioned 2d Lieutenant the following December; participated in the siege of Spanish Fort; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in 1865 and served till the close of the war. He received 2,203 votes against 932 for R. J. Greenman, (Dem.)

ST. CROIX COUNTY. (Population 14,957.) **GUY W. DAILEY**, (Reform) of Hudson, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 24, 1827; received a common school education; is a farmer; came from Canada West to St. Croix Co., Wis., 1850, and settled in the town of Hudson, where he has since resided; has been chairman of his town, and held various other local offices. He received 1,860 votes, against 1,744 for G. M. Street (Rep.)

SAUK COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironston, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield. (Population 12,493.) **DAVID B. HULBURT** (Rep.)—post office address Loganville—was born in Portland, Chautauque county, N. Y., December 8, 1829; received an academic education and graduated from the normal school department; is a farmer and surveyor; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Loganville, Sauk county; was school superintendent of his town four years, justice of the peace six years, and chairman of the board three years; was enrolling officer in the late war, and has been six years county surveyor; was postmaster of Loganville from 1871 until his election to the Legislature in 1875. He was a member of the Assembly of 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,355 votes, against 931 for A. C. Harris (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population 14,439.) **SILAS J. SEYMOUR**, (Rep.)—post office address Reedsburg—was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1824; received an academic education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in May, 1849, and settled in the town of Dellona, where he has continued to

reside; has been repeatedly elected assessor, clerk, justice of the peace and superintendent of schools for his town; has been chairman of the town board, county supervisor and swamp land commissioner. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 2,053 votes, against 1,193 for Geo. Mertens (Dem.)

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(City of Sheboygan and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan, and Russell. Population 13,723.) **JOSEPH WEDIG**, (Rep.), of Sheboygan, was born in the city of Hildesheim, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 23, 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; was admitted to the bar in 1860, and to practice before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1868; was city attorney from 1863 to 1873, and has been court commissioner since 1869; was a member of the Assembly in 1865, 1867, 1868, 1875, and 1876, and was again re-elected, receiving 1,597 votes against 1,052 for James H. Mead, (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The village of Sheboygan Falls and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, and Sheboygan Falls. Population 10,572.) **SAMUEL DECIUS HUBBARD**, (Lib. Rep.), of Lyndon—P. O. address, Onion River—was born at Paris, Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1833; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course at Hamilton college, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer and dealer in live stock; he came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled at Scott, and at Lyndon in 1868, where he has since resided; was elected to the Assembly in 1861, as an independent candidate, and again in 1873 as a Liberal Republican; was Deputy Warden of State Prison in 1874; has held various town offices and is now chairman of the county board of supervisors; he entered the military service as a private, Aug. 11, 1862; was commissioned captain, Sept. 1, in the 27th Wis.; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock; ordered on the recruiting service in Dec., 1863, and discharged in April, 1864. He received 1,254 votes against 1,104 for N. C. Farnsworth, (Rep.)

THIRD DISTRICT—(The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population 9,726.) **AMBROSE DELOS DELAND**, (Rep.)—P. O. address Sheboygan Falls—was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 30, 1841; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled in Calumet County, and thence removed to Lima, Sheboygan County; has served as chairman and clerk of his town, and as Sec. Sheboygan Co. Dairymen's Association, and of the Sheboygan Falls Dairy Board of Trade for the past nine years. He received 978 votes against 843 for P. H. Delevan, (Dem.)

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.—(Population 14,932.) **JAMES L. LINDERMAN** (Rep.) of Osseo, was born in Vetran, Chemung Co., N. Y., April 4, 1827; re-

ceived a common school education; is a farmer and miller; removed to Bradford Co., Penn., 1849, to Alleghany Co., N. Y., 1855 and to Rockford, Ill., in 1859; came to Wisconsin in 1869 and settled at Eau Claire, thence removed to Trempealeau county in 1871. He received 2,423 votes against 753 for Langdon Porter (Dem.)

✓ **VERNON COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.**—(The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Geneva, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population 10,907.) **PETER J. DALE**, (Rep.) of Coon Prairie, was born in Lyster, Bergen's Stift, Norway, July 4, 1845; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States with his father in 1860 and settled at Coon Prairie, Wisconsin; has served as justice of the peace, supervisor and clerk of his town. He received 1,017 votes against 722 for Fred Eckhart (Ind.) and 200 for John Michelet (Ind.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population 10,517.) **HENRY H. WYATT**—P. O. address Star—was born in Streetsborough, Portage county, Ohio, November 10, 1840; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled at Tomah, Monroe county, and the next spring went to California overland; entered the military service in October, 1861, in the 2d California infantry and was discharged in 1862 on account of wounds received in battle; re-enlisted in 1863 in the 21 Massachusetts cavalry, and served until the close of the war; was at the battle of Winchester September 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864, and in the spring of 1865 was at Petersburg and Five Forks, and was on the line when General Lee sent in the flag of truce. He received 1,260 votes against 749 for A. W. DeJean, (Ind.)

WALWORTH COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT. (The towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Linn, Lyons, La Fayette, and Spring Prairie. Population 9,155.) **ALFRED H. ABELL** (Rep.)—P. O. address Geneva—was born in the town of Duanesburgh, N. Y., May 7, 1824; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in the town of Bloomfield where he has since resided; has served as supervisor and chairman of his town. He received 1,425 votes against 744 for Alden Kaye (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon, and Walworth. Population 8,376.) **WILSON R. HERRON**, (Rep.), of Sharon, was born in the town of Hebron, Washington County N. Y., November 8, 1831; is a merchant, came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in the town of Sharon where he has continued to reside; was post master during President Lincoln's administration, chairman of the board of supervisors in 1873 and 1874, and a member of the Assembly in 1873. He received 1,324 votes against 579 for Julius A. Treat (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy, and Whitewater. Population 8,728.) **WILLIAM GREENING**, (Rep.)

—P. O. address Little Prairie—was born in the county of Devonshire, England, Dec. 1827; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to Canada in 1849, came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at La Grange in 1855; has served as justice of the peace since 1865, and has been repeatedly chosen assessor, supervisor, and chairman of his town. He received 1,404 votes against 662 for John P. Cutler, (Dem.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Erin, German-town, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population 11,433.) FRANK FITZGERALD, (Dem.) of Hartford, was born in the parish of Dunn, county Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1824; is a farmer; emigrated in 1842, and first settled in Madison county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Hartford, where he has since resided; has been repeatedly chosen chairman, assessor and treasurer of his town. He received 1,463 votes, against 673 for J. Lambenheimer (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population, 12,429.) NICOLAUS MARX, (Dem.)—post office address Kohlsville—was born in the town of Besch, Germany, Feb. 2, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in the town of Wayne; has held various local offices; was superintendent of the county poor house for six years, and a member of the Assembly in 1864. He received 1,144 votes, against 1,078 for James Carroll (Rep.)

WAUKESHA COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Summit, Waukesha and Vernon. Population 14,800.) HERCULES F. DOUSMAN, (Rep.)—P. O. address Waterville, was born in the town of Ottawa, Waukesha county, Wis., December 4, 1841; was educated at Racine college; is a farmer by occupation; was chairman of the town board in 1874, and an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly the same year; is one of the fish commissioners of the State. He received 1,685 votes against 1,544 for D. W. La Barre (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT.—(The city of Oconomowoc and the towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, and Pewaukee. Population 14,695.) THOS. McCARTY, (Dem.)—P. O. address Menomonee Falls, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1838; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled at Menomonee; has held various local offices; has been chairman of the town board six years and was chosen chairman of the county board in 1876; was a member of the Assembly in 1870. He received 1,750 vote against 1,462 for James S. Dent (Rep.)

WAUPACA COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT.—(The city of Waupaca, the village of Weyauwega, and the towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Royaltan, Waupaca, and Weyauwega. Population 9,492.) ASA L.

BALDWIN, (Rep.), of Baldwin's Mills, was born in West Fairlee, Vt., July 17, 1822; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Baldwin's Mills; has been superintendent of schools, and supervisor of his town, and has held the office of Post Master since 1869. He received 1,252 votes against 719 for F. W. Sacket, (Dem.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence and Union, and the 1st and 2d wards of the village of New London. Population 10,114.) HANNIBAL S. DIXON, (Rep.), of New London, was born in Orleans, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 1, 1834; received an academic education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Milwaukee, afterwards removed to Janesville, Ripon, and to New London; has been a member of the county board four years, and President of the village of New London one year. He received 1,294 votes against 942 for Jas. Micklejohn, (Dem.)

WAUSHARA COUNTY.—Population 11,523. JABEZ K. WALKER, (Rep.) of East Oasis, was born in the town of Poland, Cumberland county, Maine, August 5, 1819; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Oasis, where he continues to reside. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition in 1875, and re-elected in the same manner, receiving 2,628 votes.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—FIRST DISTRICT—(The 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh, and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland. Population 13,685.) THOMAS WALL, (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., May 4, 1840; received a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh. He was a member of Assembly in 1873 and again in 1876, and was re-elected, receiving 1,606 votes against 1,211 for J. N. Roby, (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—(The cities of Neenah and Menasha, the village of Winneconne, and the towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha, Winchester and Winneconne. Population 13,455.) HENRY P. LEAVENS, (Rep.), of Neenah, was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, June 4, 1836; received an academic education at New Hampshire Institute; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Neenah where he has since resided; was elected county supervisor in 1863, 1865, 1867 and 1869, and President of the village of Neenah in 1864; was three years chairman of the town and two years chairman of the county board; was a member of the board of education from 1863 to 1874; was elected alderman in 1874 and 1875, and was elected president of the council the latter year. He received 1,592 votes against 1,419 for Alex. Billstein, (Dem.)

THIRD DISTRICT.—(The towns of Algona, Blackwolf, Omro, and 3d and 6th wards of Oshkosh. Population 10,593.) LEVI E. KNAPP, (Rep.) of Osh-

kosh, was born in the town of Sherburne, N. Y., December 5, 1826; received a common school and academic education; is engaged in farming and lumbering; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Milwaukee, thence removed to Oshkosh in 1852; was a member of the county board for the 6th ward of the city from 1872 to 1875. He received 1,094 votes against 921 for Joseph Stringham (Dem.)

FOURTH DISTRICT—(The towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, and Wolf River. Population 7,300.) SIDNEY A. SHUFELT (Rep.)—P. O. address, Omro, was born in Franklin, Franklin county, Vermont, April 19, 1824; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled in the town of Poygan, where he still resides; entered the United States service in 1834 as a member of company D, 7th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Hatch's Run, Gravelly Run, and Five Forks. He was a member of the Legislature of 1876 and was reelected receiving 831 votes against 648 for Thos. Brogden (Dem.) and 130 for H. F. Grant (Ind.)

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	61
Democrats and Liberals.....	39
Total.....	<u>100</u>

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1877.

No. miles.	Dist.	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's in State.	Post-office.	County.	Politics
100	7	Abert, Geo. A	35	Manufacturer	Wisconsin ..	35	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Dem.
170	29	Arnold, Alex. A	43	Stock Farmer	New York....	20	Galesville	Trempealeau	Rep.
40	27	Barden, Levi W	57	Farmer.....	New York....	25	Portage	Columbia....	Rep.
75	10	Blair, William	56	Machinist	Scotland	31	Waukesha	Waukesha....	Rep.
125	3	Bones, Thos. A	41	Farmer.....	New York....	34	Racine	Racine	Rep.
	25	Burrows, Geo. B	44	Real estate dealer	Vermont	18	Madison	Dane	Rep.
138	20	Civanagh, Dan'l	47	Farmer.....	Ireland	34	Osceola	Fond du Lac	Dem.
8	26	Davis, Romanzo E	45	Farmer.....	New York....	29	Middleton	Dane	Lib.
140	32	Douglas, Mark	48	Farmer and lumberman	Scotland	32	Melrose	Jackson	Rep.
65	28	Downs, Dan'l L	53	Physician and druggist	Ohio	27	Rich'd Cent'r ..	Richland	Rep.
135	8	Farr, Asahel	56	Surgeon	Vermont	22	Kenosha	Kenosha	Rep.
308	24	Fifield, Sam S	38	Editor	Maine	23	Ashland	Ashland	Rep.
225	30	Flint, Rockwell J	35	Editor	Vermont	22	Menomonie	Dunn	Rep.
207	1	Grimmer, George	50	Lumberman	N. Brunsw'k ..	27	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Rep.
105	16	Hathaway, Oscar C	44	Miner	Vermont	24	Beetown	Grant	Rep.
118	18	Hiner, Wm. H.	55	Iron manufacturer	Penn.	26	Fond du Lac ..	Fond du Lac ..	Rep.
210	2	Hudd, Thos. R.	43	Lawyer.....	New York....	24	Green Bay	Brown	Dem.
105	6	Mitchell, John L	35	Farmer.....	Wisconsin	35	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Dem.
150	21	Mumbrue, Henry C	49	Merchant and farmer	New York....	28	Waupaca	Waupaca	Lib.
180	15	Rankin, Joseph	43	General business	New Jersey ..	20	Manitowoc	Manitowoc ..	Dem.
55	23	Reed, Wm. W	52	Physician	Ohio	27	Jefferson	Jefferson	Lib.
40	17	Richardson, Hamilton ..	56	General business	New York....	34	Janesville	Rock	Rep.
200	22	Ryan, James	47	Publisher ..	Wisconsin	47	Appleton	Outagamie ..	Dem.
200	9	Sacket, Hobart S	33	Farmer.....	New York....	10	Berlin	Green Lake ..	Rep.
140	33	Schneider, Philip	51	Farmer.....	Germany	31	Barton	Washington ..	Dem.
150	11	Scott, Thos. B	46	Lumberman	Scotland	29	Grand Rapids ..	Wood	Rep.
150	4	Tate, J. Henry	46	Merchant	Vermont	11	Viroqua	Vernon	Rep.
80	12	Treat, Joseph B	41	Merchant	Maine	17	Monroe	Green	Rep.
143	19	Torrey, Return D	42	Miller	Ohio	26	Cshkosh	Winnebago ..	Rep.
100	5	Van Shaick, Isaac W	58	Miller	New York....	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rep.
37	14	Welch, David E	41	Farmer.....	Ohio	10	Baraboo	Sauk	Rep.
175	13	Williams, Charles H	32	Farmer.....	Wisconsin	32	Fox Lake	Dodge	Dem.
140	31	Wing, Merrick P	43	Lawyer.....	Massachu'ts ..	21	La Crosse	La Crosse ..	Rep.

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, 1877.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's in State.	Postoffice.	County.
A. J. Turner.....	44	Chief Clerk.....	Editor.....	New York.....	22	Portage.....	Columbia.
J. F. A. Williams.....	23	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Pennsylvania.....	14	Prairie du Chien...	Crawford.
J. T. Huntington.....	33	Book-keeper.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	27	Delton.....	Sauk.
D. S. Watson.....	57	Enrolling Clerk.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	35	Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.
W. E. Colladay.....	22	Engrossing Clerk.....	Teacher.....	Wisconsin.....	22	Stoughton.....	Dane.
C. E. Bullard.....	33	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Merchant.....	Iowa.....	30	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
H. H. Taylor.....	51	Asst. Serg't-at Arms	Farmer.....	New York.....	35	Oxford.....	Marquette.
Peter Fagg.....	39	Postmaster.....	Insurance Agent..	Holland.....	30	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
W. H. Walker.....	30	Ass't Postmaster.....	Editor.....	New York.....	14	New London.....	Waupaca.
E. M. Brainard.....	37	Door-keeper.....	Nurseryman.....	New York.....	22	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
John Fisher.....	20	.....do.....	Student.....	Wales.....	19	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
Iver Torkelson.....	37	.....do.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	23	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson.
C. Hyerdahl.....	67	.....do.....	Salesman.....	Norway.....	23	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
E. J. Losie.....	38	Gallery Attendant..	Carpenter.....	Canada.....	13	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
A. L. Fontaine.....	18	Ass't Attendant.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	18	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.
F. R. Melvin.....	44	Com. Room Att'd't..	Agent.....	Ohio.....	25	Monroe.....	Green.
W. A. Mills.....	28	.....do.....	Painter.....	Wisconsin.....	28	Racine.....	Racine.
J. W. Granger.....	58	.....do.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	11	Tiffany Creek.....	Dunn.
George Balken.....	41	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	11	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Thos. Campbell.....	23	Night Watch.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	23	Gratoit.....	La Fayette.
Glenn Richardson..	12	Messenger.....	.....do.....	New York.....	7	Janesville..	Rock.
Louis Head.....	18	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	18	Albion.....	Dane.
Lucien Pickarts.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	15	Madison.....	Dane.
Eddie Memhard.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	15	.....do.....	Dane.
August Seidel.....	11	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	11	.....do.....	Dane.
Harry Meeker.....	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	New York.....	10	.....do.....	Dane.
Joseph Colburn.....	16	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pennsylvania.....	10	Melrose.....	Jackson.
Welcome Smith.....	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	12	Galesville.....	Trempealeau.
George Post.....	16	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	16	Madison.....	Dane.
James H. Welch.....	10	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pennsylvania.....	9	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
E. S. Hubbell.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wisconsin.....	15	Janesville.....	Rock.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1877.

31—MANUAL.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs. in State.	Post-office.	County.	Politics.
100	21	Abell, Alfred H.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	29	Geneva.....	Walworth...	Rep.
80	30	Anderson, Andrew J.....	40	Merchant.....	Norway.....	26	Argyle.....	La Fayette...	Rep.
105	59	Arnolds, Aloysius.....	42	Farmer.....	Germany.....	30	New Cohn.....	Milwaukee...	Dem
125	26	Arnott, William L.....	45	Farmer.....	New York.....	13	Plover.....	Portage.....	Rep.
85	89	Bailey, Elihu.....	60	Teacher.....	Ohio.....	21	Mill Creek.....	Richland.....	Rep.
160	28	Baldwin, Asa L.....	55	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	22	Baldwins M ^{ts}	Waupaca.....	Rep.
20	40	Baldwin, Phineas.....	52	Farmer.....	Canada West..	23	Oregon.....	Dane.....	Rep.
230	84	Black, Samuel.....	50	Farmer.....	Illinois.....	14	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Rep.
140	62	Blakeslee, Chauncey.....	55	Merchant.....	New York.....	22	Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Dem
96	94	Bock, Joseph.....	40	Abstract Office.....	Germany.....	20	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Rep.
112	96	Brooks, Wolcott T.....	51	Farmer and Ins. Agent.....	Vermont.....	31	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Rep.
135	60	Brost, Lambert.....	42	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	31	Hinesberg.....	Fond du Lac.....	Dem
329	31	Burnett, Ellsworth.....	40	Farmer.....	New York.....	20	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Rep.
200	58	Carmichael, Thos.....	47	Lumberman.....	Ireland.....	20	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	Dem
190	70	Carter, Benj. F.....	52	Brick maker.....	N. Hampshire	16	Sherwood.....	Calumet.....	Dem
174	97	Carter William E.....	44	Lawyer.....	England.....	27	Platteville.....	Grant.....	Rep.
85	31	Cash, W. H. H.....	34	Prod. and live stock dealer.....	Ohio.....	16	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	Rep.
40		Cassoday, J. B., Speaker.....	40	Lawyer.....	New York.....	20	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Rep.
70	63	Crockett, Samuel.....	56	Merchant.....	England.....	21	Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Dem
315	16	Dailey, Guy W.....	50	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Dem
150	35	Dale, Peter J.....	32	Farmer.....	Norway.....	16	Coon Prairie.....	Vernon.....	Rep.
230	87	Dorwin, Vivus W.....	45	Farmer and Miller.....	New York.....	23	Durand.....	Pepin.....	Rep.
175	43	De Land, Ambros. D.....	36	Farmer.....	New York.....	26	Sheb. Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	Rep.
220	78	Dixon, Hannibal S.....	43	Merchant.....	New York.....	23	New London.....	Waupaca.....	Rep.
65	48	Dousman, Hercules F.....	36	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	36	Waterville.....	Waukesha.....	Rep.
105	46	Doxtader, Henry.....	50	Merchant.....	New York.....	21	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Rep.
116	15	Earnest, James H.....	59	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	41	Shullsburgh.....	La Fayette.....	Dem
125	76	Field, Norton J.....	38	Railway Agent.....	New York.....	31	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rep.
100	49	Fisk, Harmon J.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	15	Fall River.....	Columbia.....	Rep.
180	49	Fisk, Wm. J.....	44	Contractor.....	Ohio.....	40	Ft. Howard.....	Brown.....	Rep.
155	5	Fitzgerald, Frank.....	53	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	28	Hartford.....	Washington.....	Dem

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Statistical List of Members of the Assembly for 1877—Continued.

Miles.	No. of seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs. in Stat.	Post-office.	County.	Politics.
100	56	Flanders, James G.....	32	Lawyer.....	N. Hampshire	29	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Dem
40	8	Flinn, Hezekiah.....	52	Farmer and nurseryman.....	Indiana.....	29	Watertown.....	Jefferson....	Dem
130	1	Goetz, Gustav.....	54	Justice of the Peace.....	Germany.....	21	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.....	Dem
165	95	Gray, John.....	60	Merchant.....	England.....	33	Mineral Point	Iowa.....	Rep.
60	23	Greening, William.....	50	Farmer.....	England.....	28	Little Prairie..	Walworth....	Rep.
270	88	Grover, Woodbury S.....	46	Farmer.....	Maine.....	19	Prairie Farm..	Barron.....	Rep.
100	53	Hamilton, Joseph.....	51	Life insurance agent.....	New York.....	28	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Dem
200	72	Hammel, David.....	39	Merchant and manufacturer	Prussia.....	11	Appleton.....	Outagamie... Dem	
86	24	Herron, Wilson R.....	46	Merchant.....	New York.....	33	Sharon.....	Walworth.... Rep.	
150	55	Hubbard, Samuel D.....	44	Farmer.....	New York.....	18	Orion.....	Sheboygan... Dem	
60	47	Hulburt, David B.....	48	Farmer and surveyor.....	New York.....	20	Loganville.....	Sauk.....	Rep.
100	98	Hull, David P.....	59	Pres. N. W. Land & L'n Ag'y	Ohio.....	26	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.. Rep.	
100	74	Hyde, Edwin.....	49	Contractor.....	England.....	19	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.. Rep.	
133	83	Innis, Wm. T.....	51	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	W. Rosendale	Fond du Lac Rep.	
22	67	Johnson, Michael.....	45	Farmer.....	Norway.....	24	Mt. Vernon.....	Dane.....	Dem
190	29	Johnston, Peter.....	46	Shipping business.....	Scotland.....	35	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc... Rep.	
220	34	Kast, John D.....	52	Miller.....	Germany.....	21	Shawano.....	Oco'o & Sha Rep.	
180	51	Kelly, David M.....	36	Railroad manager.....	Massachusetts	10	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Rep.
100	99	Keogh, Edward.....	41	Printer.....	Ireland.....	35	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.. Dem	
50	3	Kinzie, Robert H.....	37	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	37	Avoca.....	Iowa.....	Dem
143	81	Knapp, Levi E.....	51	Farmer and lumberman.....	New York.....	26	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago... Rep.	
250	71	Knowlton, John J.....	36	Farmer.....	New York.....	17	Seymour.....	Outagamie... Dem	
158	80	Leavens, Henry P.....	41	Merchant and manufacturer	Vermont.....	20	Neenah.....	Winnebago... Rep.	
175	61	Lindsay, Freeman D.....	40	Lumberman.....	New York.....	12	Neillsville.....	Clark.....	Rep.
175	39	Linderman, Jas. L.....	50	Farmer and miller.....	New York.....	7	Osseo.....	Trempealeau Rep.	
25	19	Luchsinger, John.....	38	Farmer.....	Switzerland..	21	New Glarus....	Green.....	Rep.
150	6	Marx, Nicholas.....	47	Farmer.....	Germany.....	29	Kohlville.....	Washington Dem	
128	36	Maxwell, Walter S.....	41	Farmer.....	New York.....	17	Kenosha.....	Kenosha..... Rep.	
120	68	McCarty, Thomas.....	38	Farmer.....	New York.....	35	Menom. Falls.	Waukesha.... Dem	
65	65	McCullom, J. L. R.....	35	Farmer.....	Massachusetts	29	Sextonville....	Richland..... Dem	
48	90	Merrill, Sereno T.....	61	Paper manufacturer.....	Massachusetts	31	Beloit.....	Rock.....	Rep.
80	20	Mitchell, Franklin.....	52	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.	30	Judah.....	Green.....	Rep.

190	10	Mohr, Thomas	46	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	27	Manitowoc	Manitowoc..	Dem
100	41	Nelson, Homer.....	51	Farmer.....	New York.....	32	Markesan.....	Green Lake.	Rep.
168	11	Neuhauser, Francis A.....	57	Farmer.....	Westphalia	28	Le Roy.....	Dodge	Dem
22	25	Newman, Gideon E.....	54	Farmer.....	Maine.....	27	Cooksville.....	Rock	Rep.
44	33	Owen, David.....	49	Farmer.....	North Wales..	31	Portage	Columbia.....	Rep.
60	18	Phillips, Chas. H.....	53	Farmer.....	New York.....	28	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson	Rep.
85	82	Pierce, Solon W.....	48	Lawyer and editor.....	New York.....	23	Friendship.....	Adams	Rep.
127	50	Pope, Carl C.....	43	Lawyer.....	Vermont	21	Blk Riv. Falls	Jackson	Rep.
100	45	Ries, Florian J.....	34	Wholesale liquor dealer.....	Germany	25	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Rep.
110	79	Rice, John T.....	38	Farmer.....	Wisconsin	39	Waterford	Racine	Rep.
250	64	Ringle, Bartholomew	63	Lawyer.....	Germany	31	Wausau	Marathon ..	Dem
70	12	Roche, Patrick.....	56	Farmer.....	Ireland	26	Eiba.....	Dodge	Dem
100	57	Salentine, Peter *.....	48	Hardware dealer.....	Germany	30	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Dem
100	27	Sarnow, Christian.....	40	Merchant	Germany	23	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Rep.
68	4	Scheuber, Adolf.....	44	Merchant and farmer	Prussia	28	Erfurt	Jefferson ..	Dem
190	54	Senn, John J.....	49	Insurance agent.....	Switzerland ..	22	Fountain City	Buffalo	Rep.
58	44	Seymour, Silas J.....	53	Farmer.....	New York	28	Reedsburg.....	Sauk	Rep.
90	42	Shepard, Leander H.....	52	Farmer and machine agent.	New York	35	Burnett	Dodge	Rep.
158	85	Shufelt, Sidney A.....	53	Farmer.....	Vermont	23	Omro.....	Winnebago..	Rep.
118	73	Spence, Thomas W.....	31	Lawyer.....	Ireland	12	Fond du Lac..	Fond du Lac	Rep.
115	14	Stapleton, Richard F.....	26	Teacher	Wisconsin	26	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee ..	Dem
82	77	Sylvester, Daniel R	52	Farmer and miller	Maine	31	Castle Rock..	Grant	Rep.
197	100	Thornton, Thomas	46	Farmer.....	Ireland	26	Clark's Mills..	Manitowoc..	Dem
210	9	Tisch, Charles.....	48	Miller	Germany	26	Nero	Kewaunee ..	Dem
219	7	Touhey, Michael J.....	32	Farmer.....	Ireland	29	Morrison	Brown	Dem
75	33	Truell, David	63	Farmer.....	N. Hampshire.	23	Lyndon	Juneau	Rep.
100	75	Vance, David	41	Commission and insurance.	Ireland	23	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Rep.
130	91	Va. Waters, William	60	Farmer.....	New York	24	West Salem..	La Crosse.....	Dem
212	52	Vincent, Louis.....	42	Lumberman	Canada	28	Chippewa Fls.	Chippewa.....	Dem
115	17	Walker, Jabez K.....	58	Farmer.....	Maine	21	East Oasis.....	Waushara ..	Rep.
103	66	Wall, Thomas.....	37	Farmer.....	New York.....	22	Oshkosh	Winnebago..	Dem
75	93	Wannemaker, S. L.....	55	Carpenter	Ohio	32	Poscobel.....	Crawford ..	Dem
160	2	Wedig, Joseph.....	51	Lawyer.....	Germany	28	Sheboygan	Sheboygan..	Dem
27	92	Weeks, George.....	40	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	Columbus	Dane	Rep.
250	69	Wright, Jarvis T.....	47	Hotel keeper.....	New York.....	22	Sturgeon Bay.	Door.....	Dem
100	86	Wyatt, Henry H.....	36	Merchant.....	Ohio	11	Star	Vernon	Rep.
160	13	Zeiman, William.....	31	Farmer.....	Wisconsin	31	Horicon	Dodge	Dem

Republicans, 61; Democrats and Liberals, 39.

* Seat contested by Henry Fink, (Rep.)

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's in State.	Post-office.	County.
Winslow A. Nowell	36	Chief Clerk.....	Mercantile.....	New Hampshire..	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Chas. D. King.....	43	Asst. Clerk.....	Deputy-Sheriff....	Pennsylvania.....	23	Neilsville.....	Clark.
W. M. Pogo.....	35	Book-keeper.....	Editor.....	Ohio.....	25	Richland Center...	Richland.
J. M. Sharp.....	32	Engrossing Clerk....	Merchant.....	New York.....	26	Delavan.....	Walworth.
Thos. J. Vaughn....	35	Asst. engrossing Clk.	Book-keeper.....	Ohio.....	10	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Luther B. Noyes....	46	Enrolling Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	31	Marinette.....	Oconto.
M. Wessenberg.....	36	Asst. enrolling Clerk	Editor.....	Norway.....	7	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Charles Wedelstedt	45	Clk. Jt. Com. Claims	Journalist.....	Germany.....	4	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Alvah Dewey.....	43	Proof Reader.....	Editor.....	New York.....	10	Barron.....	Barron.
Thomas B. Reid.....	31	Sergeant-at-arms....	Editor.....	Ireland.....	11	Menasha.....	Winnebago.
Miletus Knight.....	38	Asst. Serg't-at-arms	Real est. & Ins. Agt	New York.....	18	Arkansaw.....	Pepin.
Fred. E. Day.....	30	Post Master.....	Drug'st & Mercht..	Wisconsin.....	30	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
L. J. Erdall.....	37	Asst. Post Master....	Book-keeper.....	Norway.....	30	Madison.....	Dane.
J. K. Fisher.....	38	Door-keeper.....	Speculator.....	New York.....	29	Caldwell Prairie..	Racine.
Fred. O. Janzen....	29	Asst Door-keeper....	Upholster.....	Germany.....	23	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
P. T. Molland.....	33	.....do.....	Teacher.....	Norway.....	.....	West Prairie.....	Vernon.
Wm. C. Jones.....	22	.....do.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	22	Omro.....	Winnebago.
Carl Schneider.....	52	Gallery attendant...	Farmer.....	Germany.....	17	Portage.....	Columbia.
A. H. Conger.....	55	.....do.....	Hotel keeper.....	Vermont.....	22	.....	Vauslara.
F. J. Wildner.....	19	Committee-room at.	General produce...	New York.....	16	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
D. H. Pulcifer.....	42	.....do.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	21	Shawano.....	Shawano.
A. L. Lund.....	34	.....do.....	Harness maker....	Norway.....	24	Cambridge.....	Dane.
A. C. Morse.....	34	.....do.....	Insurance Agent..	Ohio.....	20	Fennimore.....	Grant.
A. R. Loveland.....	22	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	22	Rutland.....	Dane.
J. B. Perry.....	62	Fireman.....	Attorney.....	New York.....	37	Albany.....	Green.
W. R. Young.....	65	Watchman.....	Carpenter.....	Ohio.....	22	Green Bay.....	Brown.
N. W. Phillips.....	21	.....do.....	Student State Uni.	Wisconsin.....	21	Hudson.....	St. Croix.
Benj. Butts.....	26	Wash room att'd....	Barber.....	Virginia.....	9	Madison.....	Dane.
Paul R. Colvin.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	Michigan.....	11	Janesville.....	Janesville.
A. Deland.....	13	.....do.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	13	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
L. Clas.....	15	.....do.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	15	Sauk City.....	Sauk.

Wm. Deitrich.....	12	Messenger	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	12	Madison.....	Dane.
George Armstrong.	14	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	14	.....do.....	Dane.
Charles Wright.....	13	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	13	.....do.....	Dane.
Albert Johnson.....	16	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	13	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
John Lang.....	11	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	11	Madison.....	Dane.
Frank Alford.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	15	.....do.....	Dane.
Robert Gilroy.....	12	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
L. M. Curtis.....	14	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	14	Milton.....	Rock.
Joe Parish.....	15	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	15	Madison.....	Dane.
Otto Sherman.....	14	.....do.....	Violinist.....	.....do.....	14	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Julius Voltz.....	15	.....do.....	Student.....	New York.....	12	.....do.....	Milwaukee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*SENATE.**On Judiciary.*

Senators L. W. Barden, Columbia.
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
Geo. B. Burrows, Dane.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc

On State Affairs.

Senators O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
R. J. Flint, Dunn.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senators J. B. Treat, Green.
L. W. Barden, Columbia.
John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee

On Railroads.

Senators A. Farr, Kenosha.
Thomas B. Scott, Wood.
H. S. Sacket, Green Lake.
I. W. Van Schaick, Mil.
Sam S. Fifield, Ashland.
M. P. Wing, La Crosse.
John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee
Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

On Education.

Senators H. Richardson, Rock.
W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators R. D. Torrey, Winnebago.
W. H. Hiner, Fond du Lac.
Geo. A. Abert, Milwaukee.

On Incorporations and Public Improvements.

Senators Thos. B. Scott, Wood.
J. B. Treat, Green.
James Ryan, Outagamie.

On Town and County Affairs.

Senators Mark Douglas, Jackson.
George Grimmer, Kewaunee
H. C. Mumbrue, Waupaca.

On Public Lands.

Senators Wm. Blair, Waukesha.
Mark Douglas, Jackson.
Chas H. Williams, Dodge.

On Military Affairs.

Senators J. Henry Tate, Vernon.
Thomas A. Bones, Racine.
Geo. A. Abert, Milwaukee.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators H. S. Sacket, Green Lake.
R. D. Torrey, Winnebago.
P. Schneider, Washington.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau
Wm. Blair, Waukesha.
P. Schneider, Washington.

On Federal Relations.

Senators R. J. Flint, Dunn.
A. Farr, Kenosha.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators Geo. Grimmer, Kewaunee.
D. L. Downs, Richland.
D. Cavanagh, Fond du Lac.

On Agriculture.

Senators A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau
D. E. Welch, Sauk.
D. Cavanagh, Fond du Lac.

On Mining and Smelting.

Senators I. W. Van Schaick, Mil.
A. Farr, Kenosha.
C. H. Williams, Dodge.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators Geo. B. Burrows, Dane.
O. C. Hathaway, Grant.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators Thomas A. Bones, Racine.
J. Henry Tate, Vernon.
James Ryan, Outagamie.

ASSEMBLY.*Judiciary.*

Messrs. Pope, Jackson.
W. E. Carter, Grant.
Spence, Fond du Lac.
Kelly, Brown.
Pierce, Adams.
Ringle, Marathon.
Flanders, Milwaukee.

Ways and Means.

Messrs. Kelly, Brown.
Nelson, Green Lake.
Rice, Racine.
Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Neuhauser, Dodge.

Federal Relations.

Messrs. W. E. Carter, Grant.
Dixon, Waupaca.
Leavens, Winnebago.
Salentine, Milwaukee.
Hubbard, Sheboygan.

Education.

Messrs. Bailey, Richland.
Maxwell, Kenosha.
Anderson, La Fayette.
Keogh, Milwaukee.
Kinzie, Iowa.

Railroads.

Messrs. W. J. Fisk, Brown.
Hulburt, Sauk.
Phillips, Jefferson.
Shepard, Dodge.
Hyde, Milwaukee.
Cash, Juneau.
Wedig, Sheboygan.
McCullom, Richland.
Van Waters, La Crosse.

Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. Vance, Milwaukee.
Phillips, Jefferson.
Dousman, Waukesha.
Wall, Winnebago.
Hammel, Outagamie.

State Affairs.

Messrs. Phineas Baldwin, Dane.
Lindsay, Clark.
Doxtader, Monroe.
Field, Racine.
Hyde, Milwaukee.
Knowlton, Outagamie.
Carmichael, Eau Claire.

Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Spence, Fond du Lac.
H. J. Fisk, Columbia.
Luchsinger, Green.
Dailey, St. Croix.
Scheuber, Jefferson.

Incorporations.

Messrs. DeLand, Sheboygan.
Gray, Iowa.
Newman, Rock.
Walker, Waushara.
Arnold, Milwaukee.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. Hull, Milwaukee.
P. Johnston, Manitowoc.
Truell, Juneau.
Flinn, Jefferson.
Crockett, Marquette.

Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. Burnett, Pierce.
A. L. Baldwin, Waupaca.
Lindsay, Clark.
Goetze, Ozaukee.
Wannemaker, Crawford.

Public Improvements.

Messrs. Black, Dunn.
Greening, Walworth.
Knapp, Winnebago.
Brost, Fond du Lac.
McCarty, Waukesha.

Militia.

Messrs. Ries, Milwaukee.
Dorwin, Pepin.
Weeks, Dane.
Roche, Dodge.
Marx, Washington.

Agriculture.

Messrs. Brooks, Fond du Lac.
Abell, Walworth.
Mitchell, Green.
Owen, Columbia.
Zeiman, Dodge.

Town and County Organization.

Messrs. Leavens, Winnebago.
H. J. Fisk, Columbia.
Dousman, Waukesha.
Earnest, La Fayette.
Mohr, Manitowoc.

Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Seymour, Sauk.
Grover, Barron.
Wyatt, Vernon.
Newman, Rock.
Wright, Door.

State Lands.

Messrs. Linderman, Trempealeau.
Dale, Vernon.
Hulburt, Sauk.
Walker, Waushara.
M. Johnson, Dane.

Medical Societies.

Messrs. Field, Racine.
Shufelt, Winnebago.
Sarnow, Milwaukee.
Kast, Oconto.
Fitzgerald, Washington.

Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. Bock, Grant.
Anot, Portage.
Maxwell, Kenosha.
Sarnow, Milwaukee.
Thornton, Manitowoc.

Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Herron, Walworth.
Innis, Fond du Lac.
Anderson, La Fayette.
Stapleton, Milwaukee.
Touhey, Brown.

Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Senn, Buffalo.
Weeks, Dane.
Ries, Racine.
Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Vinecent, Chippewa.

*JOINT COMMITTEES.**On Claims.**ON PART OF SENATE.*

Senators D. E. Welch, Sauk.
H. Richardson, Rock.
H. C. Mumbrus, Waupaca.

ON PART OF ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. John Luchsinger, Green.
D. R. Sylvester, Grant.
S. A. Shufelt, Winnebago.
H. S. Dixon, Waupaca.
B. F. Carter, Calumet.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

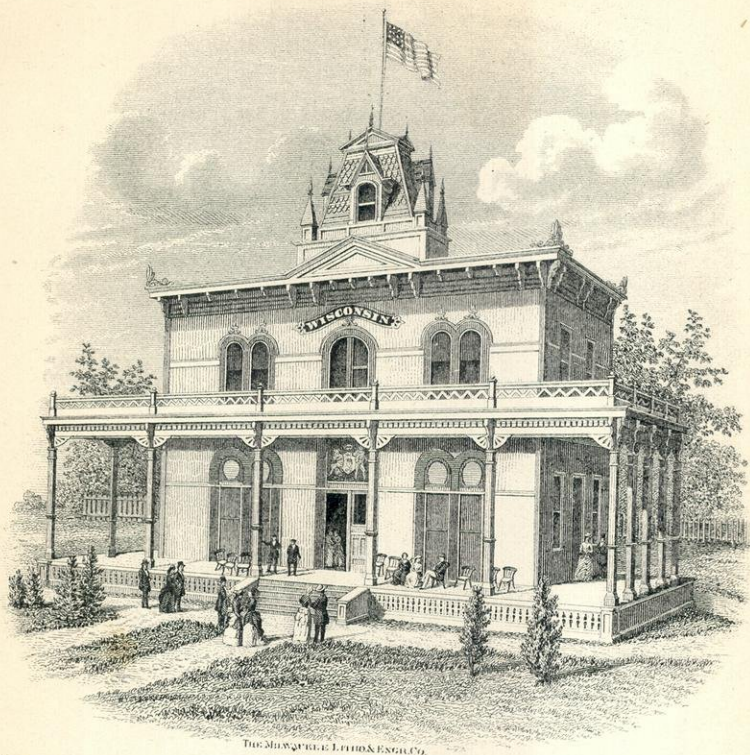
Senators D. L. Downey, Richland.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

Messrs. S. T. Merrill, Rock.
L. E. Knapp, Winnebago.
Chauncey Blakeslee, Monroe.

On Printing.

Senators Sam. S. Fifield, Ashland.
Jas. Ryan, Outagamie.

Messrs. S. W. Pierce, Adams.
V. W. Darwin, Pepin.
Charles Tisch, Kewaunee.



WISCONSIN HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

STATE BOARD OF CENTENNIAL MANAGERS.

<i>David Atwood, U.S. Com.</i>	<i>Eli Hilson, Chgo.</i>
<i>E. D. Hollen, Ill. U.S. Com.</i>	<i>Adolph. Meincke, Milwaukee.</i>
<i>J. B. Parkinson, Treas. Madison</i>	<i>J. T. Case, Racine.</i>
<i>Ferd. Wuehn, State Treas. Madison</i>	<i>Thad. C. Round, Chippewa Falls.</i>
<i>W. W. Field, Secy Madison.</i>	<i>Elisha Starr, Sup.</i>

Appendix.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

BY HON. DAVID ATWOOD, U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER.

The year 1876 has been a memorable one in the history of the United States. It completed the first one hundred years of American independence, and it was fitting that this Centennial anniversary should be celebrated in a manner that should properly commemorate the grand event which proclaimed to the world that the "United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," to effect which noble purpose our ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors; an event that brought into existence a new nation.

The first formal movement for such a celebration was made in Philadelphia in 1869. The subject was not seriously considered by Congress until the session of 1870-71. On the third of March, 1871, a bill was passed "to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876." The preamble to this law set forth that, in view of that decisive event, "it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the national resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations."

With this object in view, the law enacted, created a commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner from each State and Territory, charged with the duty of making preparation for the grand celebration; but it did not provide any means with which to defray expenses, nor any power to raise means. The commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of Governors of States and Territories, by commission from the President of the United States. The first meeting of the Centennial Commission was held in Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1872. Finding itself without means, this subject first attracted its special attention after its organization. It was finally resolved to ask Congress to create a Centennial Board of Finance, with authority to raise by stock subscription an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in shares of ten dollars each; the proceeds thus raised to be used for the erection of suitable buildings, fixtures and appurtenances for carrying the exhibition to its close. Congress acceded to this request, and on the first of June, 1872, a law creating the Board of Finance was passed. Thus was presented the novel spectacle of two boards—the one to direct for what purpose the money should be ex-

pended, and the other to furnish the money with which to pay the bills. For no purpose less grand than the celebration contemplated could two boards thus constituted have acted in harmony. But actuated by motives of pure patriotism, the members of each board discharged their duties faithfully, and business progressed in harmony, to the successful termination of the grandest exhibition of the resources of the world that has ever been held in any country.

It is not our purpose here to follow out the history of the labors connected with the preparation for this exhibition. This would require volumes. A few general points only can be touched upon. By the act it was provided that whenever the Governor of Pennsylvania should inform the President of the United States that provision had been made for the erection of exhibition buildings, the President should declare, by proclamation, that the exhibition would be held in 1876, and that foreign nations should be invited to participate in it. On the 5th day of July, 1873, such proclamation and invitation was issued, and the following governments responded favorably, and participated in the exhibition :

Argentine Republic, Austria Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chili, China, Denmark, Egypt, France with Algeria, Germany, Great Britain with Colonies viz.: Queensland, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, India, Cape of Good Hope, Bahamas, British Guiana, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Gold Coast, Mauritius, Seychelles, Archipelago, Tasmania, Trinidad, India, Bermuda and Jamaica; Hawaii, Italy, Japan, Siberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Orange Free States, Peru, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Venezuela.

On the 4th of July, 1873, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park formally conveyed 233 acres of land, in the most beautiful part of the enclosure, for the use of the Centennial Commission. On the 4th of July, 1874, ground was first broken for the construction of the exhibition buildings. At the opening of the exhibition, 194 buildings had been erected on the ground. The time for the exhibition to be held was fixed to begin on the 10th of May, 1876, and close on the 10th of November of the same year. The matter of raising money was a very difficult one. The general prostration of business of the country had rendered money scarce, and the people could not be induced to invest in the stock as extensively as had been hoped; still, the work was pressed on with energy. The management never lost hope.

At the commencement of the session of Congress, in December, 1875, a statement was made to that body by the Board of Finance, showing that \$5,187,750 had been raised for the purposes of the exhibition, and that \$1,537,100 was still necessary to carry the work through to the opening day, and leave the buildings free from debt, and a strong appeal was made to Congress for aid. This appeal was responded to, with an appropriation of \$1,500,000, on the 14th of February, 1876. This was the first and only assistance in the way of ready means, received from the United States Govern-

ment in aid of this magnificent enterprise; and this was appropriated with the understanding that it was to be paid back before any profits should be divided—thus making the government, under whose auspices the exhibition was given, a preferred creditor.

On the 22d of April, 1876, the Board of Finance reported as having received from all sources the following amounts:

From the State of Pennsylvania	\$1,000,000
city of Philadelphia.....	1,500,000
stock subscriptions	2,500,000
appropriation by United States.....	1,500,000
concessions, etc.....	500,000
Total.....	<u>\$7,900,000</u>

Of the stock subscriptions, \$1,872,180 were subscribed by citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. It was then estimated that the receipt of \$1,500,000 in admission fees would still be required to defray current expenses to the close of the exhibition. The actual receipts from admission fees reached nearly \$4,000,000; and the number of admissions was about ten millions of persons.

We have thus glanced at a few of the prominent points connected with the preparation for this great International Exhibition. Of the exhibition itself, we cannot speak. It has spoken itself, in language stronger than can be written; no pen can describe its magnitude and grandeur. It more than met the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and of those interested in its management. It was a proud presentation of the products of our own country, in comparison with those of other nations, and indicated a progress in the first hundred years of our national existence, that our own people could hardly realize, and that astonished our visitors from foreign countries. In fine, it was a magnificent success, in which every American heart should rejoice.

Having briefly noticed a few of the national features of this exhibition, a few words as to the part taken in it by our own State of Wisconsin, may not be out of place. It was somewhat difficult to arouse an interest in this State; nor until a short time previous to the opening, was there much action taken by our people, in preparing for a representation at Philadelphia. In the winter of 1875, the legislature made provision for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers to look after the interests of the State in connection with this enterprise, and made an appropriation of \$2,000 to defray expenses. The State Board, as first appointed by the governor in April, 1875, consisted of the following members, to-wit:

John B. Parkinson, Madison.

Eli Stilson, Oshkosh.

Jerome I. Case, Racine.

E. A. Calkins, Milwaukee.

Thad. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls.

David Atwood, U. S. Centennial Commissioner, and E. D. Holton, U. S. Alternate Commissioner, were, by this law, made ex-officio members of this State Board of Managers.

In April, 1875, the State Board was organized by the election of J. B. Parkinson, President, and W. W. Field, Secretary. Several circulars, addresses, etc., were issued to the people, inviting them to aid in making such a representation of the various resources of our State as would give it a respectable position at the exhibition. A few responses were received during the season, not enough however to afford the managers special encouragement. They were not disheartened, but persevered in their efforts. After a few weeks Col. E. A. Calkins resigned his position as a member of the board, and Adolph Meinecke, of Milwaukee, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

During the session of the legislature of 1876, an appropriation of \$20,000 was made, to aid in preparing for the exhibition a fair representation of the natural resources and products of the State. By this law Hon. Ferd. Kuehn, State Treasurer, was added to the board, and made its treasurer. This act was passed on the 3d day of March, 1876. The managers, feeling encouraged by the liberality of the legislature, began at once the work of preparation with much energy. The time for work was short, and it was improved to the best possible advantage; and the results are known to the thousands of people from Wisconsin who visited Philadelphia during the months of the exhibition; and it is hardly necessary to say they were generally satisfactory to the people of the State.

First among the various things the managers deemed of importance, was the erection of a house on the Centennial grounds, to be known as the Wisconsin Headquarters. An eligible location was secured, and the work of building at once commenced. It was for the convenience of the people of this State that this house was projected, and the managers did not feel authorized to expend more money upon it than was necessary to make it respectable in comparison with buildings from other States. A writer, unknown to the managers, makes mention of the Wisconsin house as follows:

"The State of Wisconsin does not challenge admiration, by the beauty of the arrangements which she has made for the accommodation of her commissioners and citizens. There is no superfluity of ornament here, but the interior shows that the more important objects of *comfort and convenience* have been studied." The same writer then describes the building thus: "The dimensions are 45 by 50 feet, height two stories, with a central round-headed window, and window door in front at the second story, and a double round-headed window on each side. A small cupola of pyramidal shape rises above the ornamental pediment, and is surmounted by a flag staff. A piazza, supported by plain pillars, extends around the eastern, western and southern sides of the house. From the main entrance door a hall extends through the building, seven feet wide. On the western side is

the ladies parlor, 16 by 20 feet, which is connected with a retiring room in the rear. The floor is covered with Brussels; the walls covered with gilt paper, the ceiling with light blue, and panelings of thick Wisconsin paper, in imitation of woods, being arranged at the proper places. On the east side there is a reception room, 20 by 16 feet, for gentlemen, baggage room, wash room, and a reading room, which is furnished with files of papers published in Wisconsin. A stairway leads to the second floor, upon which, the main hall running from north to south, is of the same width of the one below. This story is divided into six rooms, three upon each side of the hall, which are used as sleeping apartments by employes, in addition to which there is a business office." Here, says the writer, "presides the war eagle 'Old Abe,' a bird which can boast of a biography, the particulars of which some of the Badger State attendants will be glad to relate." Thus does a stranger describe the Wisconsin Headquarters on the Centennial grounds; and, from this description, and an examination of an excellent picture of the building in this volume, a person can form a reasonably correct idea of the Wisconsin Home, at the Centennial Exhibition.

The State Centennial Managers were certain that the people of the State would feel much better pleased with a building bearing the foregoing plain description, than they would be with one possessing more costly ornamentation, and with less comforts. It was the comfort of the people, that the board endeavored to provide for; and in this, from the many expressions of commendation they have received from visitors, they feel assured they were reasonably successful. Col. Elisha Starr, of Milwaukee, an old settler, well known to the people of the State, was selected as superintendent of the Wisconsin Home; a choice that was universally commended by all who visited the Centennial grounds from this State. Mr. Starr was constant in his attendance; gentlemanly in his conduct to all persons; and, in all things devoted to the comfort of visitors, and to the interests of the State.

Of the several state exhibits, a few words may be properly written in this place. In the Agricultural Hall, there was a fair display of the agricultural products of Wisconsin. A stand was erected on the space allotted to our State, in pyramidal form, upon which were placed in glass jars, the different grains and seeds grown in this State, to the number of from 300 to 400. These products were selected from most of the counties in the State, thus rendering them a fair representation of every part of it, and they made a creditable exhibition. Upon the same platform, and surrounding the central pyramid, were displayed the various woods of the State, in sections, planks, blocks, etc., most of which were presented by the managers of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. It was an attractive showing of the woods of our forests, and was productive of much good, as many people in other portions of the country, have an impression that Wisconsin is rather destitute of wood land, a matter in which they are grandly mistaken, as was proved by this exhibition of our superior timber. There were also exhibited here fine specimens of corn in the ear, hops, tobacco, wool

and various other Wisconsin products. There was also a splendid map of the State, prepared with great care, upon which was designated the different kinds of land—as prairie, openings, timber and marsh lands; the population by counties; their nativity; the number of acres under cultivation in each, etc., etc., affording a vast amount of valuable information. The agricultural interests of the State were very well represented, and received much attention from the millions of visitors. Some person was in attendance at this stand to explain to visitors the various articles on exhibition, and to impart general information to strangers in regard to our State. Messrs. William Hoover, L. E. Walker and A. D. Smith discharged this duty in a satisfactory manner, at different times.

In the main building annex was the mineral exhibit of the State. It was large and attractive. The entire cabinet of the productions from the Wisconsin mines, belonging to the late Hon. Increase A. Lapham, formed an important part of it; and much was added from other collections—from the geological commission and from individuals—so that the mineral resources of the State were very fully represented. Specimens of the various stones, sand, paints, etc., etc., were exhibited in the same space; and there was also a good show of the celebrated Milwaukee brick. In cases prepared expressly for them, were exhibited the pre-historic stone and copper implements belonging to the State Historical Society. This proved to be a very interesting exhibit, and by far the largest collection of articles of this kind that was found at the exhibition; and it is claimed to be the largest in the world. This whole department was one of deep interest, and received a large share of attention from scientific men from all countries. Mr. E. T. Sweet, a man thoroughly versed in the geology of Wisconsin, having spent some years with the Geological Commission, was in attendance during the entire six months with this exhibit, and gave visitors much valuable information in regard to the vast and varied mineral resources of the State.

In the Main Building, was the exhibition of the Educational Advantages of the State. This exhibit was prepared under the immediate supervision of Prof. Edward Searing, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was gotten up with special care; and it proved a very satisfactory representation of this extremely important interest. It compared favorably with the educational exhibits of the other and much older States. Hon. Willard H. Chandler devoted considerable time with this department, and was useful in explaining to visitors our enlightened educational system.

In the Art Gallery, Wisconsin was represented by a full-sized marble statue—The West—by Miss Vinnie Ream, a native of the State; by busts, medallions and crayon portraits, by Miss Fillans; and, during the latter part of the time, by magnificent paintings of Lakes Monona and Mendota, with a view of the city of Madison and the State Capitol, by Thomas Moran, Esq., a celebrated landscape artist.

In the Dairy Department, Wisconsin stood pre-eminent. At the June exhibit, she had, by far, the largest number of cheese of any State, and it was

of superior quality. Nor was there wanting a large supply of excellent butter. Our State took more awards in this Department than any other State. This exhibition was under charge of the State Dairymen's Association, and was, in every respect, creditable to the members of the Association and to the State.

The State Horticultural Society made an excellent display of Fruit. It presented over two hundred varieties of apples, and pears, crabs, grapes, etc., etc., in great abundance, and of superior quality. This exhibition was unexpectedly good, and attracted much attention from visitors.

In large draft horses, Wisconsin took the palm. Mr. Geo. Murray of Racine exhibited a Clydesdale horse, that was universally acknowledged the best on the ground of this class.

The State Sheep Breeders' Association made a very excellent show of sheep—equal to any on the ground. A goodly number of sheep were exhibited, and they were all of superior quality. This exhibition gave ample proof that Wisconsin has few, if any, superiors, as a wool-growing State.

The individual exhibits from Wisconsin were quite numerous and attractive. Agricultural Implements of all kinds, mill, and various articles of other machinery; Leather, and many other interests were very fully represented, by superior specimens. This is shown by the large number of awards given to our State.

This article would be far from complete if no mention were made of the splendid exhibition presented by the women of Wisconsin. Soon after the organization of the United States Centennial Commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, was placed at its head, and a chairman for each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin in March, 1875, and soon appointed assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization of the women was efficient in both Nation and State in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the Centennial Exhibition; and it culminated in a very superior representation of women's work in the Women's Pavillion on the Centennial grounds; in this pavillion, Wisconsin women occupied a proud position. By common consent, their articles were pronounced equal at least, to those exhibited by any other State. The designs of the articles presented by our noble women were elegant, and the execution was worthy of the designs. The arrangements of the several exhibits in the various cases in the pavillion indicated very superior skill and taste; and the women of Wisconsin are to be congratulated upon their complete success. The Memorial Shrine, the Beloit College Medallion, the Art Easel, the Cabinet, the Illustrated Poem, the Dante Album, and numerous paintings and elaborate pieces of needle work, presented by the women of this State to the Centennial Exhibition, will long be remembered with pleasure by all who visited the Women's Pavillion. These articles were extremely attractive

and reflected the highest credit upon those who were instrumental in their preparation for the grand Centennial Exhibition.

A general idea of the part taken by Wisconsin, in the great International Exhibition is thus imperfectly sketched. Nothing like justice could be done in an article suited to the limits allotted to this service in this volume. As a whole, the Centennial Exhibition was a grand success. It was in commemoration of the grandest event known in history; and as an exhibition, was the most magnificent in all respects, that has ever taken place in the world.

This article cannot be concluded in a more appropriate manner, than by inserting a list of the several awards given by the Centennial Commission, for articles presented from the State of Wisconsin. The list, so far as is now known, is as follows:

State of Wisconsin—For collection of minerals, rocks, etc.

State University—Madison, Volumes of Catalogues, Regents' Reports, important representations from its mineralogical collections, etc.

State Historical Society—Antiquities of Wisconsin.

State Agricultural Society—Complete set of its transactions from 1851.

State Horticultural Society—For collection of apples.

State Department of Public Instruction—Educational charts, statistics, reports etc.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, Wisconsin woods and planks.

Board of Education, Milwaukee, reports of pupils' work, etc.

J. I. Case & Co., Racine, ten-horse power threshing machine.

A. P. Diekey & Son, warehouse and farmers' fanning mills.

Edward P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, sawing machines.

Edward P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, milling machinery.

Edward P. Allis & Co., Milwaukee, cast iron roller cylinder mill.

Geo. Esterly & Son, Whitewater, harvester reaping machines.

Winchester & Patridge, Whitewater, plantation and freight wagons.

Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, ferneries, aquariums and flower stands.

Fish Brothers, Racine, farm wagons.

Kenosha Fanning Mill Company, Wisconsin fanning mills.

Freeman & Smith, Racine, brackets, boxes for window plants, etc.

Eclipse Wind Mill Company, Beloit, wind engine.

George Richardson, Milwaukee, carbonized artificial stone sewer-pipe and pipe mould.

Otto Zwietsch, Milwaukee, chemical fire extinguishers, soda water apparatus, glass faucets.

James R. Luce, Stevens Point, portable saw mill and stroke power.

Phillip Best Brewing Company, Milwaukee, lager beer.

Valentine Blatz, Milwaukee, bottled lager beer.

Valentine Blatz, Milwaukee, lager beer.

Joseph Schlitz, Milwaukee, lager beer.

A. F. W. Bodden & Co., Milwaukee, vinegar.

Lena Fuldner, Milwaukee, needle work.
 St. Rose Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee, needle work.
 Geo. T. Murray, Racine, Clydesdale stallion.
 Zebina Wilson, Palmyra, cheese.
 William Stowe, Whitewater, cheese.
 C. Marshall & Co., Whitewater, cheese.
 Concord Dairy Association, cheese.
 A. De Land, Sheboygan Falls, cheese.
 Daniel Kuntz, Sheboygan Falls, cheese.
 O. B. Bennett, Lamartine, cheese.
 A. D. Favill, Lake Mills, cheese.
 Morits Lemmen, Edward, cheese.
 H. F. Dousman, Waterville, cheese.
 A. H. Wheaton, Auroraville, cheese.
 Hiram Conover, Plymouth, cheese.
 Carl Roch, Sheboygan, cheese.
 S. Favill, Lake Mills, butter.
 A. J. Smith, Tomah, butter.
 P. G. Holmes, Ft. Atkinson, butter.
 J. H. Paul, Genesee, American Merino Ram, 1 year old; also 2-years old
 and three yearling ewes—three awards.
 P. Humbert, three yearling ewes.
 Geo. Lawrence, Jr., Waukesha, merino sheep.
 There were certainly seven other awards for cheese, and some for sheep,
 and probably other things, an official account of which has not as yet been
 received.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS.

(After the list of newspapers on page 341 had been printed, the names of several publications were received, which are inserted here for reference.)

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Arena.....	Iowa.....	Star.....	Rep....	Weekly..
Black River Ffs.	Jackson	Wisconsin Independent	Dem....	do
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac	Appeal	Temp..	Monthly
Grantsburg	Burnett	Sentinel.....	Rep....	Weekly..
Hammond	St. Croix.....	Independent.....	Rep....	do
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	Herald	Rep....	do
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	News.....	Rep....	do
Phillips.....	Chippewa.....	Times.....	Ind	do
Richland Center..	Richland	Observer.....	Ind	do
Waterloo	Jefferson.....	Journal.....	Rep....	do
Waupun	Fond du Lac	Leader.....	Rep....	do



■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
 ● County Seats
 Scale 36 Miles to an Inch
 Rail Roads Completed
 Rail Roads Projected



MAP OF WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
 LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
 from Official Records.
 1877.

WISCONSIN

MAP OF
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
Prepared for the
from Official Records.
1877.

Scale of Miles in feet
Scale of Miles in feet
Scale of Miles in feet
Scale of Miles in feet



