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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



WISCONSIN 1876.

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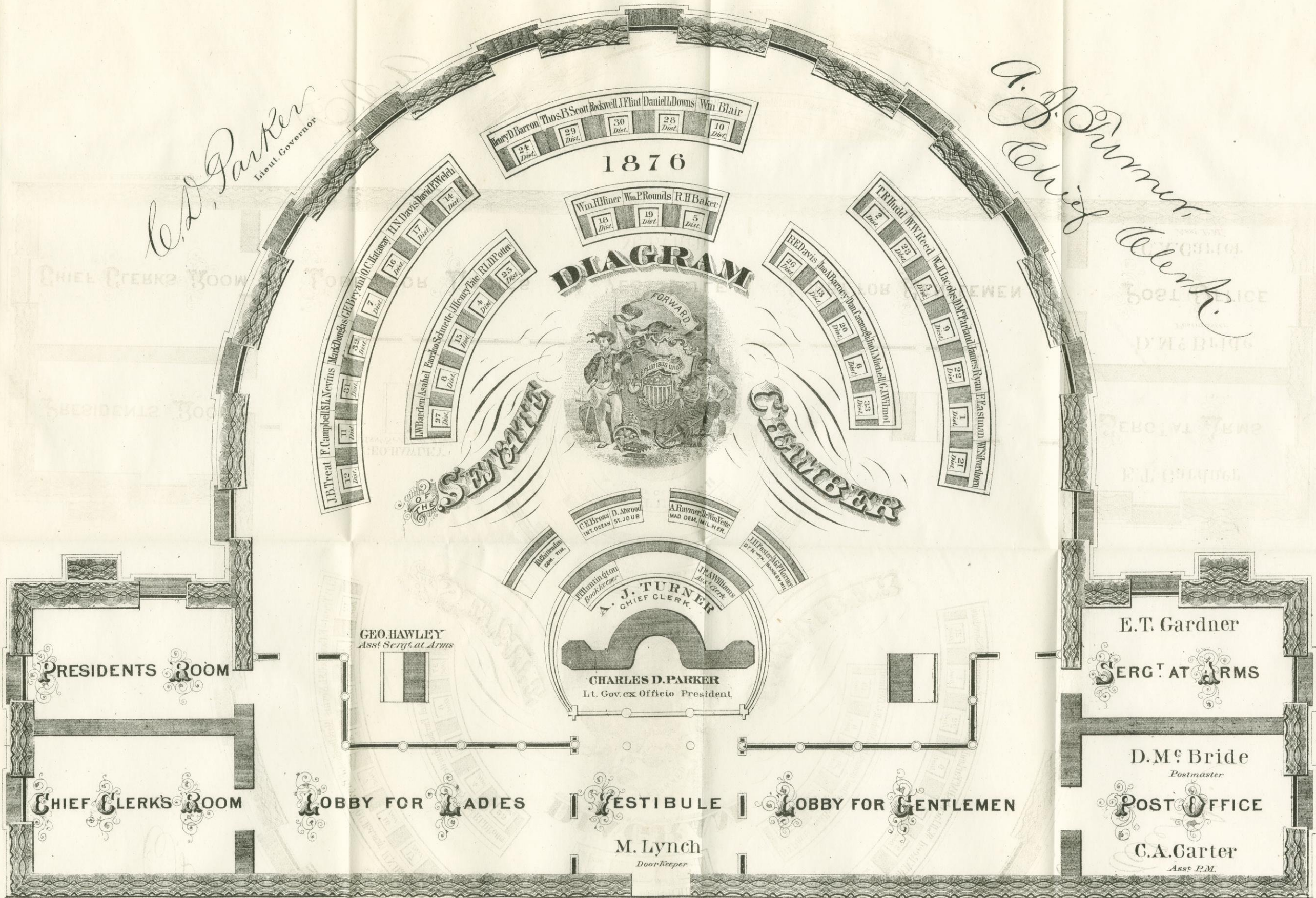
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1876

DIAGRAM



SENATE

CHAMBER

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Wm. H. Hiner 18 Dist. Wm. P. Rounds 19 Dist. R. H. Baker 5 Dist.

T. R. Hudd 2 Dist. W. V. Reed 23 Dist. M. J. Jacobs 3 Dist. J. P. Paul 9 Dist. James Ryan 22 Dist. E. K. Stuart 21 Dist. W. S. Verburgh 2 Dist.

R. E. Davis 26 Dist. Geo. A. Berry 13 Dist. Geo. C. Conroy 6 Dist. Michael C. Whinnell 33 Dist.

L. N. Davis 14 Dist. David F. Webber 17 Dist. H. N. Hancock 16 Dist.

L. W. Barden 37 Dist. Asahel F. Phelps 8 Dist. Schuyler J. May 4 Dist. R. D. Potter 25 Dist.

J. B. Treat 12 Dist. F. Campbell 11 Dist. L. Nevins 31 Dist. M. Douglas 32 Dist. C. E. Bryan 7 Dist. O. C. Hancock 10 Dist.

C. E. Brown 2 Dist. D. Abwood 1 Dist. A. Rayner 3 Dist. D. W. Vette 4 Dist. J. H. Foster 5 Dist. J. P. Rogers 6 Dist.

Wm. H. Gton Bookkeeper J. A. Williams Ass. Clerk
A. J. TURNER
CHIEF CLERK.

CHARLES D. PARKER
Lt. Gov. ex Officio President

GEO. HAWLEY
Asst. Sergt. at Arms

E. T. Gardner
SERG'T AT ARMS

PRESIDENTS ROOM

CHIEF CLERKS ROOM

LOBBY FOR LADIES

VESTIBULE

LOBBY FOR GENTLEMEN

M. Lynch
Doorkeeper

D. M. Bride
Postmaster
POST OFFICE
C. A. Carter
Asst. P.M.

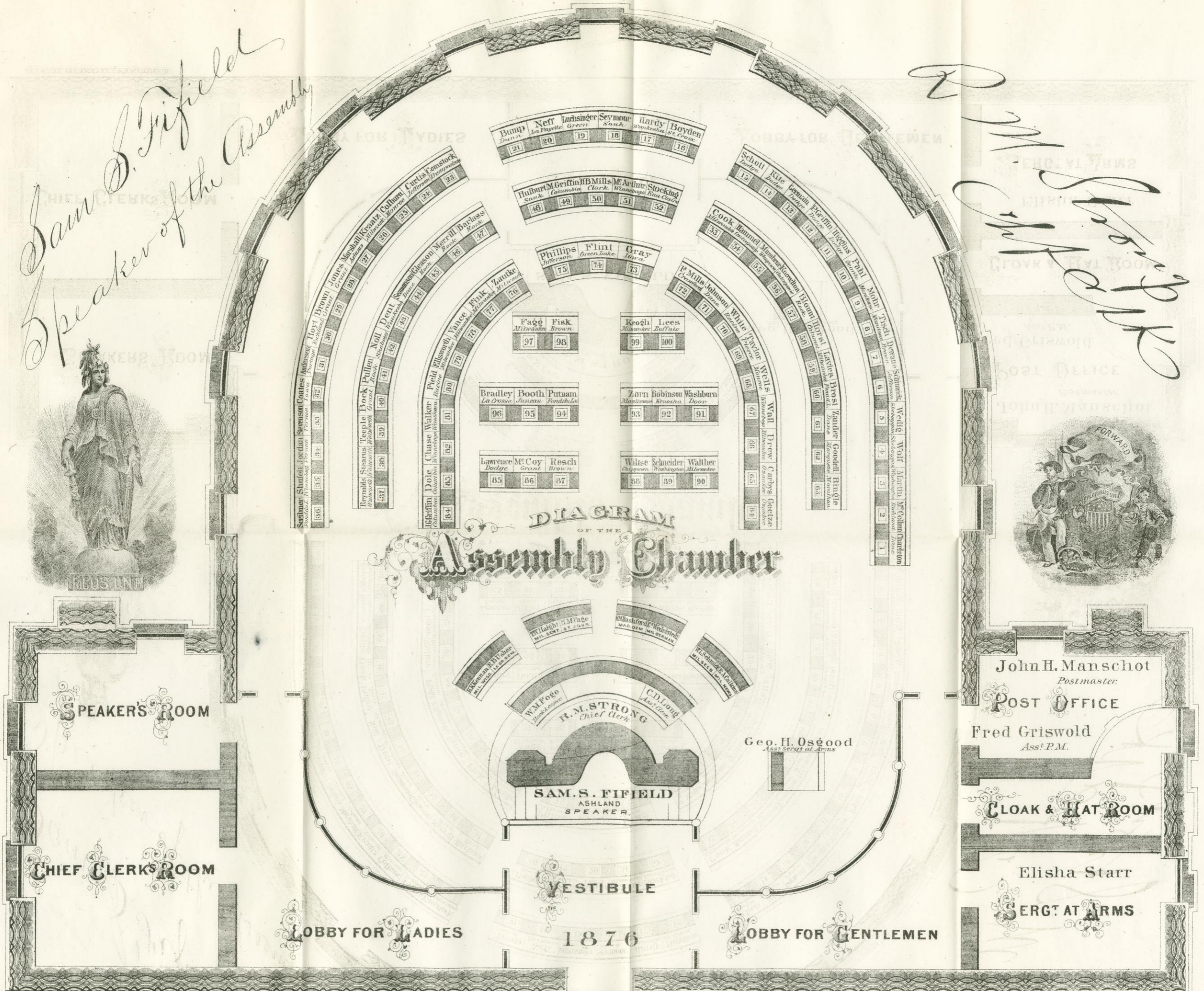
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Plan
1870*

*Wm. Gardner
Chief Clerk*

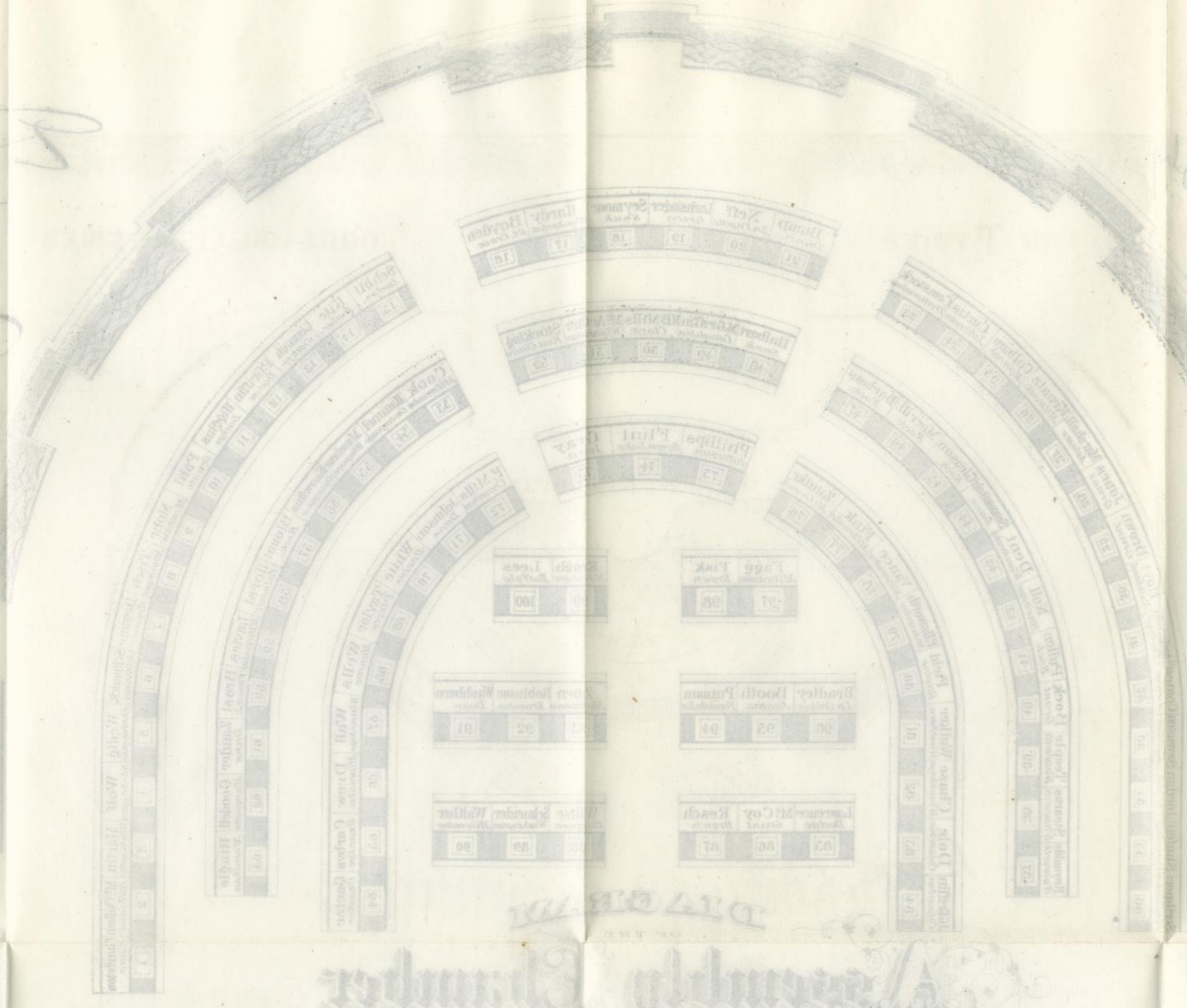


*Sam S. Fifield
Speaker of the Assembly*

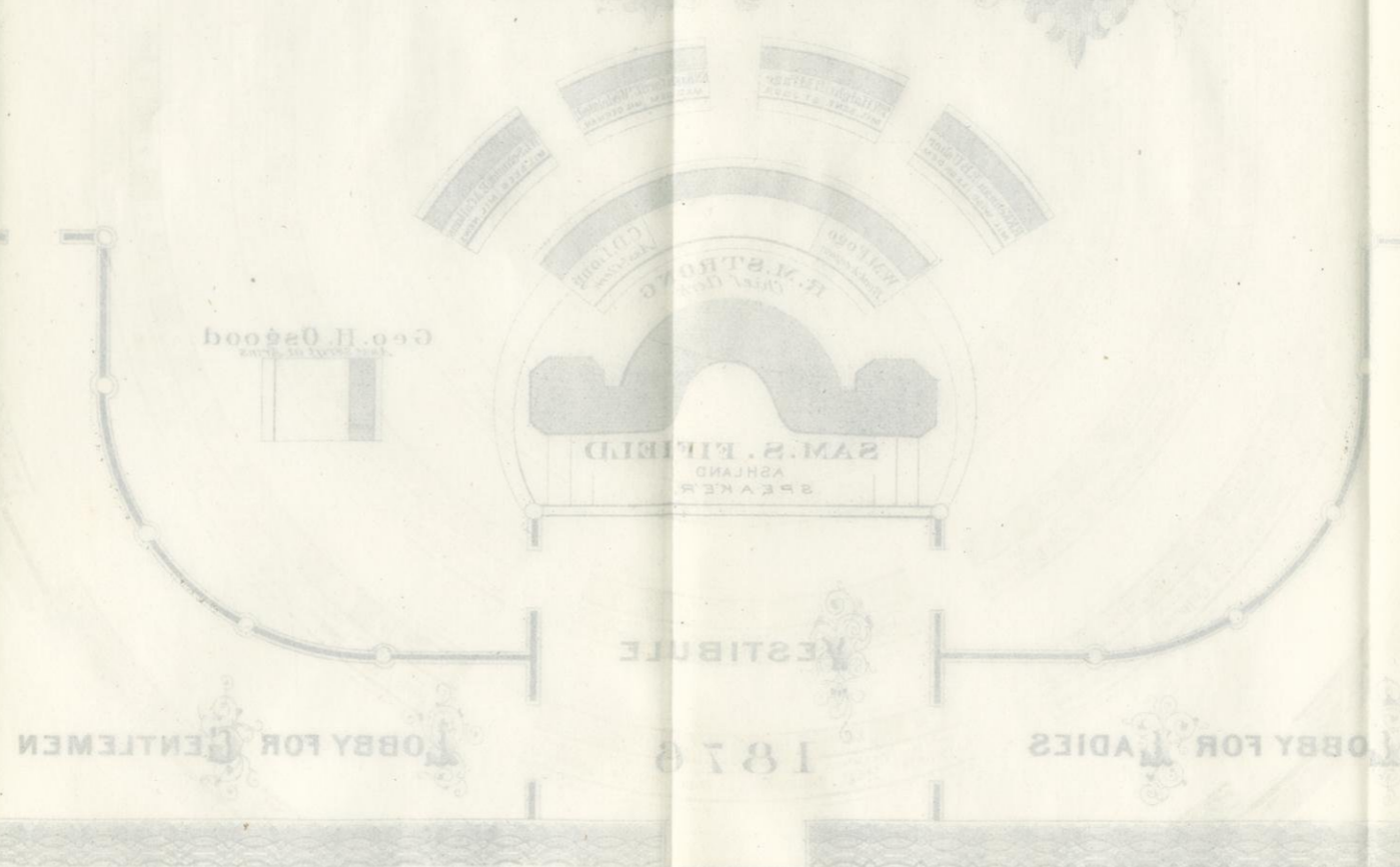
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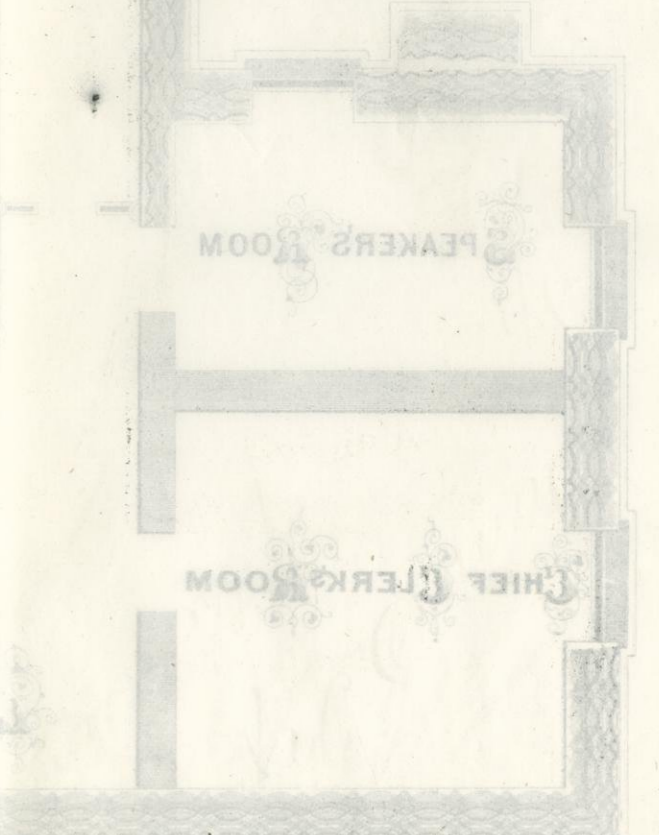
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Assembly Chamber

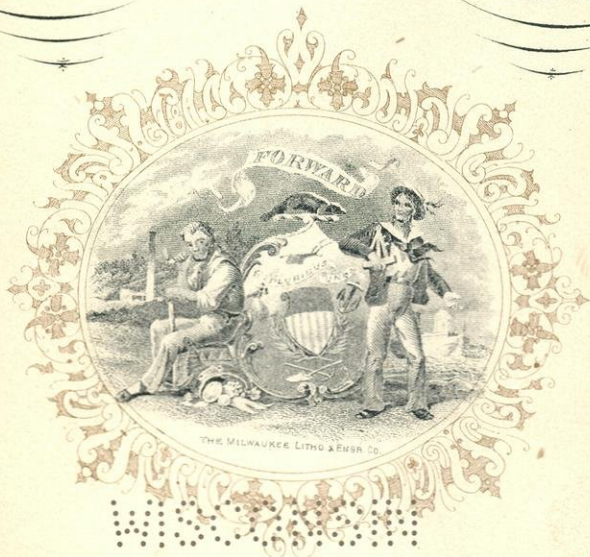


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THE
Legislative Manual
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN



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Compiled by

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

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UNIVERSITY OF
YARBUK STATE

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 1876,

BY R. M. BASHFORD.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION.

STATE LIBRARY

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

1876.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF A

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

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

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

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

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

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

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

PREFACE.

The Legislative Manual for 1876, being the fifteenth annual edition, is herewith presented.

Members of the Legislature and others interested in this publication, have expressed the desire to have the Centennial edition made as complete as possible, and such has been the aim of the Compiler. With that view this volume has been considerably enlarged so as to include the annals of the Legislature and a history of the State Institutions, with engravings. The size has been still further increased by the Census of 1875, by towns and wards, the most complete publication of the returns that has been made, which will be found especially serviceable during the present session of the Legislature.

It is not perhaps desirable that the Legislative annals should be republished in full every year. But a short time must elapse before they would of themselves form a volume of respectable size. It is important, however, to have this record made up at stated intervals, and put in a form to be accessible to the public generally. In this volume, for the first time, appears the name of every man who has held an administrative, judicial, or legislative office, either under the Territorial or State government. The list is now complete, and dating from this period a new record may be commenced.

The information herein contained is made up from public records and official sources, and may be relied upon with much confidence. 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 can not 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.

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CONSTITUTION.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

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Constitution of Wisconsin.

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE RECORD

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CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

committed; and 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.

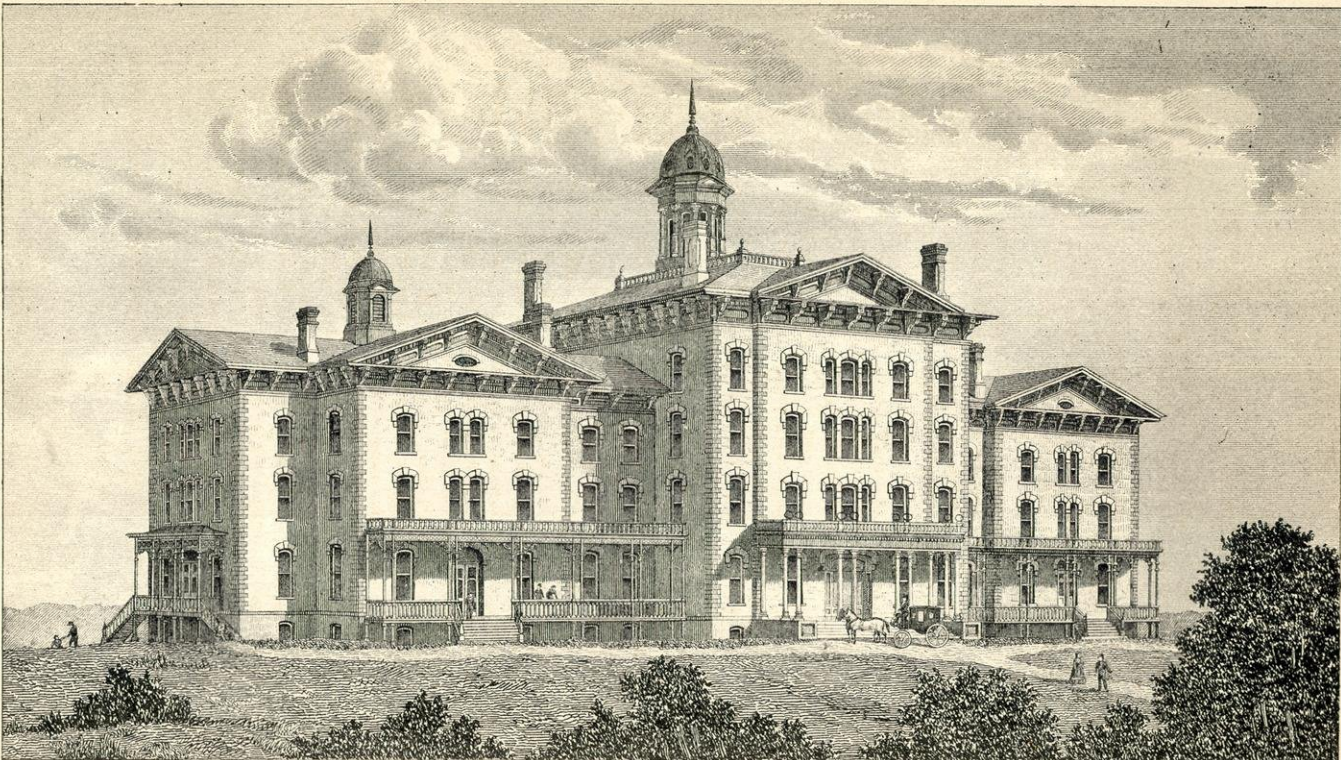
SECTION 13. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or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



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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

nabeas 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.

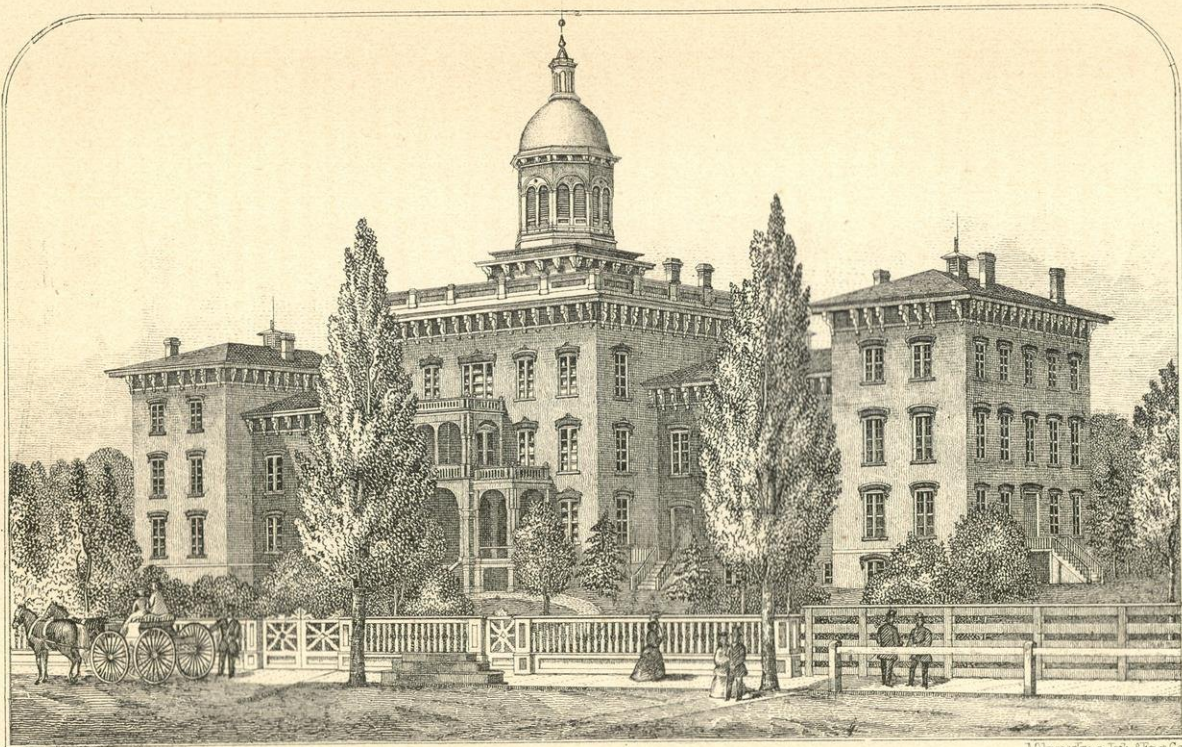
The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

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.



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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown county.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

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

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

MANUAL
OF
Parliamentary Practice.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

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

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

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.

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

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

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

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

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

* *Stra.*, 989.

failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility 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. Part.*, 119. *Lex Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

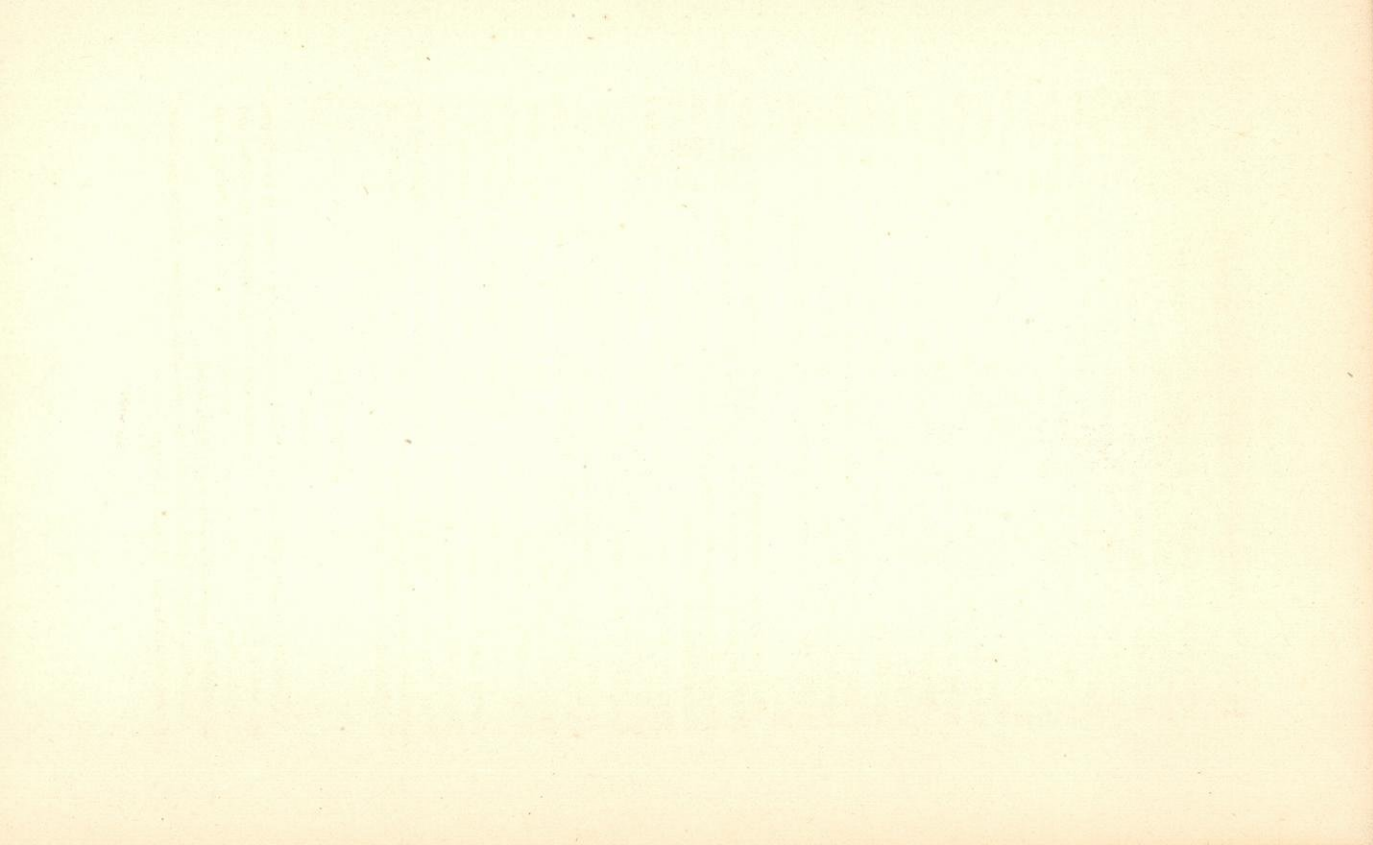
It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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





WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A. D. Hendrickson Supt.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1790, one representative for 30,000, first census.

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

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

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

6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680, sixth census.

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

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 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, 1858, with two do
29	do do Feb. 14, 1859, with one do
30	do do Jan. 29, 1861, with one do

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18. Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.</p>	}	<p>Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i>, 169, 276, 277.</p>
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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*, 123.

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*, 533.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

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

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

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128.

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

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 33. 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.*, 33.

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*, 503.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 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 unanimsly 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.*

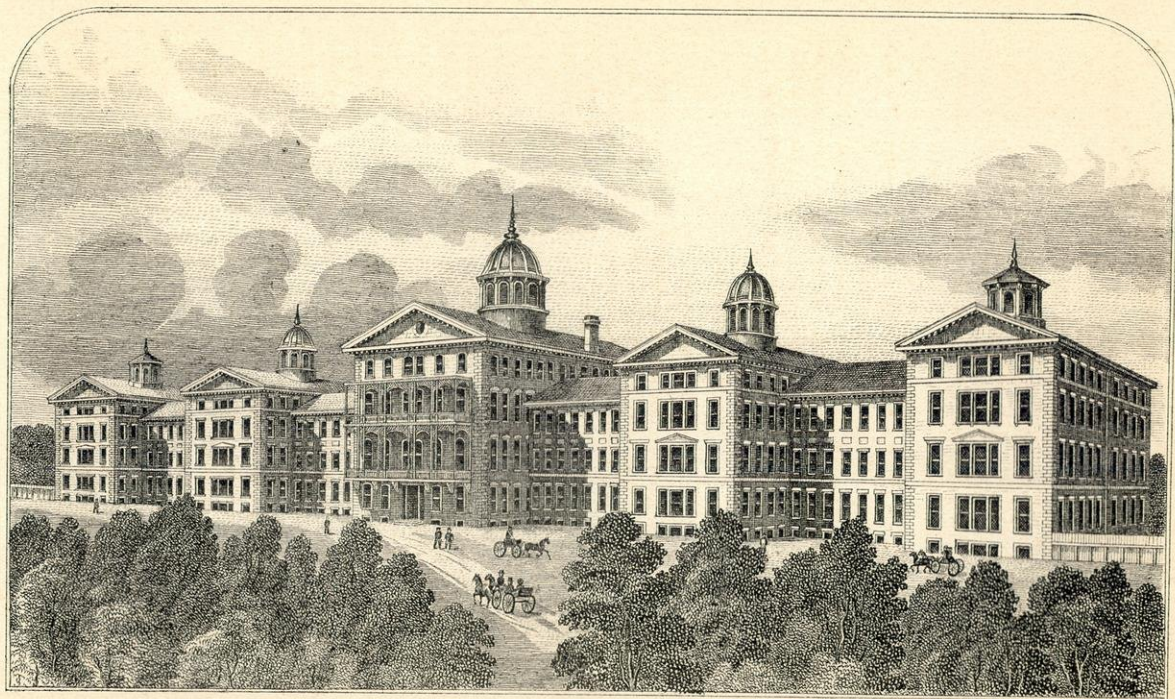
When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder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



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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*, 238.

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

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

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

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

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

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. *2 Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 290; *8 Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. *2 Grey*, 235.

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. *Lea. Parl.*, 274; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 23, 22; *2 Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:
 Postponement indefinite,
 Adjournment,
 Lying on the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule 35.*]

[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.

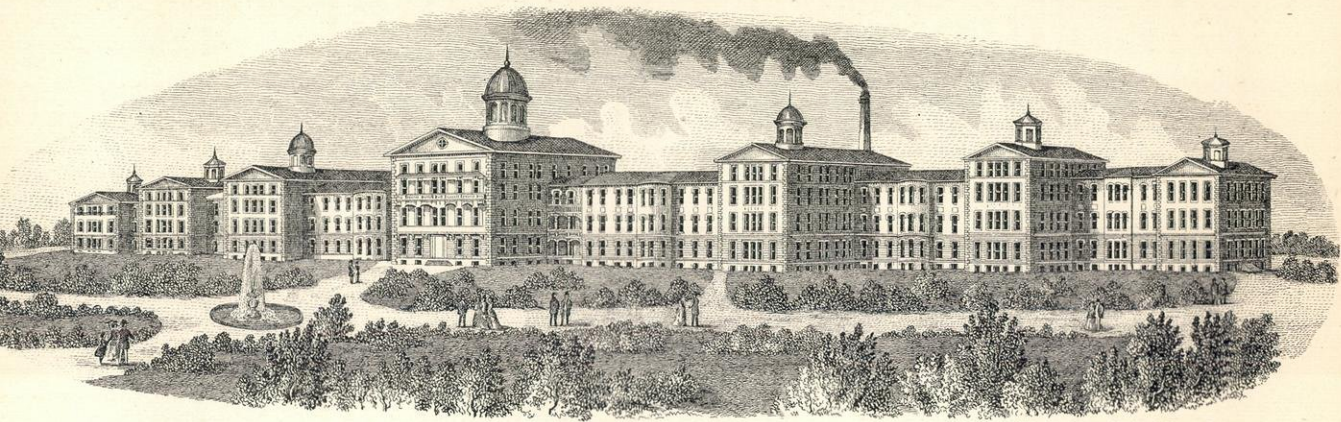
DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

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



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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 *Elsyuge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, etc., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *A. b.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 123; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts "Be it enacted, etc., he states that "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 <i>now</i> read a third time.....		Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....	}		
Pass		260	
Be printed.....		Ayes.	250
Committees. That A take the chair.....	}		
To agree to the whole or any part of report.....			
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee.....			
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	}	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ.....			
Member. That none be absent without leave.....	}		
Witness. That he be further examined.....		Ayes.	344
Previous question.....	..	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	}		
Amendments. That words stand part of.....		Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	..	Noes.	
Messenger be received.....	}		
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock.....		Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock... ..	..	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock.....	..	Noes.	
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution).....	..	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January .....	..	Noes	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day. ..	Ayes.		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante*;" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

[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 recommitteed.]

[†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 fail. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

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

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

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

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

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

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

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to 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, 267, 285, 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. *Id.*

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

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

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

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler, 387.*

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

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

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

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

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 335; 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

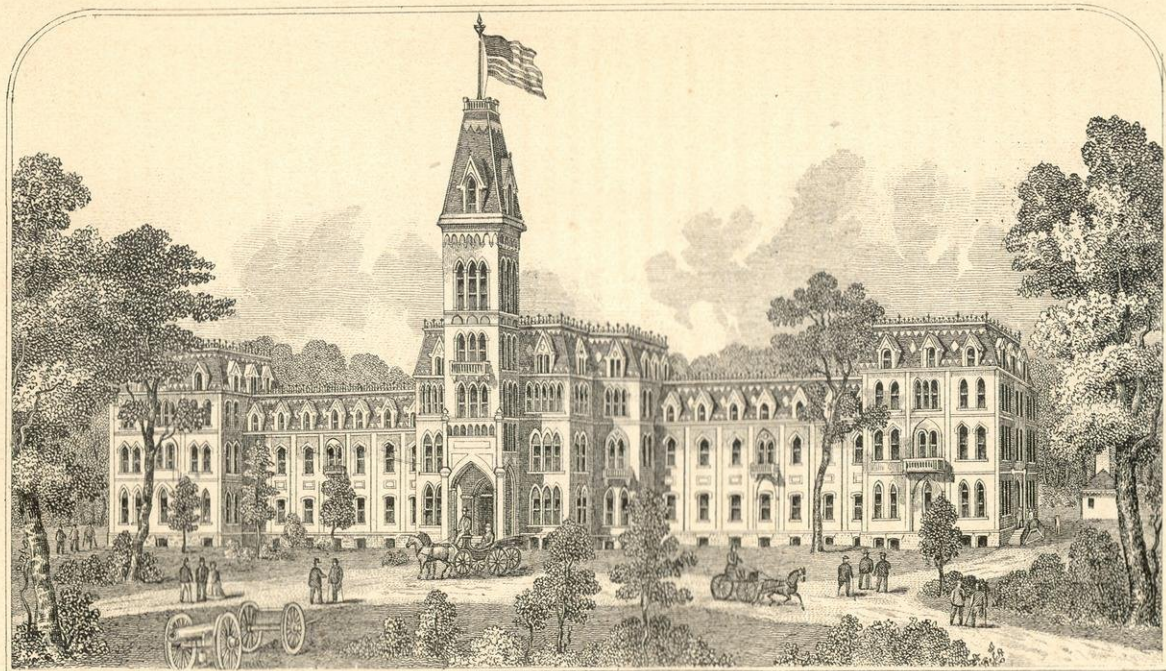
prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken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



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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 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

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

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

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1793.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appearance. If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusations be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *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. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

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

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

finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id.* 124. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of *Selden* is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale*, *P. C.*, 275;) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 *Feb.*, 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 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.

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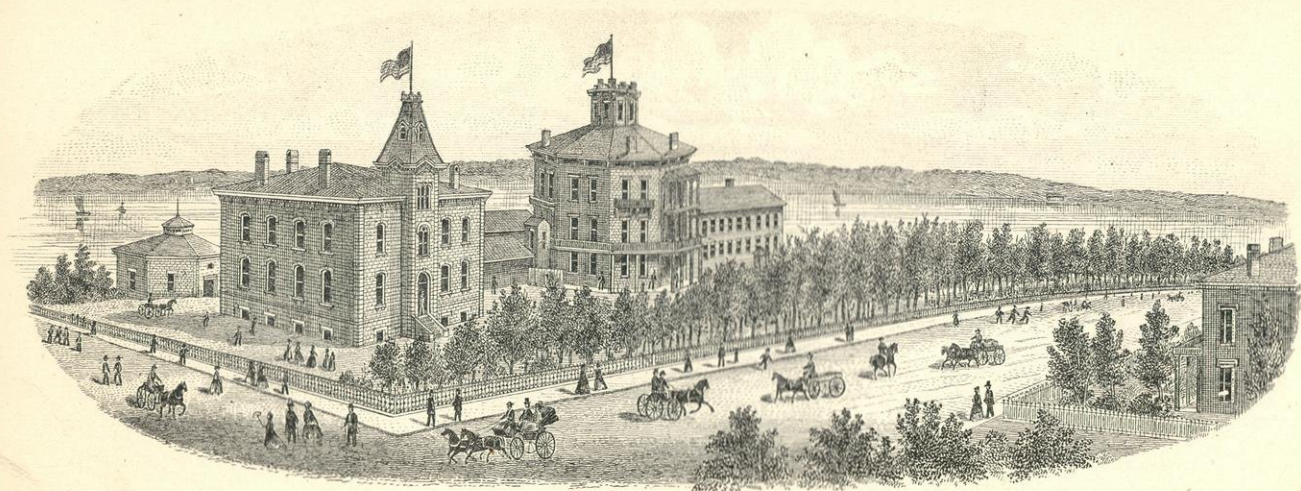
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Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

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



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

TRANSFERRED TO

STATE UNIVERSITY, FOR MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEAR MADISON

MANUAL OF

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

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

Organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drawing of Seats.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

Each Member of the Legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the Legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no

additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly. *Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

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

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

PAY OF OFFICERS.

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

Duties of Officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the House. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers and issue his certificates of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the Assembly to the Senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no records nor papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker.

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

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

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

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

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

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE JOURNAL CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings; and to correct the proof of the same being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk; and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make the list thereof in a book provided for that purpose, and send them to the State Printer, taking his receipt therefor.
5. To keep a list of all absentees on leave, etc.

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

1. To keep the register of bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., showing therein, and opposite to each title, all action taken and proceedings had, with regard to such papers.
2. To distribute to the proper committee, or officers, all bills, petitions and other papers referred.
3. To make out all certificates of per diem and mileage, ready for the signature of the Speaker and Clerk.
4. To prepare the message to be delivered to the other House, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the Journal Clerk in the performance of his duties.

THE ENGROSSING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

1. To engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment.
2. By the direction of the Chief or Journal Clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE DOORKEEPER attends to the principal door; opens and closes it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintains order in the lobby and vestibule; sees that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in his department are strictly enforced. For the proper discharge of his office, both patience, courtesy and firmness are required.

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stationery.

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

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

Newspapers.

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

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

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

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

Post Office Arrangements.

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

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

Process of Passing Bills.

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

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

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

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

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

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

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

Committee of the Whole.

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

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

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That the committee rise and report."

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

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now [rise and report], say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case of doubt, a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in Committee of the Whole.

When the committee rises, the Speaker resumes his seat and the Chairman, in his place on the floor, reports as follows:

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration bill No. —, A., entitled —, and have instructed me to report the same to the House with amendment,” [*or as the case may be.*]

When the general file has been under consideration, the report is as follows:

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, have gone through the same, and have directed me to report to the House the bills contained therein, with sundry amendments and recommendations, as follows, to wit:” [*Here follows the title of bills considered, with action taken upon them.*]

In case the file has been left unfinished, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again.” [*Here follows the report of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report the question is—

“Shall leave be granted?”

When, upon a count, it is ascertained that a quorum is not present, the report is—

“The Committee of the Whole have had under consideration —, and after some progress therein, find there is no quorum present; that fact I herewith report to you.”

In case of confusion or disorder, the Speaker, of his own accord, resumes the Chair temporarily, and without any formality, for the purpose of suppressing it. When order is restored, the Chairman resumes the Chair and the business proceeds.

Upon the coming in of a report, the recommendations are at once acted on by the Assembly.

When, in Committee of the Whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the Chairman, who reads it, and asks—

“Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?”

And if no further amendment or debate offer, he puts the question in the usual manner.

After a section is once passed, with an unsuccessful effort to amend it, no further amendments are in order. The strictness of this rule is, however, not always adhered to—an amendment once made, may, however, be reconsidered. Such a motion is—

“That the amendment offered by the gentlemen from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;”

And is stated as follows:

“The gentleman from —, moves that the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section be reconsidered.

“Is the Committee ready for the question?”

"Those who are of the opinion that said amendment be reconsidered, say aye; those of a contrary opinion, say no."

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the Speaker, says:

"The motion is carried. The amendment is reconsidered. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment. Is the Committee ready for the question," etc.?

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

A bill relating to —, and amendatory of section —, of chapter — of the —. [*See Joint Rule 12.*]

Repealing bill:

A bill to repeal section —, of chapter —, of the —, relating to —, (filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or general laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section of the chapter repealed; and in the body of every bill, the full title of the act repealed, shall be recited at length.) [*See Joint Rule 13.*]

Appropriation Bill:

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

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

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

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

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

Res. No. —, A.

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

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

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

"and recommend that it do pass;" or,

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

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

Or, if the committee report by bill:

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

“And recommend its passage.”

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

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

Investigations.

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

“THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

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

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

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

“————, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

“Attest:

————, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*”

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

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

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

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

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

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

—————."

Upon which a warrant, in the following form may be used:

"*The State of Wisconsin, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly:*

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a joint committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at the hour of — in the —noon, then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matter of inquiry before said committee, has been issued, and that the said writ of subpoena was duly personally served upon the said ———, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section one of an act entitled 'an act concerning evidence and witnesses,' approved February 3, 1857; and it further appearing by the certificate of the chairman of the said joint committee, that the said ——— has failed or neglected to appear before the said committee in obedience to the mandate of the said subpoena: *therefore*, you are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to take the body of him, the said ———, and bring him before the Assembly, so that he may testify and give evidence before the said committee, and answer for his contempt of the Assembly in not obeying the mandate of said subpoena. Hereof fail not.

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

"—————, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—————, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

To which the return, in ordinary cases, would be,

"By virtue of the within process, I did, on the — day of —, 18—, arrest the body of ———, and took him before the committee within named, and the said ——— having refused to answer interrogatories propounded by said committee, I have him, by direction of said committee, now before the Assembly.

"Assembly Chamber, ———, 18—.

"—————, *Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.*"

A resolution, declaring the defaulter to be in contempt, is the next proceeding.

The following form for such resolution was used at the session of 1858:

"*Resolved*, That the neglect or failure of ———, to appear before the

joint investigating committee, composed of Messrs. ———, of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, of the Assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this Assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the Chief Clerk of this House, be and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this House.”

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

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

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

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

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

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

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

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

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

“One from each Assembly District.” *Chapter 156, General Laws 1871—*
(which provides for 100 Assembly Districts.)

To expel a member—67.

“Two-thirds of all the members elected.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 8.*

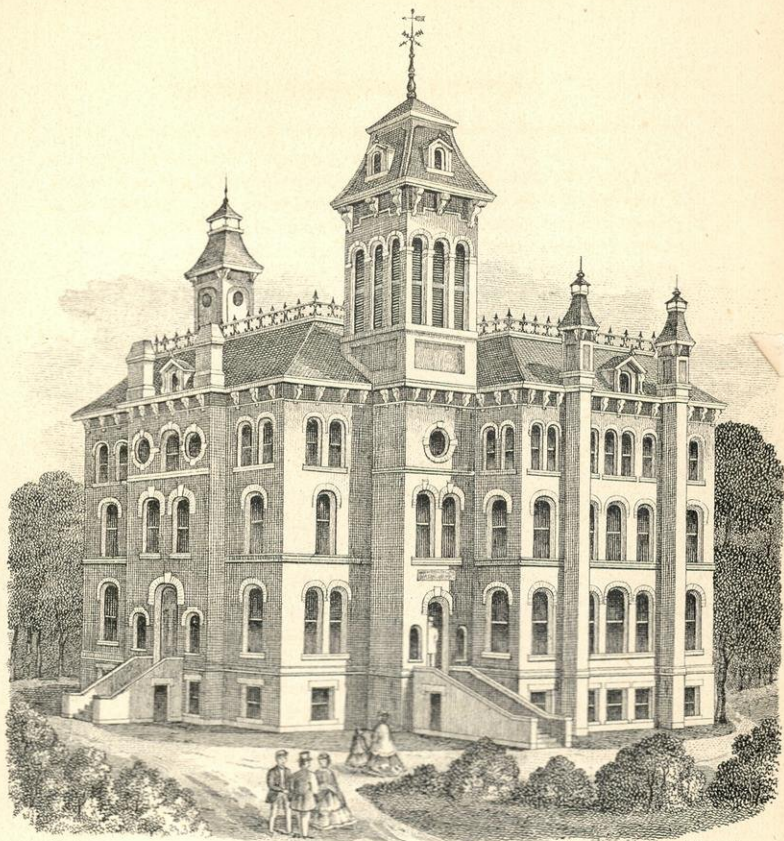
To do any business except to adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members—51.

“A majority.” *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

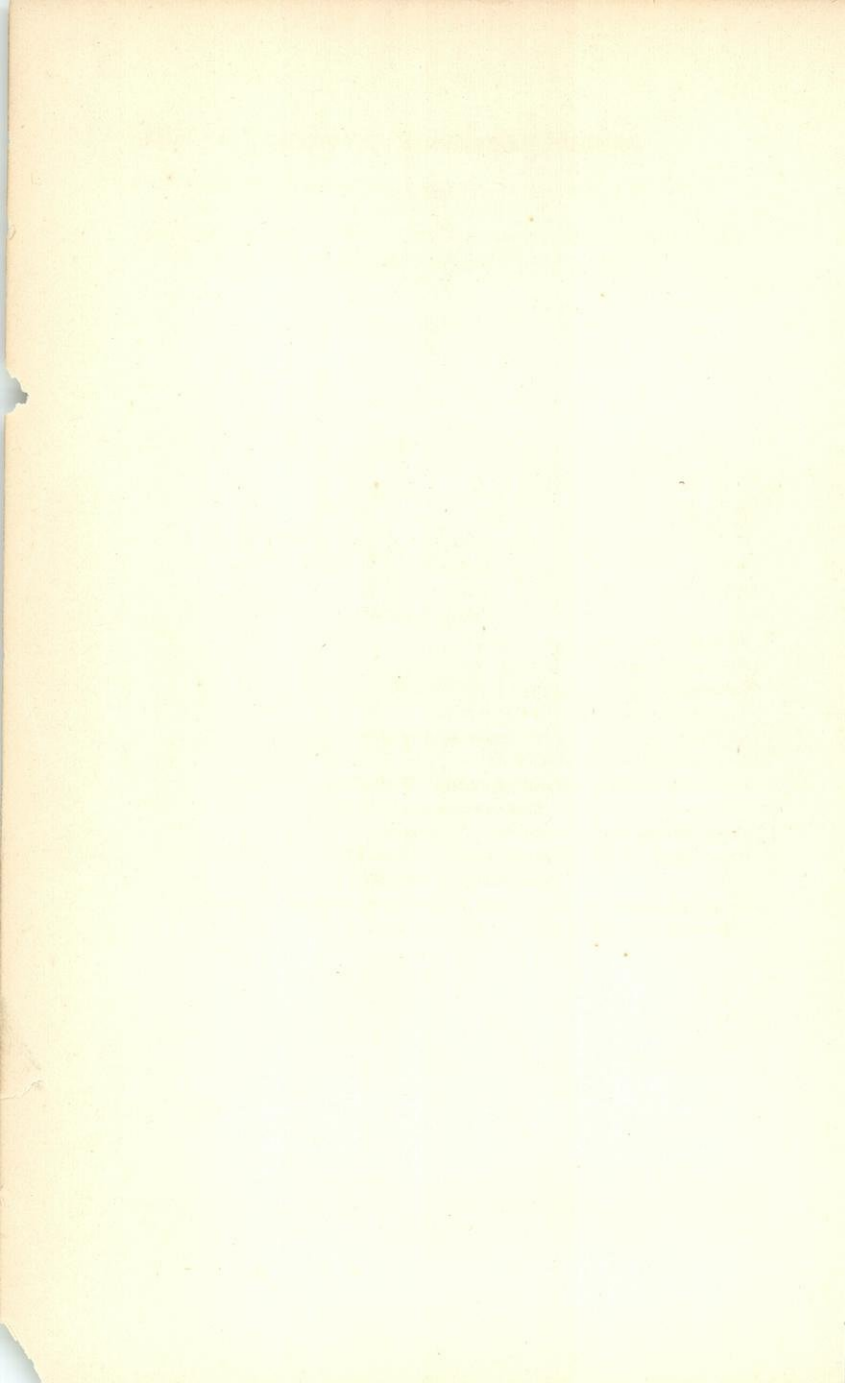
To cause the ayes and nays on any question to be entered on the journal—

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

(See table on page 154.)



Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.



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

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

To adjourn from day to day—

“A smaller number” [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To compel the attendance of absent members—

“A smaller number” [than a majority]. *Const., Art. IV., Sec. 7.*

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution—51.

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

To recommend a Constitutional Convention—

“A majority” [present]. *Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.*

(See table on page 154.)

To contract a public debt—51 affirmative votes.

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

To pass any bill, resolution or motion—

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

(See table on page 154.)

To make a call of the House—15.

“Fifteen members.” *Rule 66, A.*

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

“A majority present.” *Rule 74, A.*

(See table on page 154.)

To suspend the rules—at least 24.

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

(See table on page 154.)

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

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

(See table on page 154.)

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

“Two-thirds of the House.” *Joint Rule 5.*

Table

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

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

THE RULES AND ORDERS.

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING 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.

PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT PRO. TEM.

3.—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 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.

4.—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.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

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

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

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 conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK—ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

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 they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and 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 the 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. 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.

* 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.

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 Courts, Senators and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

CALL TO ORDER.

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

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

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 question 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 here-in 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 immediately under the indorsement the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32.—Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by 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 privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

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

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

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

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

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

OF THE OFFICERS.

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

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To 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.

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

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

17.—All acts, addresses, and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF 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 opened 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 committees on judiciary and state affairs, which shall consist of seven members each, and shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 11. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Ways and Means. | 12. On Public Improvements, |
| 3. On Federal Relations. | 13. On Militia. |
| 4. On Education. | 14. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Railroads. | 15. On town and County Organization. |
| 6. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. | 16. On roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On State Affairs. | 17. On State Lands. |
| 8. On Privileges and Elections | 18. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Incorporations. | 19. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 10. On Assessment and 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 Assembly; three from 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 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.

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

† See chapter 165, general laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 109, general laws of 1872.

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

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.

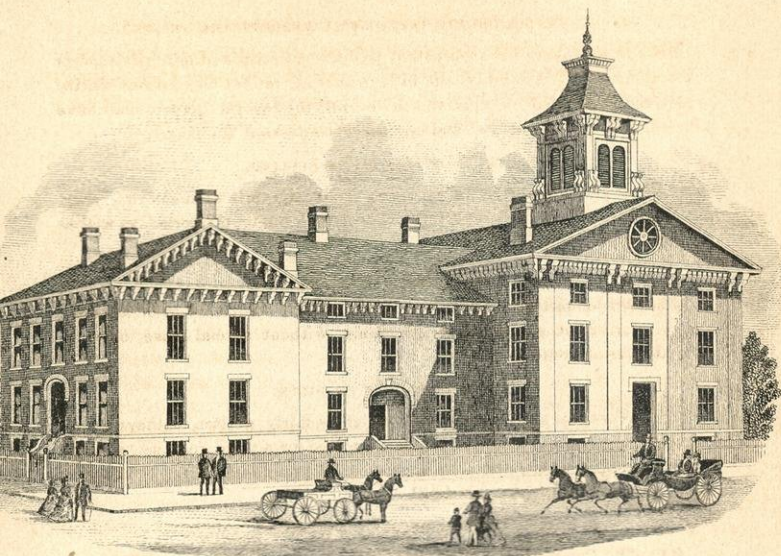
REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

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 unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

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



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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

MORNING HOUR.

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

PETITIONS.

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

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly, may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it

shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

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

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

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

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

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

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

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

READING OF BILLS.

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

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

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

GENERAL FILE.

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

TIE VOTE.

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

RECONSIDERATION.

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

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

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

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order except a motion to adjourn, and a motion to

suspend further proceedings under the call, which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

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

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

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, “It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;” and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall thereby be seconded; and the question shall then be: “Shall the main question be now put?”—which question shall be determined by the ayes 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 proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

85.—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 the 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 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.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

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

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

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

Of Joint Committees.

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

1. *On Claims**—Three from Senate; five from Assembly.

2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions†*—Two from 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 suffi-

cient 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, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

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

“A bill relating to ——— and amendatory of section ———, of chapter ———, of the ———,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or 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 sections 9, 18, and 22 inclusive, of chapter 9, R. S., 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.

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 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 than the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

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

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

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

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the Assembly, then by the President of the Senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the Governor for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. Said committee shall jointly report the day of presentation to the Governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each House.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

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 enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

21.—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.

22.—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.

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

Joint Convention.

24.—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.

25.—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.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

26.—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 the orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress, Presidential Electors, and Members and Officers of the Legislature.

12*—MANUAL.

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, 1837
Francis J. Dunn.....	appointed by Martin Van Buren.....	Feb. 18, 1841
A. P. Field.....	appointed by John Tyler.....	July —, 1841
G. R. C. Floyd.....	appointed by James K. Polk.....	—, 1845
John Catlin.....	appointed by James K. Polk.....	Feb. 24, 1846

Supreme Court.

Charles Dunn, C. J.....	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	Aug. —, 1836
W. C. Frazer, A. J.....	appointed by Andrew Jackson.....	July —, 1836
David 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 January 1, 1875.

Governors.

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

Lieutenant-Governors.

John E. Holmes.....	Jefferson.....	from June 5, 1848,	to Dec. 31, 1849
Samuel W. Beall.....	Taycheedah.....	from Jan. 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1851
Timothy Burns.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
James T. Lewis.....	Columbus.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
Arthur McArthur.....	Milwaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. D. Campbell.....	La Crosse.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
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

Secretaries of State.

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

*Ex-officio, as President of the Senate.

State Treasurers.

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

Attorney-Generals.

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

State Superintendents.

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

Bank Comptrollers.

[Office abolished December 31, 1869.]

Jas. S. Baker.....	Green Bay.....	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Dec. 31, 1853
Wm. M. Dennis.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
Wm. M. Dennis.....	Watertown.....	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
Joel C. Squires.....	Mineral Point.....	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
G. Van Steenwyk.....	Kilbourn City.....	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
Wm. H. Ramsey.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
Wm. H. Ramsey.....	Ozaukee.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869

State Prison Commissioners.

[Office abolished December 31, 1873.]

John Taylor.....	Waupun	from Mar. 28, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown.....	Fond du Lac.....	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Dec. 31, 1853
A. W. Starks.....	Baraboo	from Jan. 1, 1854,	to Dec. 31, 1855
Ed McGarry.....	Milwaukee	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Dec. 31, 1857
E. M. McGraw.....	Sheboygan	from Jan. 1, 1858,	to Dec. 31, 1859
Hans C. Heg.....	Racine	from Jan. 1, 1860,	to Dec. 31, 1861
Alex P. Hodges.....	Oshkosh	from Jan. 1, 1862,	to Dec. 31, 1863
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1864,	to Dec. 31, 1865
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Dec. 31, 1867
Henry Cordier.....	Waupun.....	from Jan. 1, 1868,	to Dec. 31, 1869
George F. Wheeler.....	Springvale	from Jan. 1, 1870,	to Dec. 31, 1871
George F. Wheeler.....	Springvale	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Dec. 31, 1873

State Commissioners of Immigration.

[Office abolished December 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 judge 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
Chas. 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 1, 1850,	to Dec. 31, 1852

Edward V. Whiton, C. J.....	June 1, 1853,	to May 31, 1857
Sam'l Crawford, A. J.....	June 1, 1853,	to May 31, 1855
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 December 12,	1849
La Fayette Kellogg.....	appointed June	1, 1853

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,
FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1837	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1839	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

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

REPRESENTATIVES,

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, Jr.
- 2d " Ben C. Eastman.
- 3d " John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

- 1st Dist.—Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Luther Hanchett.†
- 3d " Walter D. McIndoe.
- 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 November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 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.

XXXLIst 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.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

1st Dist.	—Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d “	Henry S. Magoon.
4th “	Wm. Pitt Lynde.

XLIIIrd 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.

XLIIIrd 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.

5th Dist.	—Samuel D. Burchard.
6th “	A. M. Kimball.
7th “	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th “	Geo. W. Cate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

<i>At large</i>	—Francis Huebschmann.
	Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.	—David F. Mapes.
2d “	Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

<i>At large</i>	—Montgomery M. Cothren.
	Satterlee Clark.
1st Dist.	—Philo White.
2d “	Beriah Brown.
3d “	Charles Billingham.

1856. Elected November 4.

<i>At large</i>	—E. D. Holton.
	James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.	—Gregor Menzel.
2d “	Walter D. McIndoe.
3d “	Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

<i>At large</i>	—Walter D. McIndoe.
	Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.	—William W. Vaughan.
2d “	J. Allen Barber.
3d “	Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 8.

<i>At large</i>	—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.

<i>At large</i>	—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.

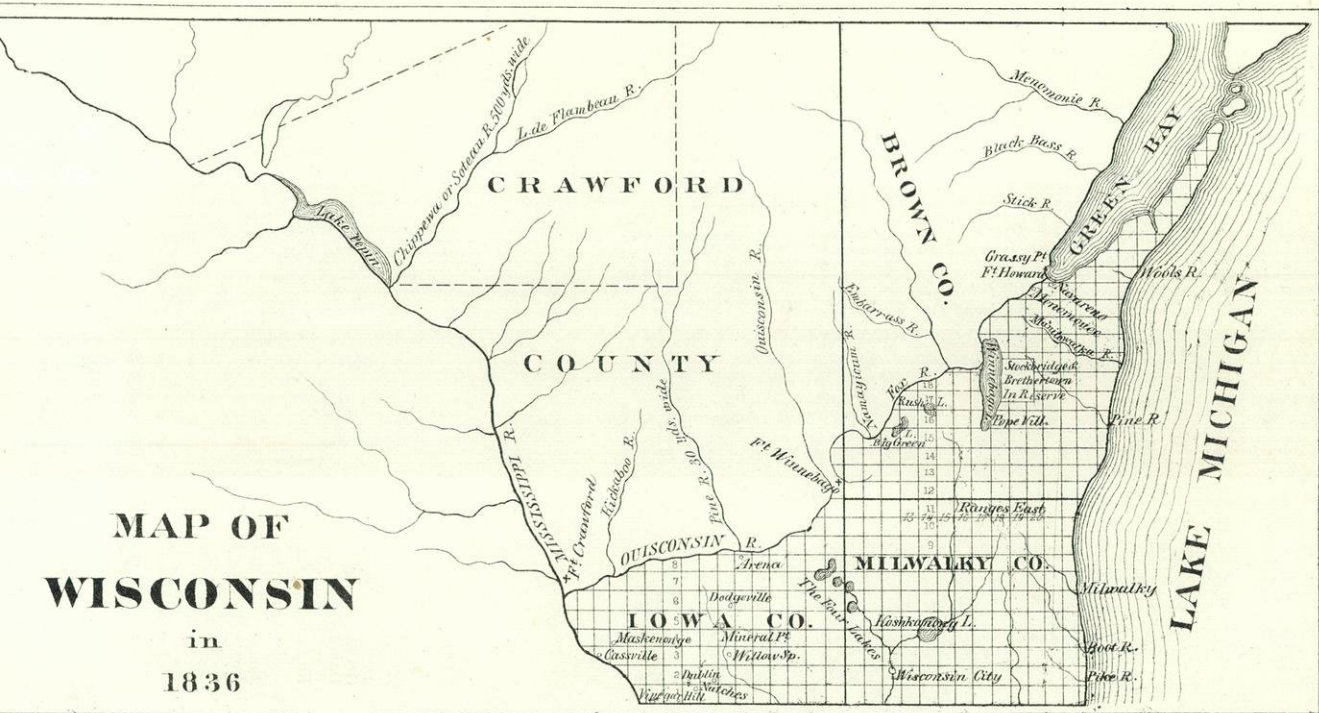
1872 Elected November 5.

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

*Died January 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected for balance of term February 15, 1870.

MAP OF WISCONSIN

in
1836



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836.

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

COUNCIL:

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

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

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

Secretary—GROGE 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.
BROWN.
William B. Sheldon,
Charles Durkee,
Madison B. Cornwall.

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

COUNCIL.

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

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

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

BROWN. George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs. IOWA. William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.	MILWAUKEE. Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison B. Cornwall. DUBUQUE. Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Luc's H. Langworthy, Loring Wheeler.	DES MOINES. Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance. CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Jean Burnet.
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First Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

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

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

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

CRAWFORD.
Alexander McGregor.

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

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

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

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.
Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.

IOWA.
Russell Baldwin,
John W. Blackstone,
Henry M. Billings,
Thomas Jenkins.

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839.

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

COUNCIL.

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

BROWN.
Morgan L. Martin,
Alexander J. Irwin.

RACINE.
William Bullen,
Marshall M. Strong.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.
James Maxwell.

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

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.
Daniel Wells, Jr.,
Wm. A. Prentiss.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
AND JEFFERSON.
Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.
James Collins,
Levi Sterling.

CRAWFORD.
George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.
Lucius I. Barber,
William Shew,
Henry C. Skinner,
Ezekiel Churchill,
Augustus Story.

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

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

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

CRAWFORD.
Alexander McGregor,
Ira B. Brunson.

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

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

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839—40.

Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS J. NOYES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes. ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr. GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham. IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling. CRAWFORD. Joseph Brisbois.
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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. MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton, DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland. IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig. CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor. RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.
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Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,

Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—GILBERT KNAPP.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNCIL.

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

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHE- BOYGAN. Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.	RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.	CRAWFORD & 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 E. Denig.	BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC AND SHE- BOYGAN. William H. Bruce, Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.	IOWA. Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkinson, David Newland.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jessie C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William Shepard.	GRANT, Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.
DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.		CAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Alfred Brunson, Joseph R. Brown.

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,
Don A. 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.²

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,

CRAWFORD AND ST.
CROIX.

Joseph R. Brown,
Albert Brunson.³

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

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

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

IOWA.

Thomas Jenkins,
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, February 11, 1842.

² Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted. and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

³ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.
 Convened at Madison, March 6, 1843, and adjourned April 17th.

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, WASHINGTON AND WIN- NEBAGO.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland.
Morgan L. Martin.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Lucius I. Barber.	IOWA. Moses M. Strong.
RACINE. Consider Heath, Peter D. Hugunin.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.	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.	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. Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.
Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.	IOWA. Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William Hamilton.	RACINE. Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vleet.
WALWORTH AND ROCK. John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett,	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. John H. Manahan.	GRANT. Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.

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 Crocker,
David Newland,

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong,

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX

Theoph. La Chappelle.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
Marshall M. Strong,

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

| *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. TROWBRIDGE.

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

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

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

IOWA.

Moses Meeker,
George Messersmith,
Robert M. Long.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

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

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON, AND SAUK.

Robert Masters,
Lyman Crossman,
Isaac H. Palmer.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

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

GRANT.

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

RACINE.

John T. Trowbridge,
Levi Grant,
Ezra Birchard.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly 1845.

Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

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

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

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

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX James Fisher.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK. Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.
Mason C. Darling, Abraham Branley, William Fowler.	RACINE. Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.	IOWA. James Collins, Robert C. Hoard. Solomon Oliver.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.	GRANT. Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—DEN. 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 WIN- NEBAGO. 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.
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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 Branley, 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 Crosswell, 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.
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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-
INGTGN.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848.

Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

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

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

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

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

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

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.

<p style="text-align: center;">BROWN.</p> <p>David Agry, Henry S. Baird.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CALUMET.</p> <p>Lemuel Goodell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COLUMBIA.</p> <p>Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CRAWFORD.</p> <p>Peter A. R. Brace.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DANE.</p> <p>John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DODGE.</p> <p>William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D Patch, John H. Manahan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOND DU LAC.</p> <p>Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GRANT.</p> <p>Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neely Gray, Joel Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GREEN.</p> <p>Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN—continued.</p> <p>William C. Green, Hiram Brown.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IOWA.</p> <p>William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkinson, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whiteside, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Mecker, Elihu B. Goodsell.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JEFFERSON.</p> <p>Patrick Rozan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LA POINTE.</p> <p>James P. Hays.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARQUETTE.</p> <p>Samuel W. Beall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MANITOWOC.</p> <p>Evander M. Soper.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MILWAUKEE.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PORTAGE.</p> <p>Henry C. Goodrich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RACINE.</p> <p>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. Caritter, T. S. Stockwell.*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROCK.</p> <p>A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sandford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Isreal Inman, Jr.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RICHLAND.</p> <p>Edward Coumbe.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ST. CROIX.</p> <p>William Holcombe.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SHEBOYGAN.</p> <p>David Giddings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WASHINGTON.</p> <p>Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles Julius Kern, Hopewell Coxé, Joel F. Wilson.</p>
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*This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—Continued.

WAUKESHA. Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William B. Hesk, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard, James M. Moore,	WAUKESHA—Continued. Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.	WALWORTH—Continued. William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes.*
	WALWORTH. Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd,	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.	IOWA—Continued. Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward,	RACINE—Continued. A. B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.
CALUMET. G. W. Featherstonhaugh.	JEFFERSON. Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Fols.	ROCK. Almerin M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.
CHIPEWA AND CRAW- FORD. Daniel G. Fenton.	LA FAYETTE. Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.	ST. CROIX. George W. Brownell.
COLUMBIA. James T. Lewis.	MARQUETTE AND WINNE- BAGO. Harrison Reed.	SHEBOYGAN AND MANI- TOWOC. Silas Steadman.
DANE. Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.	MILWAUKEE. Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Morritz Schoeffler, Albert Fowler.	WALWORTH. James Harrington, August C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra Mulford.
DODGE. Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.	PORTAGE. William H. Kennedy.	WASHINGTON. Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.
FOND DU LAC. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.	RACINE. Theodore Secor, S. R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, S. A. Davenport,	WAUKESHA. Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, A. L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Elezzer Root.
GRANT. George W. Lakin, John H. Roundtree, Alex. D. Ramsey, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.		
GREEN. James Biggs, William McDowell.		
IOWA. S. P. Hollenbeck,		

*This gentleman never took his seat.



Milwaukee Engraving Co.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHITE WATER.

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. SEAYER.

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

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDE, of La Fayette.

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Argy.....	Greenbay.	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 CRAWFORD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Wm. T. Sterling.....	Mt. Sterling.	Charles Doty.....	Fond du Lac.
DANE		Jonat'n Daugherty..	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner....	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brignham..	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel A. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin.....	Platteville.
		Armisted C. Brown..	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth....	Lancaster.

First Session of the 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'ld Grove
JEFFERSON.		Alan's B. Vaughan...	Union.
Wales Emmons.....	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner.....	Palmyra.	Robert T. Cary.....	Beloit.
Davenport Road.....	Jefferson.	Nathaniel Strong.....	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower.....	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt.....	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whiteside..	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST.		Charles E. Morris...	Sheboygan.
CROIX.		Jedediah Brown.....	Sheb'n. Falls.
Wm. R. Marshall*....	St. Croix Falls	WALWORTH.	
MANITOWOC.		Gaylord Graves.....	East Troy.
Ezra Durgan.....	Manitowoc.	Prosper Cravath.....	Whitewater.
MARQUETTE.		E. D. Richardson....	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols....	Markesan.	Hugh Long.....	Darien.
MILWAUKEE.		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Augustus Greulich...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen.....	Pt. Washing'tn
William W. Brown...	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers	Grafton.
Leonard P. Crary.....	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerman	Mequon.
Andrew Sullivan.....	Milwaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Horace Chase.....	Milwaukee.	William Caldwell....	Barton.
Perley J. Shumway...	Wauwatosa.	WAUKESHA.	
PORTAGE.		Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
James M. Campbell..	Stevens Point.	Dewey K. Warren...	Delafield.
RACINE.		Chauncey G. Heath..	Pewaukee.
David McDonald.....	Racine,	Geo. M. Humphrey..	New Berlin.
Henry B. Roberts.....	Caledonia.	Joseph Bond.....	Mukwonago.
Samuel E. Chapman..	Rochester.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall....	Waukau.

* Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849.

Convened January 10, 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..	Cederburg.
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 McLINDEK.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Mead.....	Green Bay.	Robert Young.....	Wyalusing,
CALUMET.		David Gillilan.....	Potosi.
Alonzo D. Dick.....	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Bectown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vineyard.	Plattville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford.	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neil.....	B'lk 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 Spr'gs
Geo. C. King.....	Shields.	William Hill.....	New Diggins.
Jedediah Kimball....	Portland.	LA POINTE AND ST.	
Parker Warren.....	Beaver Dam.	CROIX.	
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Bowron.....	Hudson.
Morgan L. Noble.....	Fond du Lac.	MANITOWOC.	
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	Charles Kuehn.....	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Satterlee Clark, Jr..	Green Lake.

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

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850.

Convened January 9, and adjourned February 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. DeG. 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 the 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. James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
CALUMET. David E. Wood.....	Manchester.	Charles E. Jenkins.....	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA. Hugh McFarlane.....	Portage City.	Edward McGarry.....	Milwaukee.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW- FORD. William T. Sterling...	Mt. Sterling.	John E. Cameron.....	Milwaukee.
DANE. John Hasey.....	York.	Garret M. Fitzgerald	Franklin.
Chauncey Abbott.....	Madison.	Enoch Chase.....	Lake.
Oliver B. Bryant.....	Rutland.	Samuel Brown.....	Milwaukee.
DODGE. Oscar Hurlbut.....	Lomira.	PORTAGE. Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
James Murdock.....	Neosho.	RACINE. Horace N. Chapman	Racine.
John Lowth.....	Lowell.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
William T. Ward.....	Hustisford.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington.
Malcom Sellers.....	Beaver Dam.	Samuel Hale.....	Racine.
FOND DU LAC. Morgan L. Noble.....	Fond du Lac.	George M. Robinson	Salem.
Bertine Pinkney.....	Ripon.	ROCK. Wm. F. Tompkins...	Janesville.
GRANT. Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	John R. Briggs.....	Beloit.
William McConigal.	Wingville.	Leander Hoskins.....	Union.
John B. Turley.....	Cassville.	John A. Segar.....	Johnstown.
Jeremiah E. Dodge...	Lancaster.	Ezekiel C. Smith.....	Spring Valley.
GREEN. William C. Green.....	York.	SAUK. Caleb Crosswell.....	Baraboo.
IOWA AND RICHLAND. Moses M. Strong.....	Mineral Point.	SHEBOYGAN. Horatio N. Smith.....	Sheboygan.
Thomas N. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
JEFFERSON. Abraham Vanderpool	Waterloo.	WALWORTH. Alex. O. Babcock.....	East Troy.
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Rufus Cheney, Jr.....	Whitewater.
Alva Stewart.....	Fort Atkinson.	Alex. S. Palmer.....	Geneva.
LA FAYETTE. Cornelius DeLong.....	Belmont.	George Sykes.....	Sharon.
John K. Williams.....	Shullsburg.	Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.
LA POINT AND ST. CROIX. John S. Watrons.....	La Pointe.	WASHINGTON. Solon Johnson.....	Port Wash'n.
MANITOWOC. Charles Kuchn.....	Manitowoc.	Eugene S. Turner...	Grafton.
MARQUETTE AND WAU- SHARA. Benj. B. Spaulding...	Arcade.	Edward Divine.....	Richfield.
		Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
		Cornelius S. Griffin..	Saukville.
		WAUKESHA. Patrick Higgins.....	Menomnee.
		Henry Shears.....	Oconomowoc.
		Pitts Ellis.....	Genesee.
		John E. Gallagher....	Waukesha.
		Anson H. Taylor.....	Muskego.
		WINNEBAGO. Leonard P. Crary.....	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851.

Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 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	Ozankee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac	12	Peter H. Turner.	Palmyra.
3	Henry A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman....	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale.....	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling....	Mineral Point	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head....	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett....	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse.	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings.	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.*Chief Clerk*—ALEX. T. GRAY. | *Sergeant-At-Arms*—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Lessey.....	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson...	Fairplay.
CALUMET.		John N. Jones.....	Platteville.
William H. Dick	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs....	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Postosi.
William T. Bradley...	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Julius Hulbert.....	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.		

Fourth Session of the 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 PORT-AGE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Thomas J. Morman...	Stevens Point.	Albert D. La Due ...	Sheboygan.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		John D. Murphy.....	Sheboygan Fls
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	WALWORTH.	
MILWAUKEE.		Adam E. Ray.....	Troy.
William K. Wilson...	Milwaukee.	H'y C. Hemingway ..	Richmond.
Charles E. Jenkins ...	Milwaukee.	Exp. Estabrook	Whitewater.
John L. Doran	Milwaukee.	Elijah Easton.....	Walworth.
George H. Walker	Milwaukee.	Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
Tobias G. Osborn	Milwaukee.	Fred W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Patrick Carney	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
RACINE.		Frederick Stoek.....	Mequon.
William L. Utley.....	Racine	Francis Everley	West Bend.
Peter Van Vliet.....	Caledonia.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek.
James Tinker	Dover.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		John C. Snover.....	Eagle.
Edward Vincent	Milton.	Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie,
William F. Tompkins..	Janesville.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
John Bannister.....	Beloit.	William A. Cone	New Berlin.
Joseph Kinney	Lima.	Hosea Fuller, Jr.....	Pawaukee.
		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 Chten.	13	E. B. West.....	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	E. Wakley.....	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 the State Legislature—Continued.

ASSEMBLY.

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, AND LA CROSSE.		MARATHON AND PORTAGE.	
Andrew Briggs	Bad Ax.	George W. Cate.....	Amhest.
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.	Edward Hassee.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Valentine Knöell	Milwaukee.
William A. Pierce.....	Sun Prairie.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
DODGE.		RACINE.	
Darius L. Bancroft...	Waupun.	William L. Utley.....	Racine.
Timothy B. Sterling..	Iron Ridge.	Abraham Gordon.....	Racine.
Maximil'n 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.	SACK.	
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. CROIX.		Denn. Worthington.	Summit.
Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Thomas Sugden	North Prairie.
MANITOWOC.		Publius V. Monroe..	New Berlin.
Ezekiel Ricker	Manitowoc.	Fin. McNaughton....	Vernon.
		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, in order 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 preferred, 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*	Laneaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil..	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller.....	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr..	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed.	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary.....	Racine.	20	Bert. Pinkney...	Rosendale.
8	J. R. sharpstein..	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford...	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane.....	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	T. S. Bowen.....	Waupun.
12	Eleaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis...	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn.....	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong ...	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
FORD.		Storer W. Field s....	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 Lœhr.....	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 the 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.....	Milwauk
Titus Hayes.....	Platteville.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge ..	Lancaster.	John H. Tweedy	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.		
GREEN.		OCONTO, OUTAGMIE AND WAUPACA,	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Henry Madden.....	Dodgeville.	Horace T. Sanders ..	Racine.
Phillip W. Thomas....	Mineral Point.	William H. Røe	Mt. Pleasant.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas West.....	Raymond.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander ..	Aztalan.	RICHLAND.	
David J. Powers.....	Palmyra.	Henry Conner	Port Andrew.
Wm. W. Woodman....	Farmington.	ROCK.	
John E. Holmes.....	Jefferson.	Charles Stevens	Janesville.
KENOSHA.		Harrison Stebbins...	Union.
James C. McKisson ..	Wheatland.	William D. Murray..	Beloit.
C. Latham Sholes	Kenosha.	Harvey Homes.	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE,		SHEBOYGAN.	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	David Taylor.....	Sheboygan.
Eli Robinson	Benton.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Nathan Olmsted.....	Cottage Inn.	WALWORTH.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		John Bell	La Fayette.
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	James Lauderdale...	La Grange.
MANITOWOC.		Joseph W. Seaver ...	Darien.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett.....	East Troy.
George W. Cate.....	Amherst.	Thomas W. Hill.....	Springfield.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		WASHINGTON.	
Edwin B. Kelsey.....	Montello.	James W. Porter	Pt. Washing'tn
Edwin Wheeler.....	Berlin.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
MILWAUKEE.		William P. Barnes ..	Barton.
Herman Hærtel	Milwaukee.	Charles Schutte	Meeker.
Edward McGarry.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Joseph Meyer	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon...	Waukesha.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Richard Carlisle.....	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
		Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller.....	Oshkosh.

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 Pt.
3	A. M. Blair	Ozaukee,	16	Nelson Dewey...	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz.....	Mecker,	17	Ezra Miller.....	Spring Valley
5	Ed. M. Hunter...	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey.....	Shopiere.
6	Edw. McGarry...	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary.....	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldridge....	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant.....	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford...	Oshkosh.
9	G. R. McLane.....	Hardland.	22	Ezra A. Bowen...	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Daniel S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Br'ch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams..	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn.....	Cottage Inn..			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

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

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

Seventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE, OCONTO AND WAUPACA.	
Abner Mitchell.....	Spring Grove.	John B. Jacobs*.....	Menomonee.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Lemuel W. Joiner.....	Wyoming.	Frederick W. Horn..	Ozaukee.
John Toay.....	Mineral Point	Milo M. Wheedon†..	Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton ...	Burlington.
David L. Morrison.....	Port Atkinson	Charles S. Wright ...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John Smith.....	Caledonia.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West.....	Raymond.
Theo. Barnhardt	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Nathaniel Wheeler..	
Samuel Hale.....	Kenosha.	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 PORT- AGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett.....	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe ..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake.....	Walworth.
MARQUETTE AND WAU- SHARA.		Simeon W. Spafford	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols....	Markesan.	Perry G. Harrington	Sugar Creek.
Samuel McCracken....	Marquette.	Anderson Whiting...	Richmond.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Crawford.....	Milwaukee.	Adams 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 successfully by Daniel M. Miller.

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 P't.
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..	Bl'k 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 CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
BROWN DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman...	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin.....	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens.....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble.....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwefel ...	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff.....	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Whirry ...	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.	GRANT.	
Johathan 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 POINT, 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 WAU SHARA.		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 Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	Benjamin F. Goss ...	Pewaukee.
OZAUKEE.		WINNEBAGO.	
William H. Ramsey ..	Ozaukoe.	Ebenezer S. Welch..	Neenah.
		George Gary	Oshkosh.

Ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1856.

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

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

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

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG.

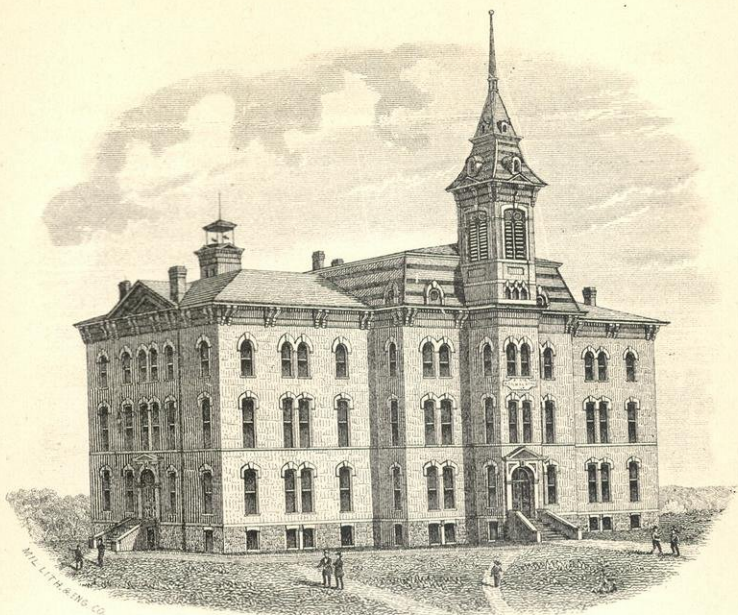
Sergeant-at-Arms—EGBERT MOSELEY.

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

Ninth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith.....	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger.....	Pt. Washing'tn
Ephraim Knowlton....	Highland.	William Vogenitz...	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison....	Koshkonong.	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.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

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

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—W. M. 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	Bl'k R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—Con.	
Joseph Langworthy..	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe.....	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Henry Converse	Wycocna.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE		DANE.	
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		John A. Johnson.....	Stoughton.
George Strong	Hudson.	Robert W. Davison..	Beverly.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Robert P. Maine.....	Oregon.
FORD.		John B. Sweat.....	Black Earth.
Buel E. Hutchinson ..	Pra. du Chien.	Horace A. Tenney...	Madison.
BROWN.		Nathaniel W. Dean..	Madison.
Edgar Conklin	Green Bay.	DODGE.	
BUFFALO, JACKSON		Edward N. Foster ...	Mayville.
AND TREMPLEAU.		Peter Potter.....	Leroy.
Samuel D. Hastings ..	Trempeleau.	Rob't 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. Mason.....	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 the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

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

* In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebano, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858.

Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

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

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

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	E. Fox Cook.....	Sheboygan.	16	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis..	Pt. Washing'tn	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon.....	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark.....	Manitowoc.
5	August Greulich	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier.....	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh...	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase.....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith....	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan..	Wilmot.	23	Samuel C. Bean...	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston...	Necedah.	24	John W. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles...	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Proudfit	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd....	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson....	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears....	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell...	Watertown.	29	M. L. Kimball...	Berlin.
15	Lem'l 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-offices.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—Con.	
Almon P. Ayers.....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle..	Pardeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
James B. Gray.....	Hudson.	Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		John W. Sharp.....	Door Creek.
James R. Savage.....	Springville.	Storer W. Field.....	Fitchburg.
BROWN.		Henry K. Belding...	Black Earth.
Edgar Conklin.....	Green Bay.	Frank Gault.....	Pheas. Branch
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Alex. A. McDonell..	Madison.
Harlow E. Prickett...	Bl. River Falls	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		John Steiner.....	Woodland,
James Robinson.....	Chilton.	Narcisse M. Juneau	Theresa.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Paul Juneau.....	Juneau.
Lucius Cannon.....	Pepin.	Benj. F. Gibbs.....	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		Fred. W. Kribs.....	Beaver Dam.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	Edward J. Williams	Elba.
Wm. M. Griswold....	Celumbus.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, OCONTO AND SHA- WANO.	
		Jonathan C. Hall....	Marinette.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals..	Ripon.
		Henry D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
		Frank D. McCarty...	Fond du Lac.
		Joseph Wagner.....	Dotyville.
		William S. Tuttle...	New Fave.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

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

*Resigned during the session.

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859.

Convened January 12, 1859. and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

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

Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

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

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—EMANUEL MUNK.

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

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

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

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
George Broderick.....	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton.....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Jesse Waldorf.....	Platteville.	John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair.....	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon.....	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce.....	Monticello.	Leon S. Van Vliet...	Caledonia C'r.
Edmund A. West.....	Monroe.	William Ballach.....	Yorkville.
IOWA.		Franklin E. Hoyt ...	Rochester.
Gardner C. Meigs.....	Arena.	RICHLAND.	
John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	William Dixon.....	Lone Rock.
JEFFERSON.		ROCK.	
Alex. J. Craig.....	Palmyra.	Elisha L. Carpenter	Beloit.
George C. Smith.....	Oakland.	John P. Dickson.....	Janesville.
Luther A. Cole.....	Watertown.	Wm. E. Wheeler.....	Beloit.
Ferd. Wagner.....	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter	Cookville.
Sylvester J. Conklin..	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent.....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett.....	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler.....	Humboldt.
James C. McKisson..	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd.....	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles W. Marshall..	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter..	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE.		James Little.....	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy.....	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. McGranahan.....	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.....	Mukwanago.
William S. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter.....	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edmund Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Eighme..	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush.....	Winneconne.
		Geo. W. Beckwith...	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1860.

Convened January 10, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen.....	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon.....	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock...	Milwaukee.	20	E. L. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt...	Racine.	22	Ben. Ferguson...	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett...	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters....	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage.
11	Wm. R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson....	Shullsburg.	28	Charles B. Cox....	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill....	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf.	Orion.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. 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—Cont'd.	
Albert Wood	Quincy.	Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Asaph Whittlesey.....	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman..	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Eleazer Grover, Jr...	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael...	Viroqua.	John Beath.....	Verona.
BROWN.		Francis Fischer.....	Cross Plains.
John C. Neville.	Green Bay.	Leonard J. Farwell..	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU.		Cassius Fairchild....	Madison.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Elva Simpson.....	Iron Ridge.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		John W. Nash.....	Oak Grove.
William P. Bartlett..	Eau Claire.	Stoddard Judd	Fox Lake.
COLUMBIA.		David S. Ordway.....	Beaver Dam.
Henry B. Munn.....	Portage.	Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.
William M. Griswold.	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		John Wiley.....	Shawano.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay.....	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis..	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd.....	Calumet.
		Wm. T. Brooks.....	Fond du Lac.

Thirteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jenne†.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton.....	Poecosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore.....	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise.....	Ellenbore.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballentine.....	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon.....	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott.....	Monroc.	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.....	Milford.	Ephriam W. Young..	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Edward Sumner.....	Baraboo.
Meredith Howland...	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Salmon Upson.....	Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Erast. W. Stannard..	Greenbush.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	Oran Rogers.....	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Clarkson Miller.....	Geneva.
Thos. C. L. Mackay...	Elk Grove.	John DeWolf.....	Delavan.
Elijah C. Townsend...	Shullsburg.	Anderson Whiting...	Richland.
MANITOWOC.		James Child.....	East Troy.
Joseph Rankin.....	Miscicot.	WASHINGTON.	
Henry Mulholland...	Meeme.	George Keifer.....	Nenno.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Matt'h Althethofen	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'oe 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 vacancy.

†Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

Fourteenth Session of the 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	Ben. Furguson ..	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett..	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery..	Farmington.
9	Jno. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton..	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean..	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweat...	Black Earth
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne....	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox...	River Falls.
14	Chas. R. Gill.....	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey..	Montello.
15	Lem'l W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—Cont'd.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen.....	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		James H. Bonney...	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,			
POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
John Comstock.....	Hudson.	Sereno W. Graves....	Rutland.
BAD AX AND CRAW-		Willard H. Chandler	Windsor.
FORD.		Edward W. Dwight..	Oregon.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Pr. du Chien.	Fred. A. Pfaff.....	Cross Plains.
		Dominick O'Malley..	Westport.
BROWN.		David Atwood.....	Madison.
Fred S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.		
BUFFALO, JACKSON		DODGE.	
AND TREMPLEAU.		Peter Peters.....	Rubicon.
Calvin R Johnson	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.
		David N. Minor.....	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		George W. Bly	Waupun.
Leroy 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.
		FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Chas. F. Hammond ..	Ripon.
Harvey W. Emery.....	Portage City.	Benjamin H. Bettis..	Ladoga.
		Selim Newton.....	Fond du Lac.
		John W. Hall.....	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton.....	Fond du Lac.

Fourteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris.....	Hazel Green.	Almerson B. Everts..	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey.....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins.....	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey.....	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz.....	Mequon River
Jared Warner.....	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		Gilbert Knapp.....	Racine.
James Campbell.....	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe..	Racine.
Obadiah J. White.....	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford..	Union Grove.
GREEN LAKE.		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin J. 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 MONROE.		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 Schätzel	Menomonee F
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Erastus J. Buck.....	Westfield.	Daniel Cottrell.....	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Robert Haney.....	Milwaukee.	Henry A. Youmans..	Mukwonago.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruger.....	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs...	NorthRoyal'tn
Carl Winkler.....	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
William Dieves.....	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb.....	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan.....	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Riordan.....	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer.....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed.....	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett.....	Weelaunee.

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

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862.

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

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Luther H. Cary..	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks...	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins.	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunning...	Ozaukee.	20	G. W. Mitchell...	Ripon.
4	Fred O. Thorp...	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. 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. Hazleton..	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.....	Breckenridge.	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 the 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.....	Ahnehee.
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 Hoeflinger.....	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer.....	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
Daniel D. Hoppock...	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas..	Briggsville.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.		Henry L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		George K. Gregory..	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto...	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher..	Waupun.	John M. Stowell.....	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean....	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger.....	Milwaukee.
John Boyd	Calumet.	Henry Kirchoff.....	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton...	Waucousta.	Perley M. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		John L. Semmann...	Oak Creek.
William Brandon.....	Smeltzer'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. Beardslee	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols....	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Alex. S. Medill.....	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*		RACINE.	
John H. Vivian †.....	Mineral Point.	Calvin H. Upham.....	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James Catton.....	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene.....	Milford.	RICHLAND.	
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.		

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard...	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephriam 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.
SACK.		Samuel Thompson....	Hartland.
J. Stevens Tripp	Sack City.	Peter D. Gifford	North Prairie.
Argalus W. Starks....	Baraboo.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs ...	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Fls		
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..	Neeah.
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 ...	Kilb'rn 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 the State Legislature—Continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMPSON.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		FOND DU LAC—Con.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		Samuel O'Hara.....	Fond du Lac.
Henry D. Barron.....	St.Croix Falls.	Egbert Foster	Foster.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.	John Harms*.....	Platteville.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		James F. Chapman...	Potosi.
Alfred W. Newman ..	Trempealeau.	J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.
CALUMET.		William W. Field ...	Fennimore.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		GREEN.	
Wm. H. Smith.....	Eau Galle.	Walter S. Wescott...	FarmersGrove
COLUMBIA.		Ezra Wescott.	Skinner.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	GREEN LAKE.	
John Q. Adams.....	Fall River.	Samuel W. Smith....	Markesan.
Yates Ashley.....	Pardeeville.	IOWA.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		David McFarland...	Highland.
Carl C. Pope.....	Bl.River Falls	John H. Vivian	Mineral Point.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON.	
James Fisher.....	Eastman.	Emil Rothe	Watertown.
DANE.		Nathan S. Greene ...	Milford.
Charles R. Head	Albion.....	Lucien B. Caswell...	Ft. Atkinson.
William H. Miller ...	Door Creek.....	James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.....	JUNEAU.	
George Wright	Mt. Horeb.	James B. Frazell....	Wonewoc.
George Hyer	Madison.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE.		Benjamin T. Hatch..	Kenosha.
Oliver Ashley	Fox Lake.....	KEWAUNEE.	
John F. McCallum ...	Trenton.	Matthias Simon	Ahnepee.
Oscar F. Jones.....	Juneau.	LA CROSSE.	
Albert Burch.....	Mayville.	Elihu M. Phillips.	Big Valley.
Ferdinand Wagner...	Watertown.	LA FAYETTE.	
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
George C. Ginty.....	Oconto.	Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Argyle.
FOND DU LAC.		MANITOWOC.	
William Starr.....	Ripon.	Daniel Shanahan....	Newtonboro.
Freeman M. Wheeler	Nanaupa.	James Cahill	Paquette.
		Elijah K. Rand.....	Manitowoc.
		MARATHON AND WOOD.	
		Levi P. Powers.....	Grand Rapids.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Horatio S. Thomas.	Briggsville.

*Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein.....	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wileox	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 Getling	How'ds 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. Sturdevant	Delavan.
Robert Power.....	Ozaukee.	Geo. 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	Sheboy. Falls.	18	Wm. E. Smith...	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis....	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan...	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaua.
4	Fred. O. Thorp...	West Bend.	21	J. D. Hamilton...	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson...	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris...	Sturgeon Bay
6	H. P. Reynolds...	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris.....	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jonat'n Bowman	Kilbourn C'y
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 C'y
14	S. S. Wilkinson..	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron...	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost..	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope.....	Bl'k R. 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 POLK		Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls	CRAWFORD.	
BROWN.		Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	DANE.	
BUFFALO, PEPIN		Wm. W. Blackman...	Stoughton.
AND TREMPAELEAU.		Wm. H. Miller.....	Door Creek.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	Alden S. Sanborn ...	Mazomanie.
CALUMET.		George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
Thos. McLean.....	Stockbridge.	George B. Smith	Madison.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND		DODGE.	
EAU CLAIRE.		George H. Adams ...	Danville.
Thad. C. Pound	Chippewa Falls	Wm. H. Green.....	Lowell.
COLUMBIA.		Oscar F. Jones.....	Juneau.
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	Max Bachhuber.....	Farmersville.
		John G. Daily	Hustisford.

Seventeenth Session of the 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.	OUTAGAME.	
Wood R. Beach.....	Beetown.	George Kreiss.....	Appteton.
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 the 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. Thorpe.....	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. Wcscott...	Monroe.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman...	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thomas Hood...	Madison.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. D. Elwood.....	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham...	Rich'd City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac	31	J. A. Chandler...	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln...	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope.....	Bl'k 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, BURNETTE,		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND	
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		TREMPEALEAU.	
L A P O I N T E A N D		John Burgess.....	Maxville.
P O L K.		CALUMET.	
Amos S. Gray†.....	Osceola.	Hector McLean.....	Stockbridge.

†Seated successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN ADNEAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—Con.	
Francis R. Church.....	Monomonic.	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 ..	Needah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KENOSHA.	
Richard Dewhurst.....	Neilsville.	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 Diggins.
John S. Frary	Oregon.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
James Ross.....	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		Henry Malholland...	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. VanOstrand	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. Bonniwel, 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 the session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.

‡ Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids,

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
RACINE.			
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.			
Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	Horatio S. Winsor...	Elkhorn.
ROCK.			
Daniel Johnson	Eyansville.	WASHINGTON.	
Solomon C. Carr.....	West Milton.	George C. Williams..	Hartford.
Henry S. Wooster	Clinton.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Ernst Frankenberg..	Newberg.
John B. Cassoday	Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
Daniel Mowe.....	Orfordville.	Thomas Weaver.....	Pewaukee.
SAUK.			
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Argalus W. Starks....	Baraboo.	John B. Monteith	Genesee.
SHEBOYGAN.			
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
Cephas Whipple.....	Sheb. Falls.	WAUPACA.	
Charles Rogers	Hingham.	Reuben Doud	Weyauwega.
Edwin Slade.....	Glenbeulah.	WAUSHARA.	
VERNON.			
William H. Officer....	Springville.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
James Berry.....	Springville.	WINNEBAGO.	
		William A. Knapp ..	Oshkosh.
		Nathan Cobb	Neenah.
		William Simmons ...	Nekimi.

Nineteenth Session of the 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	Lynan Morgan..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum.	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith...	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong...	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case ..	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ...	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes.....	Kenosha.	25	Jno. Bowman ...	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb..	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions ..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler..	Windsor.	28	Marc's 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.	
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK			
Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls	Hanner Robbins.....	Platteville.
BROWN.			
William J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	Wiley S. Scribner ...	Fairplay.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.			
William H. Thomas...	Sumner.	Alanson P. Hammon ..	Montfort.
CALUMET.			
George Baldwin	Chilton.	Geo. H. Washburn ..	Millville.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.			
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chippewa F'ls.	Alvery A. Bennett...	Glen Haven.
COLUMBIA.			
A. J. Turner.....	Portage City.	GREEN.	
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Edgbert E. Carr	Monroe.
CLARK AND JACKSON.			
Lorenzo G. Merrill...	Bl. River Falls	GREEN LAKE.	
CRAWFORD.			
Geo. E. Harrington...	Boscobel.	William A. Bugh	Berlin.
DANE.			
William D. Potter.....	Cambridge.	IOWA.	
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.
Geo. H. Slaughter	Mendota.	James Spensley	Mineral Point
William Charlton	Verona.	JEFFERSON.	
Benj. F. Hopkins.....	Madison.	Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown
DODGE.			
Oliver Ashley	Westford.	John Mosher.....	Waterloo.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	William W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
Hiram Sawyer.....	Burnett.	Henry Harnden	Rome.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	JUNEAU.	
William M. Morse.....	Ashippun.	Eliphalet S. Miner...	Necedah.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.			
Isaac Stephenson.....	Marinette.	KENOSHA.	
FOND DU LAC.			
Albert M. Skeels	Ripon.	Franklin Newell	Kenosha.
George F. Clark	Bugle.	KEWAUNEE.	
James Coleman	Fond du Lac.	Constant Martin.....	Dykesville.
Joseph Wagner.....	Moria.	LA CROSSE.	
Andrew Dieringer.....	Auburn.	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
MANITOWOC.			
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
MANITOWOC.			
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
MANITOWOC.			
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
Jackson Hadley.....	Milwaukee.	Spencer A. Pease.....	Montello.
Wm. Pitt Lynde.....	Milwaukee.	MILWAUKEE.	
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	Jackson Hadley.....	Milwaukee.
Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.	Wm. Pitt Lynde.....	Milwaukee.
Charles H. Orton	Milwaukee.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.	Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
Edward Daly.....	Milwaukee.	Charles H. Orton	Milwaukee.
Truman H. Curtis	Brown Deer.	Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.
John H. Deuster	Wauwatosa.	Edward Daly.....	Milwaukee.
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
MANITOWOC.			
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			
Jackson Hadley.....	Milwaukee.	Truman H. Curtis	Wauwatosa.
Wm. Pitt Lynde.....	Milwaukee.	John H. Deuster	Milwaukee.
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	MARQUETTE.	
Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.	MILWAUKEE.	
Charles H. Orton	Milwaukee.	MANITOWOC.	
Joseph Phillips	Milwaukee.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Edward Daly.....	Milwaukee.	MARQUETTE.	
Truman H. Curtis	Brown Deer.	MILWAUKEE.	
John H. Deuster	Wauwatosa.	MANITOWOC.	
MARATHON AND WOOD.			
MARQUETTE.			
MILWAUKEE.			

Nineteenth Session of the 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 Wolf.....	Rhine.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
James McCarthy.....	Pt. Washing'tn	Newton F. Carpenter	De Soto.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX.		Alexander Woods.	Hillsboro.
William J. Copp.....	Prescott.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William C. Allen.....	Delavan.
James O. Raymond...	Plover.	Thomas Davis.....	Sugar Creek.
RACINE.		S. O. Raymond.....	Geneva.
James Q. Bartlett....	Racine.	Paris Pettit.....	East Troy.
George Q. Erskine....	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Philo Belden.....	Rochester.	James Kenealy.....	Toland's Pra'e
RICHLAND.		Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Henry L. Eaton.....	Lone Rock.	Phillip Shneider...	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.....	Geen Bay.	19	George Reed.....	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler..	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.
5	Jackson Hadley†	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith....	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn..	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens..	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams....	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson.	Poynette.
9	De W. C. Wilson..	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit.	Madison.
10	Orson Reed.....	Summit.	27	E. L. Browne....	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner.....	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn.	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb..	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benj. Bull.....	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks....	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney..	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman...	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp.....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	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 the 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 Springs.	James Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Luther H. Cary.....	Fond du Lac.
Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls	Charles D. Gage.....	New Fane.
BROWN.		Joseph Wagner.....	Moria.
William J. Abrams...	Green Bay.	GRANT.	
Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.	Hanmer Robbins.....	Platteville.
BUFFALO.		John Carthew.....	Rockville.
Conrad Moser, Jr.....	Alma.	Joseph Allen.....	New California.
CALUMET.		Hugh A. W. McNair...	Fennimore.
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Alvery A. Bennett...	Glen Haven.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN.		GREEN.	
Thad. C. Pound.....	Chip'wa Falls.	Lucius W. Wright...	Monticello.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		David Dunwiddie ...	Brodhead.
J. A. Watrous.....	Blk. Riv. Falls	GREEN LAKE.	
COLUMBIA.		Charles Kilbourne...	Princeton.
W. S. Schermerhorn	Lodi.	IOWA.	
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	Joseph Frost.....	Avoca.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	John Green.....	Moscow.
CRAWFORD.		JEFFERSON.	
Ormsby B. Thomas...	Pra. du Chien.	Thomas Shinink.....	Watertown.
DANE.		Gustavus H. Bryant...	Lake Mills.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	JUNEAU.	
Hugh Cathcart.....	Madison.	Ezra C. Sage.....	New Lisbon.
Eleazer Wakeley.....	Madison.	KENOSHA.	
DODGE.		Gideon Truesdell....	Kenosha.
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	LA CROSSE.	
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	Angus Cameron.....	La Crosse..
Warren Marston.....	Lomira.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevenstown.
John Wetherby.....	Hustisford.	LA FAYETTE.	
DOOR AND KEWAU- NEE.		David J. Seeley.....	Elk Grove.
David Youngs.....	Ahnepee.	William Monroe....	Fayette.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MANITOWOC.	
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	Nicholas Dittmar....	Meeme.
FOND DU LAC.		Michael Murphy.....	Maple Grove.
Albert M. Skeels.....	Ripon.	Thomas Robinson ...	Manitowoc.
A. Chapin Whiting...	Ladoga.	MARQUETTE.	
		Charles S. Kelsey....	Montello.
		MARATHON AND WOOD	
		George Hiles.....	Dexterville.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

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.		

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. Van Wyck.....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson.	Poynette.
9	De W. 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	Saterlee Clark...	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw.....	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly.....	Kilbourn City
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Ira H. Ford	Columbus.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls	David Davies.....	Cambria.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	James Fisher.....	Eastman.
D. Cooper Ayers.....	Ft. Howard.	DANE.	
BUFFALO.		Nelson Williams	Stoughton.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	Knute Nelson	Cambridge.
CALUMET.		Frank Gault.....	Mendota.
C. H. M. Petersen	New Holstein.	Gunnuf Tollefson ...	Mt. Vernon.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN.		Levi B. Vilas	Madison.
Samuel W. Hunt	Menomonie.	DODGE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Laurence Connor....	Fox Lake.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	Lewis M. Benson....	Lowell.
17—MANUAL.		Charles Goodwin....	Mayville.
		George W. Colomy...	Alderly.
		DOOR AND KEWAUNEE	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

Twenty-first Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PE- PIN. Henry W. Barnes	Eau Claire.	MILWAUKEE—Con. James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC. Henry C. Bottum	W. Rosendale.	James Reynolds.....	Milwaukee.
Rollin C. Kelly	Brandon.	John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
David B. Conger.....	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.
Seth A. Chase	Fond du Lac.	Wm. A. Prentiss.....	Milwaukee.
Nicholas Klotz	Eden.	Henry C. Runkel.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Moria.	Patrick Walsh.....	Hill's Corners.
GRANT. Hanmer Robbins.....	Platteville.	John Sullivan.....	Ten M. House
James H. Neavill.....	Potosi.	MONROE. Charles A. Hunt.....	Melvina.
Jeremiah E. Dodge...	Lancaster.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO. Isaac Stephenson.....	Marinette.
Matt. Birchard	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE. Thos. R. Hudd	Appleton.
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	OSZAUKEE. Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
GREEN. Albert H. Pierce.....	Monticello.	PIERCE. Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
Jacob Mason	Monroe.	PORTAGE. Benjamin Burr.....	Stevens Point.
GREEN LAKE. Ira Manley, Jr	Markesan.	RACINE. Chas. E. Dyer	Racine.
IOWA. Goodwin Lowry	Helena Station	Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
Jeff. W. Rewey	Mifflin.	RICHLAND. Warren S. C. Barron	Lloyd.
JEFFERSON. Henry S. Howell	Watertown.	ROCK. Burr Sprague.....	Orfordville.
Chas. P. Goodrich.....	Christiana.	Wm. C. Whitford.....	Milton.
Jonas Foltz.....	Black River.	Almerin M. Carter ..	Johnstown.
Franz G. L. Struve ...	Helenville.	Chas. H. Parker	Beloit.
JUNEAU. John O'Rourke.....	Kildare.	Alex. M. Thomson ..	Janesville.
KENOSHA. Jacob Shibley	Bassett's Sta'n	SAUK. James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
LA CROSSE. Theodore Rodolph ...	La Crosse.	John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
Nathan P. Waller.....	West Salem.	SHEBOYGAN. Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE. Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	John A. Smith	Glenbeulah.
Charles Pole.....	Shullsburg.	George S. Graves.....	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC. Johan H. Bohne.....	Memee.	ST. CROIX. Marcus A. Fulton ...	Hudson.
Richard Donovan	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU. John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	VERNON. Henry Chase.....	Chaseburg.
MARQUETTE. Francis Russell.....	Westfield.	Daniel B. Priest.....	Viroqua.
MARATHON AND WOOD Willis C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.		
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....	Winnecoonne.
		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....	Shebogan.	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	Saterlee Clark...	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams...	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A. M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ROLLIN C. KELLEY.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Randall Wilcox.....	Depere.
		BUFFALO.	
		Robert Henry.....	Anchorage.
		CALUMET.	
Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls.	C. H. M. Petersen....	New Holstein.

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

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.....	Blk. 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 Heary.....	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne.....	Meeme.
George B. Smith.....	Madison.	Richard Donovan...	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Fobes.....	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry.....	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans.....	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy.....	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney...	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor.....	Watertown.	Henry Reed.....	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU- NEE.		MILWAUKEE.	
John R. McDonald...	Ahnepee.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	James Hoye.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel C. West.....	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum.....	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis.....	Ladoga.	Joseph Phillips.....	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton..	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Johnson...	Milwaukee.
William S. Warner...	Lamartine.	Henry C. Runkle....	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer....	Auburn.	Henry Roethe.....	Painesville.
Charles Geisse.....	Taycheedah.	John Scheffel.....	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Joseph Harris.....	Fairview.	Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.
George H. Brock.....	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Wm. Pitt Dewey.....	Lancaster.	Parlan Semple.....	Shawano.
Benj. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Alex. R. McCartney..	Cassville.	Chas. E. McIntosh ...	Lime Rock.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Jeff. F. Wescott.....	Farmers Grove	Job Haskell.....	Saukville.
Thomas A. Jackson...	Brodhead.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Edward H. Ives.....	Prescott.
Edwin L. Hoyt.....	Manchester.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Frederick Huntley..	Buena Vista.
Abner Powell.....	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
William E. Rowe.....	Arena.	Albert L. Philips....	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore...	North Cape.
John Rutledge.....	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin..	Waterloo.		

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

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.		Milon 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 Val'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 January 12, 1870, and adjourned March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—L. B. HILLS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	David Taylor....	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker..	Ahnepee.	19	George Reed	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan..	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town ..	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz...	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ...	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens..	Caledonia Cen	24	John C. Hall	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb..	Grand R'ds.
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..	Ri'hland Cen
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt...	Viroqua.
15	L. W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price....	Bl'k R. Falls.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark..	Horicon.
17	Chas. G. Williams	Janesville.			

Twenty-Third Session of the State Legislature—Continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-At-Arms*—OLF C. JOHNSON.

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

Twenty-Third Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—CON.	
Carl Hoeflinger.....	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.	Chas D. Parker.....	Ple's'ntValley
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke.....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark.....	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt.....	Melvina.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
OCONTO AND		Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.
SHAWANO.		WALWORTH.	
James M. Adams.....	Oconto.	Henry Hall.....	Walworth.
OUTAGAMIE.		Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
Chas. E. McIntosh...	Appleton.	William Burgit.....	East Troy.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River	Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
PIERCE.		Densmore W Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
PORTAGE.		Henry Totten.....	Waukesha.
Frederick Huntley...	Buena Vista.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
RACINE.		Thomas McCarty.....	Menomonee..
Albert L. Phillips.....	Racine.	WAUPACA.	
Ira A. Rice.....	Waterford.	Albert V. Balch.....	Weyauwega.
RICHLAND.		WAUSHARA.	
James H. Miner.	Richland Cen.	Theop. F. Metcalf...	Spring Lake.
ROCK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Isaac M. Bennett.....	Evansville.	James E. Kennedy..	Oshkosh.
Thos. H. Goodhue.....	Whitewater.	William P. Rounds..	Menasha.
Adelmorn Sherman...	Janesville.	James H. Foster.....	Koro.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.		

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871.

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

SENATE.

President—THAD. C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—O. R. SMITH.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	John H. Jones...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker..	Ahnepee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt.	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan..	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. 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. Pettitt	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Eliph't S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	Myron Reed.....	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt....	Spring Prairie	29	Waldo S. Flint...	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little...	Mineral Point	32	Wm. T. Price....	B'k R. Falls.
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. Batc.....	Chippewa F's.	William Rusch.....	Herman.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marcus Trumer.....	Rubicon.
Geo. W. King.....	Humbird.	DOOR AND KR-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick..	Ahnepee.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Pos t-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 Knoell	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.		Chas. G. Meyer.....	Fredonia.
Archibald Nichols....	Markesan.	PIERCE.	
IOWA.		Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.
Henry C. Barnard....	Avoca.	PORTAGE.	
John J. Davis.....	Mifflin.	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.....	Wiota.	SHEBOYGAN.	
MANITOWOC.		Charles Getling	How'd's Grove
Svend Samuelson.....	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald...	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	SheboyganF'ls
Joseph Rankin	Manito woc.	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 the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
VERNON.		WAUKESHA—Con.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald..	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Oekler.....	MuskegoCentr
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schles'g'ville..	Russell J. Judd	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	William 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..	NewRich'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 the State Legislature—Continued.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
George A. Neeves	Grand Rapids.	Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		EAU CLAIRE.	
Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls	Bradley Phillips.....	Eau Claire.
BROWN.*		FOND DU LAC.	
Christian Waelz.....	Green Bay.	Andrew J. Yorty.....	Brandon.
D. Cooper Ayres.....	Eort Howard.	Elihu Colman	Fond du Lac.
Daniel Lee	Depere.	Aaron Walters	Foster.
BUFFALO.		GRANT.	
George Cowie.....	Glencoe.	George E. Cabanis...	Big Patch.
CALUMET.		Allen R. Bushnell...	Lancaster.
C. H. M. Petersen....	New Holstein.	Samuel A. Ferrin....	Montfort.
CHIPPEWA.		Jerome B. Cory.....	Patch Grove.
John J. Jenkins.....	Chippewa F'ls	GREEN.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marshall 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.....	Mou't 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.....	Centerville.
DOOR.‡		Martin McNamara.	Maple Grove.
Gideon W. Allen	Sturgeon Bay.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.

* And part of Kewaunee.

† Excepting 5th and 6th Wards of Watertown.

‡ And part of Kewaunee.

§ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge Countp.

Twenty-Fifth Session of the 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.
Frederick 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. Hubble ..	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'e.
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	Ithaka.	Thos. D. Grimmer ...	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam, Jr..	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten.....	Neenah.
ROCK.		Nels. F. Beckwith....	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan.	Footville.	Alson Wood.	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick..	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever....	Clinton.		

* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

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 EMOYSON.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke...	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner...	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley ..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh.
3	F.W.Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	Wm. Nelson.....	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord...	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	George Kreiss...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene....	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish..	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.	25	R. L. D. Potter...	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little...	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones...	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell.....	Gratiot.	28	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.....	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, 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—Continued.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	Charles R. Zorn	Kiel.
John Runkle.....	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 ..	Ahnepee.	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.....	FiveM.House
William H. Clise	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper....	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinsson..	Beetown.	James H. Allen	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb'tE. Bleekman	Tomah.
John Luchsinger.....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote.....	Berlin.	‡OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Remer.....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe.....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson.....	Mineral Point.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
‡JEFFERSON.		A. Zimmermann.....	Mequon River
Patrick Devy.....	Watertown.	PIERCE.	
Casper H. Steinfert...	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...	Rich'd Center
LA FAYETTE.		George W. Putnam..	Ash Ridge.
Wm. H. Armstrong...|	Darlington.	ROCK.	
		John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

*Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

†And part of Kewaunee.

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

‡In part.

Twenty-sixth Session of the State Legislature—Asembly—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.	WASHINGTON.	
ST. CROIX.		Hiram W. Sawyer...	Hartford.
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleising'ville
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
John Young.....	Blackhawk.	Francis G. Parks	Eagle.
John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.	David Rhoda.....	Oconomowoc.
*SHAWANO.		†WAUPACA.	
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	Columbus Caldwell..	Lind.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Julius Bodenstab.....	Howard'sGr'Ve	Sherman Bradwell...	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.	WINNEBAGO.	
Peter Daane, Jr	Oostburg.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
TREMPEALEAU.		Thomas McConnell..	Winneconne.
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Alson Wood	Waukau.
Peter Jerman	Rising Sun.		
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.		

Twenty-seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1874.

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

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WAGGONER.

Sergeant-at-Arms—O. U. AKIN.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	P. H. O'Rourk.....	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner...	Fond du Lac
2	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.	19	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...	Clinton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	W. S. Greene.....	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson	Madison.	24	H. D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls
8	F. D. Weeks.....	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little.....	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	J. 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 Rapi's
13	S. D. Burchard...	Beaver Dam.	30	H. P. Graham	Eau Claire.
14	J. B. Quimby.....	Sauk City.	31	G. C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. 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. Charles A. Cady	Dell Prairie.	FOND DU LAC—Con. Thos. S. Weeks..... James Lafferty	Fond du Lac. Empire.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK. Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	GRANT. Thomas Jenkins..... J. B. Callis..... Gottlieb Wehrle..... Robert Glenn.....	Platteville. Lancaster. Fennimore. Wyalusing.
BROWN. Lewis Martin..... W. H. Bartran	Green Bay. Ft. Howard. Morrison.	GREEN. C. R. Deniston.	Cadiz.
BUFFALO. Aug. Finkelnburg	Fountain City	GREEN LAKE. S. M. Knox.....	Markesan.
CALUMET. B. F. Carter	Sherwood.	IOWA. Wm. E. Rowe..... Wm. Robinson.....	Arena. Mineral Point
CHIPPEWA. J. M. Bingham	Chip'wa Falls.	JEFFERSON. Charles Beckman..... Austin Kellogg..... L. B. Caswell	Watertown. Concord. Ft. Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Mark Douglass	Melrose.	JUNEAU. J. T. Kingston.....	Necedah.
COLUMBIA. Jonath. Bowman	Kilbourn City.	KENOSHA. R. S. Houston	Pleasant Pra'e
Samuel Hasey..... H. W. Roblier.....	Columbus. Wyocena.	LA CROSSE. D. A. McDonald.....	La Crosse.
CRAWFORD. W. H. Evans	Yankeetown.	LA FAYETTE. J. F. Beard.....	Warren, Ill.
DANE. John Johnson	York.	MANITOWOC. C. R. Zorn..... B. S. Lorigan	Kiel. Maple Grove. Manitowoc.
Philo Dunning	Madison.	MARATHON. W. C. Silverthorn ..	Briggsville.
John B. Kehl..... Michael Johnson.....	Black Earth. Mt. Vernon.	MARQUETTE. Wm. Murphy.....	Wausau.
DODGE. E. J. Boomer.....	Beaver Dam.	MILWAUKEE. A. W. Phelps..... C. H. Larkin..... D. H. Richards..... F. H. West	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
D. C. Gowdey..... D. L. Bancroft..... Jacob Bodden..... H. Lehmann..... John Dunn, Jr	Beaver Dam. Waupun. Theresa. Hustisford. Mapleton.	MILWAUKEE. J. E. Semmann	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.
DOOR, ETC. D. A. Reed	Sturgeon Bay.	Peter Porth	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN. S. L. Plummer.....	Arkansaw.	Jas. McIver.....	Bayview.
EAU CLAIRE. Thos. Carmichael.....	Eau Claire.		
FOND DU LAC. David Whitton.....	Brandon.		

Twenty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—Continued.

Names.	Post-office. †	Names.	Post-office.
MONROE.		SAUK.	
Eli Waste.....	Sparta.	C. C. Kuntz.....	Black Hawk.
Thos. McCaul.....	Tomah,	D. E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
OCONTO.		SHAWANO.	
H. M. Boyce.....	Oconto.	L. E. Darling.....	Shiocton.
OUTAGAMIE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
G. N. Richmond.....	Appleton.	Julius Bodenstab.....	Howard's Gr'v
		S. D. Hubbard.....	Onion River.
		Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's
OZAUKEE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
E. R. Blake.....	Ozaukee.	N. D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon.	VERNON.	
PIERCE.		Wm. Frazier.....	Enterprise.
Jas. H. Persons.....	Plum city.	Edgar Eno.....	Valley.
PORTAGE.		WALWORTH.	
D. R. Clements.....	Stevens Point.	Wilson R. Herron.....	Sharon.
		F. A. Buckbee.....	Springfield.
		Wm. Burgit.....	East Troy.
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Chas. F. Bliss.....	Racine.	H. W. Sawyer.....	Hartford.
E. N. White.....	Burlington.	Jeremiah Riordan...	West Bend.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
J. B. McGrew.....	Richland.	W. H. Hardy.....	Genessee.
P. M. Smith.....	Janneys.	Henry Clasen.....	Brookfield,
ROCK.		WAUPACA.	
Marvin Osborn.....	Magnolia.	Columbus Caldwell..	Lind.
S. C. Carr.....	Milton J unc.	WAUSHARA.	
Andrew Barlass.....	Emer'd Grove	C. H. Stowers.....	Tusten.
Asahel Henderson.....	Beloit..	WINNEBAGO.	
John Winans.....	Janesville.	Gabe Bouck.....	Oshkosh.
		W. P. Peckham.....	Necnah.
		Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach.....	Oshkosh.
St. Croix.			
H. S. Clapp.....	New Richm'd		

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	StCroixFalls
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	Fr'ncisCampbell	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop..	Rich'dCentr
12	HarveyT. 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	JohnC.Holloway	Lancaster.	33	J. G. 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. BRACKETT.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Geo. M. Marshall...	Big Springs.	J. R. Rowlands.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BARRON.		J. B. Dwinnell	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.
Wm. J. Fisk	Ft. Howard.	S. U. Pinney	Madison.
Patrick Hobbins.....	Morrison.	David Ford.....	Waunakee.
		Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.
BUFFALO.		DODGE.	
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City	Owen R. Jones.....	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		D. W. Coleman.....	Lowell.
John Harsh	Stockbridge.	John Lloyd.....	Clyman.
CHIPPEWA.		Max Bachhuber.	Farmersville.
T. E. Halbert	Chip'wa Falls.	W. M. Morse	Rubicon.
		Herman Grube	Watertown.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		DOOR.	
Richard Dewhurst ...	Neillsville.	Chas. Scofield.....	Red River.
COLUMBIA.		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.	R. J. Flint.....	Menomonie.

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE.		MILWAUKEE—Con.	
J. G. Callahan.....	Eau Claire.	B. Schlichting.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		F. T. Zetteler.....	Milwaukee.
Wm. Plocker.....	Fairwater.	Fred. Muscovitt.....	Milwaukee.
Geo. Hunter.....	Fond du Lac.	Thos. O'Neill.....	Milwaukee.
Michael Serwe.....	Ashford.	MONROE.	
GRANT.		Eli Waste.....	Sparta.
James Jeffrey.....	Georgetown.	W. W. Jackson.....	Tomah.
La Fayette Caskey ...	Potosi.	OCONTO.	
Ben. M. Coates.....	Boscobel.	John Leigh.....	Oconto.
Delos Abrams.....	Bloomington.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		G. N. Richmond.....	Appleton.
C. R. Deniston.....	Cadiz.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Gustav Gotze.....	Ozaukee.
Wm. H. Dakin.....	Dartford.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
IOWA.		PIERCE.	
Owen King.....	Helena.	T. L. Nelson.....	Prescott.
Kearton Coates.....	Linden.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Geo. H. Guernsey....	Almond.
Christian Mayer.....	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Chas. F. Bliss.....	Racine.
J. W. Ostrander.....	Jefferson.	E. N. White.....	Burlington.
JUNEAU.		RICHLAND.	
Job N. Grant.....	Union Center.	N. L. James.....	Rich'd Center
KENOSHA.		Ben. F. Washburn ...	Excelsior.
Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
LA CROSSE.		Marvin Osborne.....	Magnolia.
John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Z. P. Burdick.....	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		Andrew Barlass.....	Emer'ld Grove
John Anderson.....	Ap'le Riv'r, Ill	Geo. H. Crosby.....	Beloit.
MANITOWOC.		Hiram Merrill.....	Janesville.
Fred. Schmitz.....	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
B. S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.	P. Q. Boyden.....	Hudson.
R. D. Smart.....	Manitowoc.	SAUK.	
MARATHON.		Thos. Baker.....	Prairie du Sac
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	D. E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
MARQUETTE.		SHAWANO.	
Robert Mitchell.....	Dougl's Cent'r	Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
I. W. Var. Schaick ...	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick Geraghty....	Elkhart Lake.
W. J. Kershaw.....	Milwaukee.	N. C. Farnsworth....	Sheb'gan Falls
S. A. Harrison.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Chas. H. Larkin.....	Milwaukee.	N. D. Comstock.....	Arcadia.
D. H. Richards.....	Milwaukee.		
Lem. Ellsworth.....	Milwaukee.		

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

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
VERNON.		WAUKESHA—Con.	
Ole Anderson.....	Esofea.	M. S. Hodgson.....	Waukesha.
Jas. E. Newell.....	Viroqua.		
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
E. M. Sharp	Delavan.	Geo. H. Calkins.....	Waupaca.
Chas. Dunlap.....	Elkhorn.		
N. M. Bunker	Troy Center.	WAUSHARA.	
WASHINGTON.		J. H. Thomas	Berlin City.
Andrew Martin.....	Reesville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Philip Schneider.....	Barton.	Asa Rogers.	Oshkosh.
WAUKESHA.		N. S. Robinson	Neenah.
Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.	L. S. Chase	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Territorial Organization.

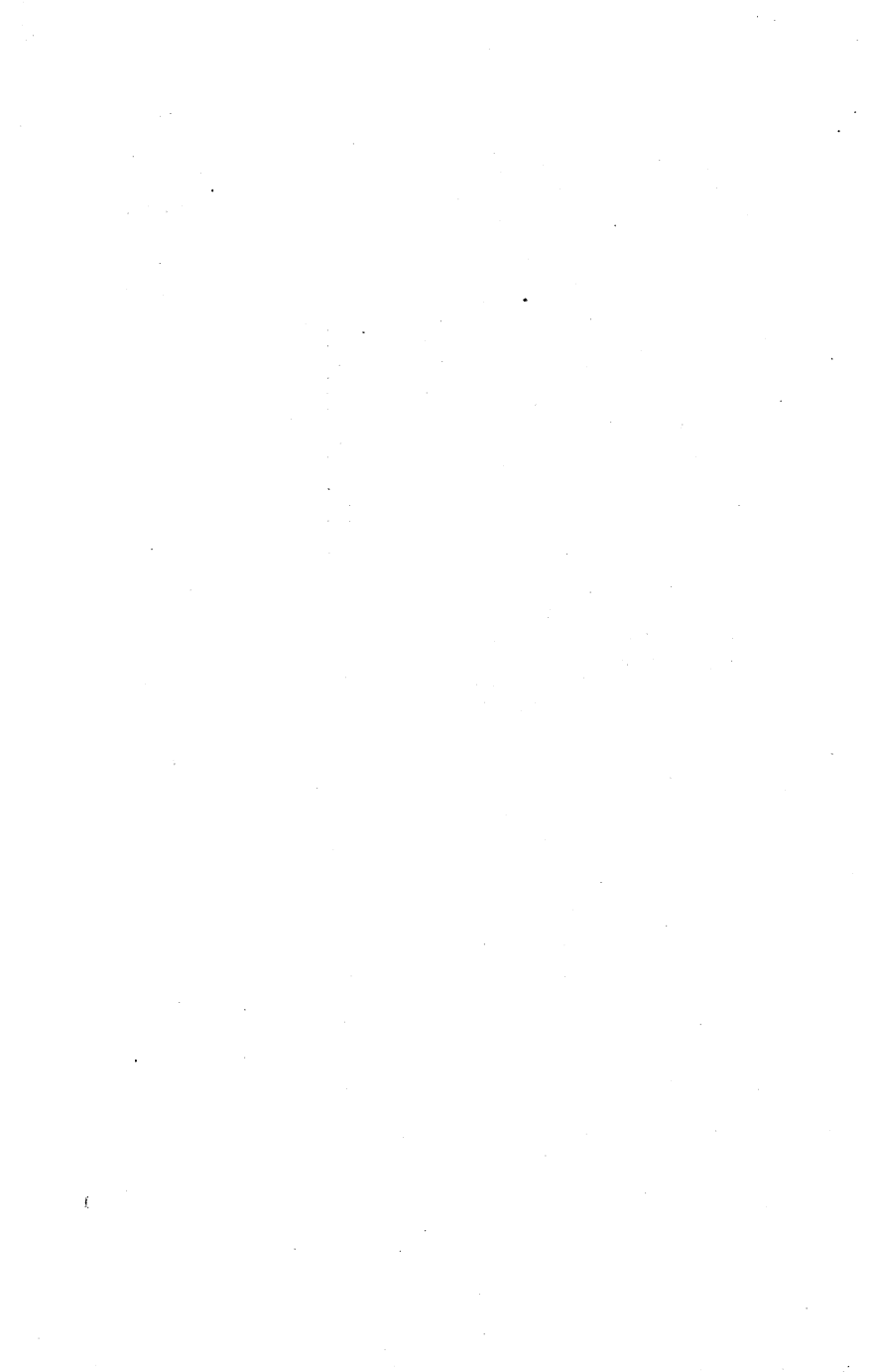
Year.	Time of meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of session.	No. of Reps.
1836	October 25th.....	December 9th.....	46 days	39
1837	November 6th.....	January 20, 1838.....	76 days	39
1838	June 11th.....	June 25th.....	15 days	38
1838	November 26th.....	December 22d.....	27 days	37
1839	January 21st.....	March 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 4th.....	February 11th.....	39 days	39
1847	October 18th.....	October 27th.....	10 days	39
1848	February 7th.....	March 13th.....	36 days	39

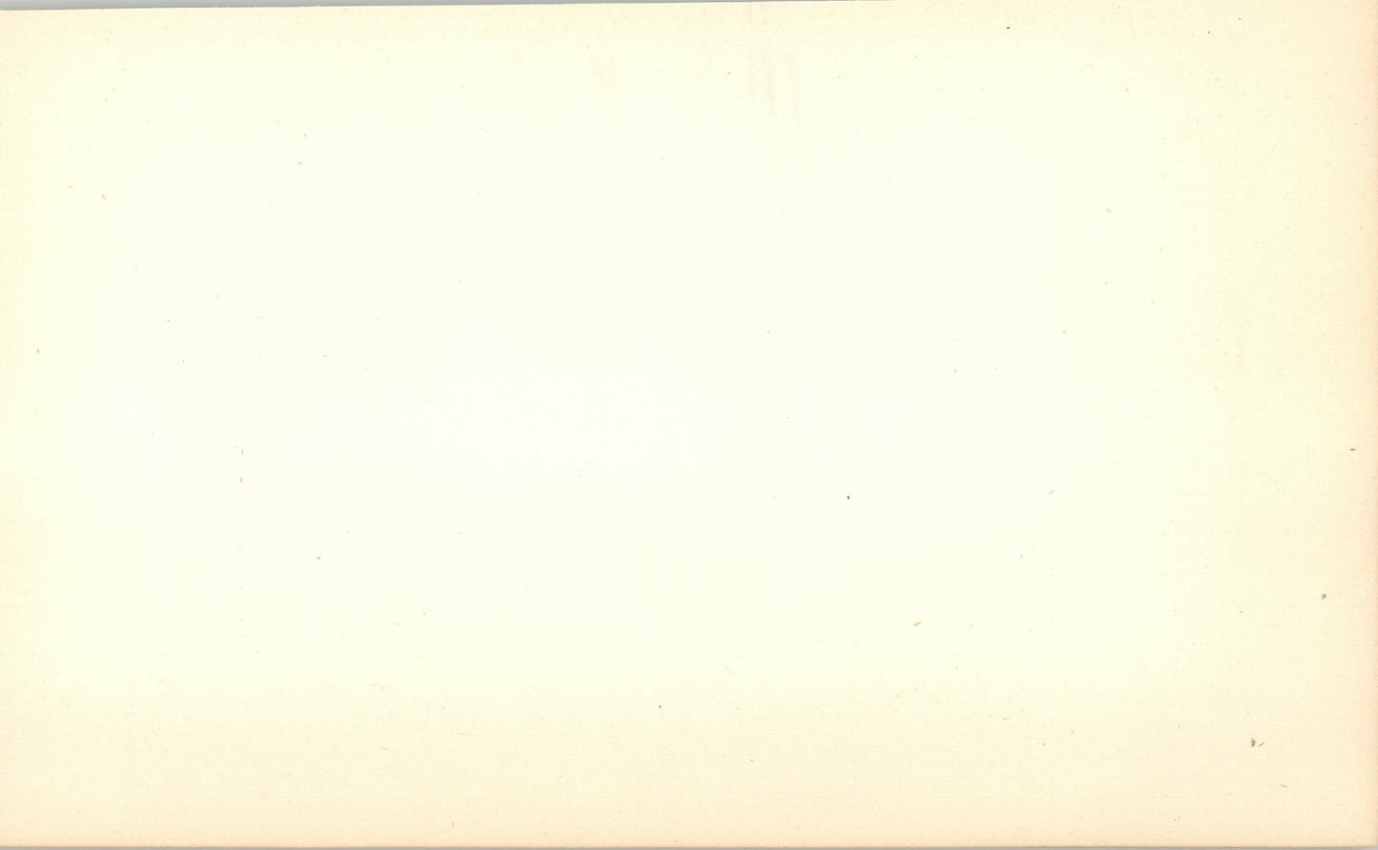
State Organization.

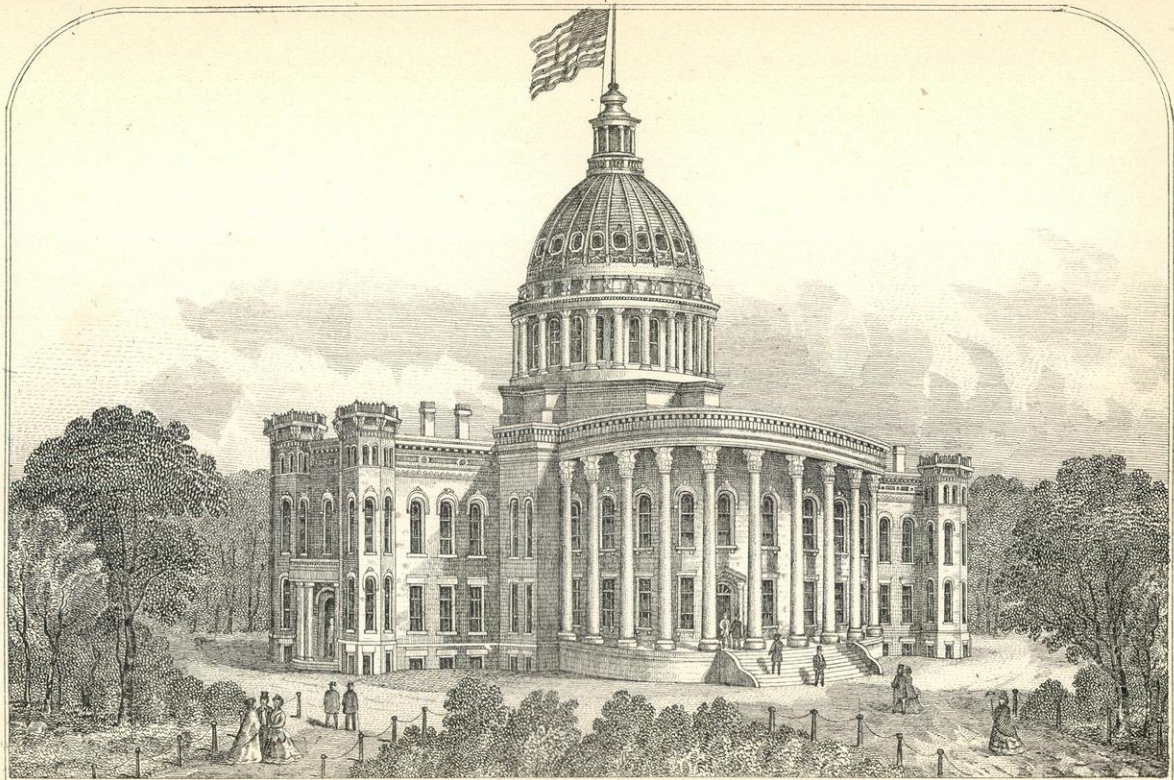
1848	June 5th.....	August 21st.....	78 days	85
1849	January 10th.....	April 2d.....	83 days	85
1850	January 9th.....	February 11th.....	34 days	85
1851	January 8th.....	March 18th.....	70 days	85
1852	January 14th.....	April 19th.....	96 days	85
1853	January 12th.....	April 4th.....	} 131 days	107
1853	June 6th.....	July 13th.....		
1854	January 11th.....	April 3d.....	83 days	107
1855	January 10th.....	April 3d.....	83 days	107
1856	January 9th.....	March 31st.....	} 125 days	107
1856	September 3d.....	October 14th.....		
1857	January 14th.....	March 9th.....	54 days	107
1858	January 13th.....	May 17th.....	125 days	127
1859	January 12th.....	March 21st.....	69 days	127
1860	January 9th.....	April 2d.....	82 days	127
1861	January 8th.....	April 17th.....	} 112 days	127
1861	May 15th.....	May 27th.....		
1862	January 8th.....	April 7th.....	} 122 days	133
1862	June 3d.....	June 17th.....		
1862	September 10th.....	September 26th.....		
1863	January 14th.....	April 2d.....	70 days	133
1864	January 13th.....	April 4th.....	83 days	133
1865	January 11th.....	April 10th.....	90 days	133
1866	January 10th.....	April 12th.....	93 days	133
1867	January 9th.....	April 11th.....	93 days	133
1868	January 8th.....	March 6th.....	59 days	133
1869	January 13th.....	March 11th.....	58 days	133
1870	January 12th.....	March 17th.....	65 days	133
1871	January 11th.....	March 25th.....	74 days	132
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

Constitutional Conventions.

1846	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124
1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65







State Institutions.

State Institutions.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest States in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages it is largely, almost wholly, 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 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 only \$170,000. Aside from this, their funds, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, are all the gift of the General Government. The same might be said of the Common School fund. The children of this State are 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, \$1,050,760.59; for the Industrial School, \$471,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$546,097.91; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$576,424.83; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$1,377,292.62; for the Northern Hospital, \$792,900.00; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$342,010.94—making a total of \$5,156,486.89. 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 new 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 STEPHN 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 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, waterclosets, 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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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Ex officio Regent.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1876.

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8th Cong. Dist.	- - - H. D. BARRON	- - - St. Croix Falls.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1877.

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HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws of 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. WHITTON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER, and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High-School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land comprising what is now 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 it is believed 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 towards 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 (\$10,000) 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 \$18,297.70 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 lands 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 States 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 fifth 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 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 pro-

visions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no state while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the President.”

The lands received by Wisconsin under this act of Congress and conferred upon the State University for the support of an Agricultural College, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 332,160 acres of land donated to this State by the General Government for the endowment and support of this Institution. Had this magnificent grant been properly managed it would have yielded a productive fund of at least one million dollars. But instead of holding these lands as a sacred trust to be disposed of only in the interests of the University, the Legislature has sacrificed to the cupidity and avarice of lobbyists and speculators this rich inheritance of the children of Wisconsin. “For the purpose of encouraging immigration” the 92,160 acres comprising the first two grants were appraised so low as to come in competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for \$3 an acre which would to-day bring \$25. Nearly one-half the sum derived from this ruinous sale was then, in violation 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 a higher institution 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, etc., 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 taken from the fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings. This appropriation which will doubtless be continued, dates the inauguration of a more liberal policy towards this institution on the

part of the State. This was not a donation from the public treasury, it was simply the discharge of a debt incurred by a misapplication of the funds of the University. In 1870 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College which is the first contribution made outright by the State to an institution which stands at the head of its educational system. 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 says, "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 it aspires to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature showed its appreciation of the wants of such an institution by appropriating at its next session, \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes. The act is chapter 61 of laws of 1875, and it was passed with only fourteen dissenting votes in both the Senate and Assembly, a most gratifying exhibition of the deep and abiding interest now taken in the University by the people of the whole State. The whole amount so far donated from the State Treasury by these different appropriations, for the benefit of this institution, is \$170,000, and the productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows :

The University Fund September 30, 1875 was.....	\$222,225 89
The Agricultural College Fund September 30, 1875 was.....	236,133 90
Income of University Fund from all sources	42,671 13
Income of Agricultural College Fund.....	16,206 97
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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.

The College of Arts is organized under the following section of the general laws of 1866, chapter 94:

SECTION 2. The College of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics, and engineering, mining, and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce; in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits; and in military tactics; and, as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences, and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title.

The object of this section is to provide, not only for a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the *applications 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 provide 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 deportment, 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 is finished in one year, but owing to the length of the terms, as complete instruction is given as in the usual course of two years.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Legislature of 1875 transferred the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to the State University for a Medical College, but the Regents have as yet made no provision for a course of instruction on this subject.

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 will be admitted to the University as candidates for an appropriate degree. 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.

FREE TUITION.—Every Assembly district in the State is entitled under the law to have one student at the University, who shall receive free tuition. Such student is designated by the Representative in the Legislature, and holds his appointment during his whole course, unless he forfeits it by absence. Blank applications for this purpose can be had of the Secretary of the Board. A student must be a resident of the Assembly District from which he is appointed, and one term's absence will forfeit an appointment.

In 1872 the University was brought into closer relation with the general school system of the State, by a law which provides that "all graduates of any graded school of the State, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the Faculty of the University for admission into the sub-Freshman class and College classes of the University, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the Colleges of the University."

For the examination, under this law, the following regulations have been adopted by the Faculty:

1. The examinations shall be in writing.
2. In preparing a paper, let the candidate (1) write on but one side; (2) leave one or more lines blank after each answer; (3) number answers to correspond with questions; (4) write with ink.
3. The number of questions submitted shall be, in Arithmetic, 20; English Grammar, 10; Civil and Descriptive Geography, 20; Physical Geography, 20; United States History, 10; History of England, 10; Sentential Analysis, 10; Elementary Algebra, 10; Plane Geometry, 10.
4. Orthography and Penmanship shall be determined and marked from the papers.
5. The Principal shall examine the papers and mark them on a scale of one hundred. Candidates must obtain at least 75 per cent. in each study, and an average of 85 per cent.
6. It shall be the duty of the Principal to forward to the President of the University the Questions, the Examination Papers of the candidate, and a Certificate of the following form:

Graded School, ——— County, Wis., ———, 187—.

This is to certify that ———, a graduate of this school, has prepared the accompanying papers under my supervision, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the examination has been fairly conducted.

Signed,

———, *Principal.*

The examination papers so prepared should, in no case, be entrusted to the student, but should be sent directly to the President of the University. If they are received previous to the expiration of the spring term, the principal will be immediately notified of the result; if they arrive in the vacation it will be the aim to report on them one week before the opening of the Fall term.

In the above examination, the studies requisite for admission to the College of Arts only have been given; an equivalent examination in those fitting the student for the Ancient or Modern classical course will be accepted in its place. The student must, however, be completely prepared for one or the other of the three courses.

EXAMINATIONS.—At the close of the first and second terms there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the Commencement, the several classes are examined in the presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

CALENDAR.—*Winter Term* begins Wednesday, January 5, 1876, and closes Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 5, 1876, and closes Wednesday, June 21, 1876.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 6, 1876, and closes Wednesday December 20, 1876.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 3, 1877, and closes Wednesday, March 28, 1877.

CONCLUSION.—A fitting close of this history of the Wisconsin State University, is found in the following summing up of the growth and prospects of the institution in the last annual catalogue: "Since the reorganization of the University, in 1867, it has had constant prosperity. The Gymnasium and Ladies' Hall have been erected, Laboratories fitted up, and the Instructional force greatly increased. The requirements for admission have been increased and the courses of study improved and extended. The Law Department has already gained a high position among the law schools of the country; and the University has been placed in immediate connection with the graded schools of the State. The prospects of continued growth are of a most cheering character. Science Hall, in the process of erection, will furnish ample and very superior conveniences for instruction in the physical sciences."

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOV. HARRISON LUDINGTON, ex-officio, - - - - - MADISON.
 EDWARD SEARING, Superintendent Public Instruction, - MADISON.

Term Expires February 1, 1876.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.
 J. I. LYNDEN, - - - - - LA CROSSE.
 CHARLES A. WEISBROD, - - - - - OSHKOSH.

Term Expires February 1, 1877.

W. H. CHANDLER, - - - - - SUN PRAIRIE.
 A. H. WELD, - - - - - RIVER FALLS.
 S. A. WHITE, - - - - - WHITEWATER.

Term Expires February 1, 1878.

WILLIAM STARR - - - - - RIPON.
 J. H. EVANS, - - - - - PLATTEVILLE.
 F. W. COTZHAUSEN, - - - - - MILWAUKEE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM STARR, - - - - - RIPON.
 VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM E. SMITH - - - - - MILWAUKEE.
 SECRETARY, EDWARD SEARING - - - - - MADISON.
 TREASURER, ex-officio, FERDINAND KUEHN, - - - - - MADISON.

FACULTIES.

GEO. S. ALBEE,
 President Oshkosh Normal School.
 OLIVER AREY,
 President Whitewater Normal School.
 E. S. CHARLTON,
 President of Platteville Normal School.
 W. D. PARKER,
 President 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.

Of the early history of the Normal work in this State, Rev. J. B. Pradt, Assistant State Superintendent in an article for a previous edition of the Manual says: 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. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of DR. HENRY BARNARD, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

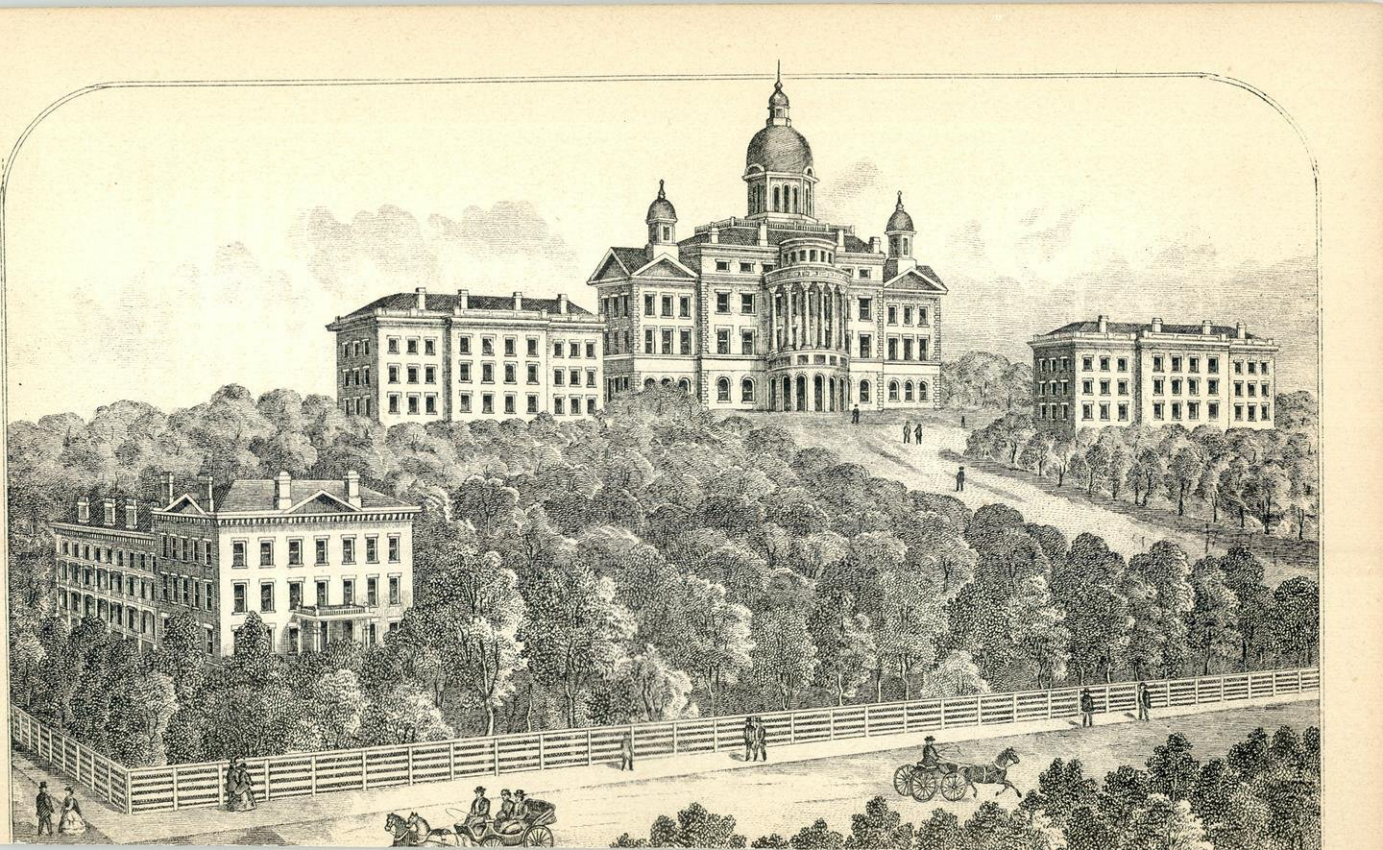
"In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp-land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting, and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management 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 the school should reach \$200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a Normal School, in money, land, or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

"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 several 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, and 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. Oshkosh, Stoughton, and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

"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 Nor-





mal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school has since been in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y.

"The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under Prof. OLIVER AREY, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago,) 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, the designs for which were furnished by Wm. WALTERS, Esq., of that city. A lack of funds rendered it necessary to delay the opening of this school for about one 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 last 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 which provides for these schools says (section 25), 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.

It is provided in section 39 of the Normal School Law, that "any person holding a diploma granted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a State Normal School, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall after the same has been countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section thirty-eight of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification to teach in any common school in this State, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate until annulled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

It is also provided in section 34, that "after any State Normal School shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date."

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.

W. H. TRIPP, - - - - JANESVILLE. - - - - Term expires April 1876.
 A. A. JACKSON, - - - - JANESVILLE. - - - - Term expires April 1876.
 J. B. DOE, - - - - JANESVILLE. - - - - Term expires April 1877.
 J. B. WHITING, - - - - JANESVILLE. - - - - Term expires April 1878.
 ANSON ROGERS, - - - - JANESVILLE. - - - - Term expires April 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON, J. B. DOE, J. B. WHITING,
 President. Treasurer. 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.

AMBROSE 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.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "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 Institution is under the charge of five trustees appointed by the Governor, who serve for the term of three years and receive no compensation for their services.

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	15,575 00
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	
1860	Current expenses.....	9,000 00	
	Building.....	3,200 00	12,700 00
	Furnishing.....	500 00	
1861	Current expenses.....	9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus.....	600 00	
	Fence.....	400 00	10,000 00
1862	Current expenses.....		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses.....	12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works.....	2,000 00	14,000 00
1864	Current expenses.....	15,000 00	
	Building shop.....	5,000 00	20,000 00
1865	Current expenses.....	19,500 00	
	Building shop.....	6,500 00	26,000 00
1866	Current expenses.....		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses.....	16,000 00	
	Pasture.....	1,000 00	17,000 00
1868	Current expenses.....	18,000 00	
	Building west wing.....	60,000 00	78,000 00
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

Table showing the appropriations made each year—Continued.

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	56,000 00	
	Engine-house, etc.....	5,000 00	
			83,000 00
	Total of twenty-six annual appropriations		\$546,097 91

The Institution was opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of October, 1850. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000.00. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the Institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-65 a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing already built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds, and personal property belonging to the Institution was estimated at \$182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan. 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 disadvantages, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the new building was ready for occupancy.

Table showing the number of Pupils reported for each Year of the existence of the Institution.

No. in attendance.	From—	To—	No. in attendance.	From—	To—
8	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851	54.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
9	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	59.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
9	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	58.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
13	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	54.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
16	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	54.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
14	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	60.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
19	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	69.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
20	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	64.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
25	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	68.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
27	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	76.....	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
34	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860	77.....	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873
42	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861	75.....	Oct. 1, 1873	Oct. 1, 1874
50	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862	82.....	Oct. 1, 1874	Oct. 1, 1875

The entire number of different blind persons who have been instructed in the Institution, from its opening to the present day, is 364.

The number of Blind Persons in the State, as reported in the Census.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1875.
Whole number of blind persons.....	50	220	409	493
Number of blind persons under 20.....	.....	57	100	.....

In the census of 1875, the number of blind under twenty is not given though it is evidently larger than in 1870. But the table shows that many of these unfortunate children still fail to avail themselves of the advantages of the school.

The operations of the school fall naturally in to 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.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz. :

1st. What are the names and post-office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made ?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin ?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made ?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and for what cause ?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture ?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases ?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character ?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted and no one must be sent to the institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the institution ; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. L. CHAPIN, - - - -	BELOIT. - - - -	Term expires April, 1876.
H. L. BLOOD, - - - -	APPLETON - - - -	Term expires April, 1876.
JOHN E. THOMAS - - -	SHEBOYGAN. - - -	Term expires April, 1877.
W. ISHAM, - - - - -	DELAYAN. - - - -	Term expires April, 1878.
JOS. HAMILTON, - - -	MILWAUKEE. - - -	Term expires April, 1878.

OFFICERS.

A. L. CHAPIN, President.	JOS. HAMILTON, Secretary.	J. E. THOMAS, Treasurer.
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CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

PRINCIPAL

W. II. DE MOTTE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,	H. PHILLIPS,
C. L. WILLIAMS,	EMILY EDDY,
W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.,	MARY E. SMITH,
L. S. McCOY,	ELEANOR McCOY.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, is located in Delavan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad. The site is a very eligible one for a public institution, and has been rendered attractive by the tasteful arrangement of the grounds, and the careful training of foliage. The land first occupied, being 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the first Board of Trustees. The original boundaries were 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, each for the term of three years. It is supported by annual appropriations by 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. None are admitted because of impairment in speech, the whole method of instruction being based on difficulties consequent on lack of hearing.

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 study is written language, which will qualify them for communication 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.

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
Totals	\$110,777 35	\$465,647 48	\$576,424 83

TABLE giving the attendance each year since the incorporation of the Institute.

Pupils.		Pupils.	
In the year	1852	In the year	1864
.....do	8	.....do	80
.....do	16	.....do	91
.....do	31	.....do	104
.....do	34	.....do	108
.....do	49	.....do	95
.....do	56	.....do	112
.....do	52	.....do	144
.....do	79	.....do	149
.....do	87	.....do	164
.....do	86	.....do	176
.....do	83	.....do	176
.....do	89	.....do	180
Whole number in attendance from opening of Institute			2,249

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.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM BLAIR,	- -	WAUKESHA.	- -	Term expires April 3, 1876.
EDWARD O'NEILL,	-	MILWAUKEE,	-	Term expires April 3, 1876.
CHARLES JONAS,	- -	RACINE.	- - -	Term expires April 3, 1877.
ANDREW E. ELMORE,		FORT HOWARD.		Term expires April 3, 1878.
ELWIN HURLBUT,	-	OCONOMOWOC.	-	Term expires April 3, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL,	WM. BLAIR,	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 said commitment." Section eight of said chapter sixty-six as amended reads as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this State, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, and the said several courts may, in their discretion, commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the power and control of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys; *provided*, in all cases, the terms 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	285	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
Total.	\$386,933 15	\$141,428 27	\$528,361 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 \$471,000

TABLE showing counties from which inmates were committed.

Counties.	Previous years.	Past year	Total.	Counties.	Previous years.	Past year	Total.
Adams.....	.....	1	1	Marquette.....	1	.....	1
Ashland.....	.....	1	1	Milwaukee.....	45	22	67
Brown.....	23	6	29	Oconto.....	4	.....	4
Calumet.....	2	3	5	Outagamie.....	7	5	12
Columbia.....	12	2	14	Ozaukee.....	.....	1	1
Crawford.....	5	3	8	Pierce.....	1	.....	1
Dane.....	29	3	32	Racine.....	9	.....	9
Dodge.....	15	2	17	Richland.....	1	.....	1
Door.....	1	.....	1	Rock.....	12	3	15
Dunn.....	.....	3	3	Sauk.....	3	2	5
Eau Claire.....	2	2	4	Sheboygan.....	8	.....	10
Fond du Lac.....	33	8	41	St. Croix.....	1	.....	1
Green Lake.....	7	1	8	Trempealeau.....	1	.....	1
Green.....	7	2	9	Vernon.....	.....	1	1
Grant.....	5	4	9	Waupaca.....	5	.....	5
Iowa.....	1	.....	1	Waushara.....	3	.....	3
Jefferson.....	8	5	13	Walworth.....	11	4	15
Juneau.....	5	1	6	Winnebago.....	20	5	25
Kenosha.....	7	1	8	Wood.....	3	1	4
La Crosse.....	8	5	13	Waukesha.....	7	4	11
La Fayette.....	5	.....	5	Total.....	309	103	412
Manitowoc.....	2	.....	2				

AMOUNTS charged to each county for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility or vicious conduct.

Counties.	Amount.	Counties.	Amount.
Richland.....	\$21 00	Portage.....	31 00
Manitowoc.....	35 00	Pierce.....	16 00
Walworth.....	295 50	Waukesha.....	223 00
Iowa.....	52 00	Sheboygan.....	205 50
Green Lake.....	93 50	Dodge.....	261 00
Outagamie.....	371 00	Brown.....	588 00
Adams.....	26 00	Dane.....	459 50
La Fayette.....	208 00	Wood.....	119 00
Oconto.....	104 00	Waupaca.....	167 00
La Crosse.....	550 00	Door.....	52 00
Calumet.....	244 00	Kenosha.....	168 50
Grant.....	247 50	Crawford.....	70 00
Green.....	233 50	Columbia.....	303 00
Sauk.....	119 00	Rock.....	482 50
Marquette.....	50 00	Dunn.....	38 00
Juneau.....	52 00	Polk.....	33 00
Waushara.....	156 00	Fond du Lac.....	1,087 50
Trempealeau.....	5 00	Winnebago.....	443 50
Milwaukee.....	640 00	Ozaukee.....	26 00
Racine.....	332 50		
Jefferson.....	162 00	Total.....	\$8,910 00
Eau Claire.....	137 50		

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NELSON DEWEY, President, - CASSVILLE. - Term expires Jan., 1880.
 WM. E. SMITH, - - - - MILWAUKEE. - Term expires Jan., 1878.
 JOEL RICH, - - - - JUNEAU. - - Term expires Jan., 1876.

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 April 1, 1851.....	2,054
Number remaining September 30, 1874.....	230
Received during the year.....	127
Discharged to September 30, 1875.....	109
Convicts imprisoned for life, September 30, 1875.....	37
Whole number remaining, September 30, 1875.....	248

Counties where sentenced.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adams.....	2	Manitowoc.....	6
Brown.....	2	Monroe.....	4
Chippewa.....	2	Oconto.....	5
Columbia.....	8	Ozaukee.....	2
Crawford.....	4	Outagamie.....	4
Calumet.....	4	Pierce.....	1
Dane.....	22	Portage.....	4
Dodge.....	7	Racine.....	1
Dunn.....	9	Rock.....	11
Door.....	3	Sauk.....	4
Eau Claire.....	9	Shawano.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	8	St. Croix.....	4
Grant.....	6	Trempealeau.....	4
Green Lake.....	5	Vernon.....	4
Green.....	3	Walworth.....	6
Jackson.....	2	Waukesha.....	3
Jefferson.....	8	Waupaca.....	3
Juneau.....	4	Waushara.....	4
Kenosha.....	5	Winnebago.....	9
La Crosse.....	20	U. S. courts.....	12
La Fayette.....	4		
Marathon.....	2	Total.....	248
Milwaukee.....	15		

Ages.		Nativity and sex.	
14 to 20 years.....	16	American.....	146
20 to 30 years.....	95	Foreign.....	102
30 to 40 years.....	77	Male.....	236
40 to 50 years.....	22	Female.....	12
50 to 60 years.....	26		
60 to 70 years.....	7	How often sentenced.	
70 to 80 years.....	4	First time.....	221
80 to 90 years.....	1	Second time.....	18
Total.....	248	Third time.....	7
		Fourth time.....	2
Color.		Total.....	248
White.....	247		
Indian.....	1		

Appropriations made by Legislature for State Prison.

1851.....	\$10,000 00	1859.....	\$49,500 00	1867.....	\$40,204 00
1852.....	16,388 60	1860.....	31,696 24	1868.....	59,796 00
1853.....	13,617 73	1861.....	24,504 13	1869.....	40,000 00
1854.....	42,378 08	1862.....	26,609 87	1870.....	40,000 00
1855.....	88,135 26	1863.....	30,900 00	1871.....	99,990 00
1856.....	49,079 73	1864.....	41,371 55	1872.....	52,928 00
1857.....	37,200 00	1865.....	35,500 00	1873.....	45,550 47
1858.....	35,000 00	1866.....	44,000 00	1874.....	49,968 39
				1875.....	46,341 54
Total.....					1,050,760 59

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DAVID ATWOOD, - - - MADISON. - - Term expires April 1, 1876.
 SIMEON MILLS, - - - MADISON. - - Term expires April 1, 1877.
 F. J. BLAIR, - - - MILWAUKEE. - Term expires April 1, 1878.
 A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, - GREEN BAY. - - Term expires April 1, 1879.
 ANDREW PROUDFIT, - - MADISON. - - Term expires April 1, 1880.

OFFICERS.

DAVID ATWOOD, F. J. BLAIR, SIMEON MILLS.
 President. Vice-President. Treasurer.

Executive Committee,

DAVID ATWOOD. ANDREW PROUDFIT.

Auditing Committee.

A. PROUDFIT. F. J. BLAIR. A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.

SECRETARY.

LEVI ALDEN, - - - - - MADISON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

R. M. WIGGINGTON, M. D.
First Assistant Physician.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.
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.

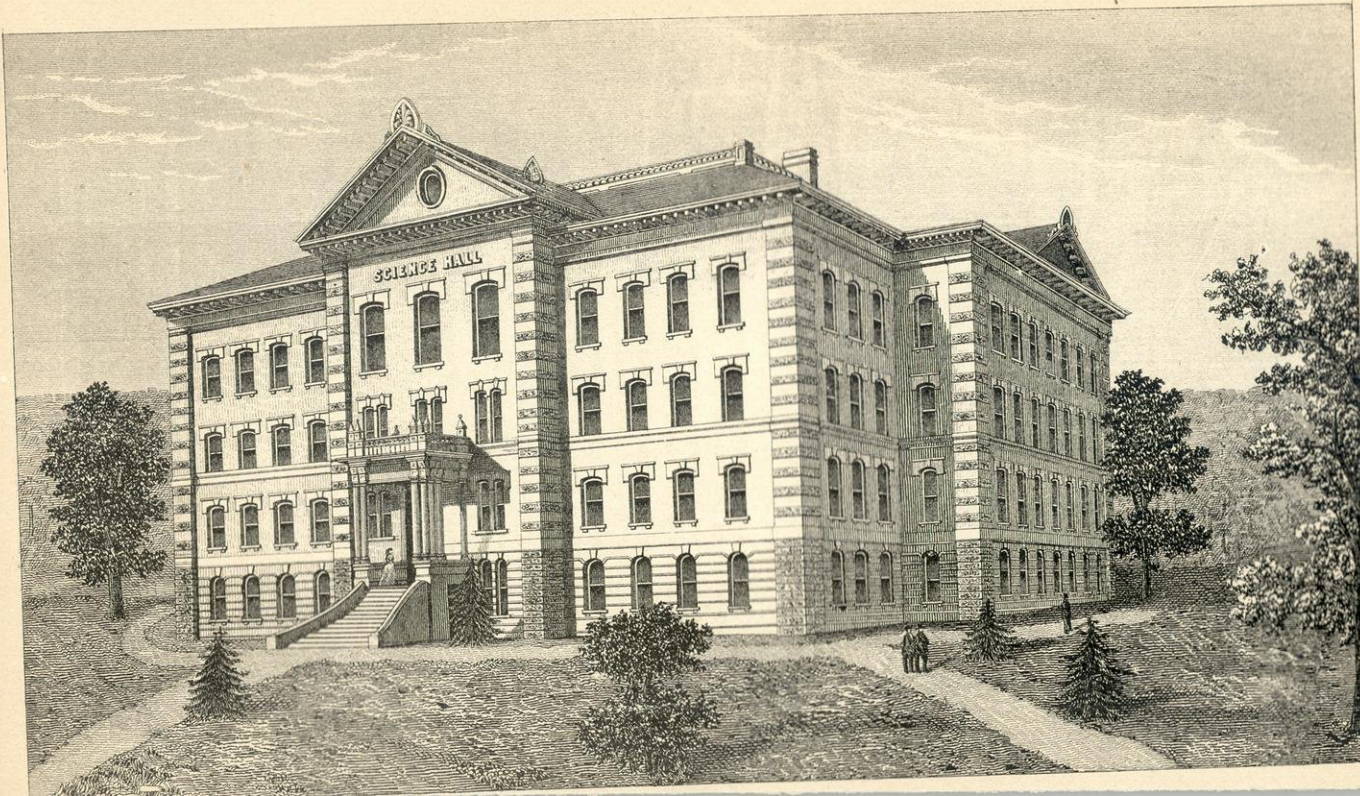
The Legislature of 1871 made some important changes in the law governing the hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and required to meet quarterly instead of semi-annually, as formerly. And again, in 1872, this law was changed, to embrace the government of the Northern Hospital 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. CLEMENTS resigned, January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20th, 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, and the vacancy has not yet been filled by the Board.

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
Totals.....	\$530,876 48	\$846,416 14	\$1,377,292 62	.....	.....

Population of the Hospital for the year 1875.

Patients.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in Hospital, Septembr 30, 1874.....	178	169	347
Admitted during the year	82	78	160
Whole number under treatment.....	260	247	507
Discharged or have died.....	70	72	142
Remaining September 30, 1875.....	190	185	375
Daily average under treatment.....	.....	.....	364

Counties from which patients have been received.

Counties.	Remaining Sep. 30, '75.	Admitted during year	Counties.	Remaining Sep. 30, '75.	Admitted during year
Adams.....	4	.....	La Fayette	9	3
Barron.....	1	.....	Milwaukee	49	19
Buffalo.....	1	1	Monroe.....	9	5
Burnett.....	1	.....	Pepin.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	5	4	Pierce.....	5	1
Clark.....	4	2	Polk.....	5	3
Columbia.....	14	6	Racine.....	14	5
Crawford.....	9	3	Richland.....	8	3
Dane.....	36	15	Rock.....	22	15
Douglas.....	1	.....	St. Croix.....	9	6
Dunn.....	6	5	Sauk.....	14	5
Eau Claire.....	9	5	Trempealeau.....	4	2
Grant.....	24	6	Vernon.....	10	2
Green.....	10	5	Walworth.....	14	8
Iowa.....	16	9	Waukesha.....	21	11
Jackson.....	2	.....	Winnebago.....	1	.....
Juneau.....	9	5	State at large.....	8	1
Kenosha.....	6	3			
La Crosse.....	13	2	Total.....	375	160

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHAS. D. ROBINSON, - - GREEN BAY. - - - Term expires Nov. 1876.
 A. M. SKEELS, - - - - - RIPON. - - - - 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, CHAS. D. ROBINSON, THOS. D. GRIMMER,
 President. Secretary. Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,
 Superintendent.
 JAMES. H. McBRIDE, M. D.,
 First Assistant Physician.
 WILLIAM H. HANCKER, M. D.,
 Second 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. In December of that year 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.

Further appropriations have been made from time to time for additional wings and the Hospital has this year been 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. It is designed to accommodate five hundred patients. The Hospital which has been completed with great rapidity and economy to the State, consists of a central building with wings on each side. The central building is one hundred and six feet long, and sixty feet wide, and is four stories high. This building is used for administrative purposes and contains the business offices and apothecary shop, the living-

rooms of the house-staff, and rooms for subordinates; it also contains a room fifty-seven by thirty-six feet which is used as a chapel and lecture-room. In the attic of this building there is an iron tank of three hundred barrels capacity, into which water is pumped to supply this building and some of the adjoining wings, and from which there is a pipe having outlets on the several floors for hose connections.

The wings on each side of the center building are so nearly alike that the description of one will suffice for both. Adjoining the center building is a section of the wing, one hundred and seventeen feet long by fifty-two feet wide; each story containing fourteen single rooms and two associate sleeping-rooms. The single rooms are twelve feet high, nine feet wide, and eleven feet six inches deep. Each room contains one or more windows, seven feet six inches high, by three feet wide. At one end of this section there are rooms for visitors to see friends in, and at the other end a sitting-room, twenty-two by twenty-five feet. At right angles to this section, and connected with it, is another section one hundred and eighteen feet long and forty feet wide, which contains dining-rooms, twelve by thirty feet; bath-rooms, nine by thirteen feet; and water-closets, rooms for clothing, and the attendant's room. Connected with this building, and running parallel to the first section, is another building sixty-five feet long, by forty-two feet wide, which contains eleven single sleeping-rooms and two associate dormitories, the single rooms being all the same size as those above described. The next section runs at right angles again, and is eighty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide and contains dining-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Then comes another section parallel to the first, sixty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. This has six single rooms and an associate dormitory. Then comes another section, again at right angles, which is seventy-two feet by thirty-six, containing eight single rooms and one associate room, also containing bath-rooms and water-closet. All the longitudinal wings are three stories high; two transverse wings are four stories, and one transverse three stories high. The fourth stories of the transverse wings have been arranged to accommodate patients and are as light and cheerful and comfortable as any part of the building.

One hundred feet in rear of the central building there is a brick structure containing the general kitchen, bakery, wash-room, laundry, drying-room, engine and boiler rooms, where the steam is generated for heating the entire Hospital and for running the machinery; this being the only place in the building excepting the kitchen and ironing-room where there is a fire. In the engine-room are the steam-pumps for supplying the building with water, and also the fire-pump, all being under the immediate care of the engineer.

In the rear of the boiler-room, but entirely disconnected, there is a coal-house, including a machine and carpenter shop, where most of the repairs are made, and considerable new material prepared for, various parts of the building. Near the boiler-room is the gas house which is disconnected entirely from any other building.

Dr. Kempster, the able and efficient Superintendent, says in his last annual report: "The total cost of the institution, including furniture, machinery, scientific apparatus, fences, barns, outbuildings of all descriptions, and the improvements thus far made upon the grounds has been six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. This sum appears small compared with appropriations made for similar institutions in other States, where the amounts expended for building purposes for institutions no larger than this, already exceeds a million dollars and the buildings are not yet completed, and therefore furniture is not included."

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.

The annual report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, shows the following:

Condition of household.	Men.	Women	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1874.....	126	124	250
Admitted during the year	59	42	101
Whole number under treatment.....	185	166	351
Average number for the year.....			257
Discharged	43	32	75
Discharged recovered.....	13	8	21
Discharged improved.....	14	12	26
Discharged unimproved.....	7	3	10
Died	9	9	18
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1875.....	142	134	276

Counties from which patients have been received.

COUNTIES.	No. remaining Sept. 30, 1875.	No. adm't'd since opening of Hos.
Brown	18	27
Calumet.....	9	14
Dodge.....	28	35
Fond du Lac	29	47
Door.....	4	8
Green Lake.....	11	14
Kewaunee	6	6
Manitowoc.....	18	31
Marathon	5	6
Outagamie.....	10	19
Ozaukee.....	6	7
Portage.....	7	12
Shawano.....	2	2
Sheboygan	21	32
Waupaca.....	13	15
Waushara.....	6	6
Winnebago.....	27	52
Wood.....	4	4
Oconto.....	9	13
Marquette.....	6	10
Jefferson.....	17	29
Washington.....	19	25
Milwaukee.....	2	2
Total.....	276	416

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

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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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	.....
	<u>69,000 00</u>	

1874.

For current expenses, furniture, improvements, etc.	\$60,000 00	.....
For necessary improvements.....	4,250 00	.....
For building south wing.....	90,000 00	.....
	<u>154,250 00</u>	

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	.....
	<u>186,650 00</u>	
Total expenditures by the State.....	<u>\$792,900 00</u>	

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES BINTLIFF, - - JANESVILLE, - - Term expires April 3, 1876.
 C. K. PIER, - - - - FOND DU LAC, - Term expires April 3, 1876.
 WM. F. VILAS, - - - MADISON, - - - Term expires April 3, 1878.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home was organized as a State Institution and opened for the admission of children, March 31, 1866. It continued in successful operation, with an average annual attendance of about two hundred, until 1874, when, most of the orphans having grown to self-supporting years the Board of Trustees was directed to find places in private families for those who remained, with a view to closing the Institution. Ample provision has been made for the orphans who may be left homeless, by the action of the legislature and by the magnificent bequest of the late Horatio Ward, of London, England. The Trustees are made the legal guardians of the children of the Home who have no guardians, and are charged with their care and protection. Though the average annual attendance at the Home was only about two hundred the whole number of orphans who received its benefits exceeds

six hundred, and the total cost to the State for the purchase of buildings and the maintenance of the institution was \$342,000, besides about \$14,000 received from private charity.

By an act of the last Legislature the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were transferred to the Regents of the State University for a Medical College. The transfer has been made but a corps of instructors has not yet been provided for.

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 building, of which considerably exceeding one-half is under cultivation. The balance is a wooded park, in the 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.

A Soldier entitled to, or having a pension, must forward with his application for admission, his Discharge Paper and Pension Certificate, or receipt therefor, or both, as the case may be, before his application is granted, which papers will be retained at the Branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. The Rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices. He must also assign his pension money to the Home, but the Home does not take or uses the pension monies of its inmates—it simply collects and holds them in trust for the soldier, giving him, from time to time, such amounts as his needs, or those of his family, require, and depositing the remainder in a Savings' Bank for the benefit of the Pensioner and, on his honorable discharge, paying him back both the principal and the accumulated interest,

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 Asylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents a 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, telegraphy 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 the part of the debt it owes to its preservers.

The total number of inmates on the Asylum rolls at the present time is 627. The number present at the Asylum is 470. The absentees are out on leave, some on temporary visits, and others are earning their livelihood.

EXPENSES.

Total expenditures for the year ending August 31, 1875	\$155,169 39
Total income during same period	46,931 68
Amount of appropriat'n expended in excess of income during year	108,237 71
Amount expended on account of construction and repairs.....	19,555 28
Net current expenses of Home during year ending Aug. 31, 1875..	88,682 43
Average No. of inmates during the year ending August 31, 1875...	642 9-10
Average cost of maintaing each inmate.....	\$137 94-100
Average cost of ration during the year.....	21 8-10

Miscellaneous.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Indebtedness.

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

To school fund.....	\$1,559,700 00
To normal school fund.....	515,700 00
To University fund.....	111,000 00
To Agricultural College fund.....	51,600 00
Total.....	2,238,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1880.....	12,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1886.....	1,000 00
Bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00
Total.....	14,000 00
Currency certificates.....	57 00
Total indebtedness.....	2,252,057 00

General Fund.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

From counties, State tax.....	\$592,069 75		
From counties, suit tax.....	3,532 97		
		\$595,602 72	
Railroad companies, taxes.....		436,414 46	
Plankroad companies, taxes.....		173 84	
Telegraph companies, taxes.....		2,288 00	
Bonds receivable.....		510 00	
Fire In. Co's license, tax and fees.	54,406 60		
Life insurance companies, license.	13,452 45		
		67,859 05	
Hawkers and peddlers.....		13,061 76	
Miscellaneous.....		20,573 84	
		\$1,136,483 97	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$25,474 16	
State Library	6,350 00	
State Historical Society	6,880 00	
Supreme Court	16,090 75	
Circuit Courts	33,083 33	
Interest on State indebtedness	157,820 66	
Wisconsin Reports	16,987 50	
		\$262,686 40
Legislative expenses		86,645 50
State Prison	\$46,341 54	
Hospital for the Insane, (Madison)	126,554 76	
Northern Hospital for the Insane	210,582 16	
Institute for the Blind	85,878 00	
Institute for Deaf and Dumb	36,125 00	
Industrial School for Boys	51,750 00	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	7,799 04	
		565,030 50
Miscellaneous		345,805 99
Total disbursements		1,260,168 39
Total receipts	1,136,483 67	
Balance September 30, 1874	125,531 30	
Balance September 30, 1875		1,846 58
	1,262,014 97	1,262,014 97

School Fund.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$477,221 21	\$458,524 91
Amount due on loans	265,901 55	253,014 64
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	50,000 00	80,000 00
City of Madison loan		10,000 00
City and town of Mineral Point loan		50,000 00
	2,565,822 76	2,624,239 55

Showing an increase of \$58,416.79.

School-Fund Income.

Receipts	\$186,409 05
Disbursements	185,961 33

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of sales of land granted by Congress to the State for the support of a State University.

The amount of productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874, and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$61,248 56	\$59,239 56
Amount due on loans.....	19,584 50	23,016 33
Amount due on certificates of indebtednes.	111,000 00	111,000 00
Amount due on Dane County bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee City bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	220,833 06	222,255 89

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the year of \$1,422.83.

University Fund Income.

Receipts	\$42,671 13
Disbursements,	42,671 13

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted to the State by congress for the support of an institution of learning for giving instruction in the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$146,421 40	\$143,826 40
Amount due on loans.....	18,112 67	22,207 50
Certificates of indebtedness	51,600 00	51,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	4,500 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	236,134 07	236,133 90

Showing a decrease in the fund during the year of seventeen cents.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$16,206 97
Disbursements	16,206 97

Normal School Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by the provisions of chapter 537, of the general laws of 1865.

The amount of productive Normal School Fund, September, 1874 and 1875, respectively, was as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$50,602 29	\$45,484 29
Amount due on loans.....	137,604 05	113,180 05
Certificates of indebtedness.....	512,600 00	515,700 00
United States bonds	43,000 00	43,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds	160,000 00	160,000 00
Town bonds.....	20,000 00	19,000 00
Iowa county loan.....	50,000 00	70,000 00
City of Madison.....		10,000 00
	973,806 34	976,364 34

Showing an increase of \$2,558.00 during the year.

Normal School Fund Income.

Receipts.....	\$75,994 29
Disbursements	109,501 70

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State on the 30th day of September, 1875, were \$4,058,993.68, showing an increase during the year of \$62,397.45.

The amount belonging to each fund on the same day was as follows:

School fund	\$2,624,239 55
University fund.....	222,555 89
Agricultural college fund.....	236,133 90
Normal school fund.....	976,364 34
Total	4,058,993 68

Drainage Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart as drainage lands, by virtue of chapter 537, laws of 1865, the amount of which is to be annually apportioned to the several counties in which such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in each county, respectively.

Receipts.....	\$27,078 98
Disbursements.....	29,555 61

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

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Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1875.

General fund.....	\$1,846 58
School fund.....	32,738 00
School fund income.....	17,228 77
Normal school fund.....	35,256 53
Normal school fund income.....	40,218 14
Drainage fund.....	11,694 13
University fund.....	1,593 34
Agricultural college fund.....	1,918 97
Delinquent tax fund.....	3,279 45
Deposit fund.....	7,603 74
Commissioner's contingent fund.....	50 29
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company trespass fund.....	102,514 44
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad-aid fund.....	4,000 00
North Wisconsin Railroad-aid fund.....	462 53
Allotment fund.....	1,723 30
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad deposit fund.....	15,553 23
Total balances Sept. 30, 1875.....	<u>277,681 44</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1875.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION BY		STATE TAX FOR 1875.			Total tax.
	Town Assessors, 1875.	State Board, 1874.	Per cent. on valuation 1 4-10 mills	Hospitals for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	
Adams	\$799,959	\$1,392,931	\$1,950 10	\$370 92	\$26 00	\$2,347 02
Ashland		1,072,461	1,501 44			1,501 44
Barron		732,361	1,025 31	155 74		1,181 05
Bayfield	557,830	646,667	905 33			905 33
Brown	3,374,871	5,905,753	9,668 06	1,789 89	588 00	12,045 95
Buffalo	1,285,740	2,315,948	3,242 33	113 91		3,356 24
Burnett	480,673	339,169	474 84	146 54		621 38
Calumet	2,109,148	3,386,736	4,741 43	813 64	244 00	5,799 07
Chippewa	5,305,018	10,208,786	14,292 30	503 68		14,795 98
Clark	2,622,200	3,596,647	5,035 31	310 74		5,346 05
Columbia	9,037,840	10,821,338	15,149 87	1,477 85	303 00	16,930 72
Crawford	2,114,337	3,403,079	4,764 31	798 64	70 50	5,633 45
Dane	19,372,711	25,741,848	36,038 58	3,347 70	459 50	39,845 78
Dodge	13,969,192	17,254,771	24,156 68	2,415 36	261 00	26,833 04
Door	916,321	845,485	1,183 68	322 91	52 00	1,558 59
Douglas	503,584	1,292,745	1,809 84	90 28		1,900 12
Dunn	2,860,243	3,144,944	4,402 92	508 08	38 00	4,949 00
Eau Claire	6,100,272	4,418,432	6,185 81	803 57	137 50	7,126 88
Fond du Lac	14,779,528	17,449,574	24,429 40	2,763 36	1,087 50	28,280 26
Grant	10,149,668	14,896,516	20,855 13	2,270 19	247 50	23,372 82
Green	8,347,407	10,370,773	14,519 08	1,011 90	233 50	15,764 48
Green Lake	4,599,729	5,194,309	7,272 03	964 99	93 50	8,330 52
Iowa	5,797,774	9,239,099	12,934 74	1,328 40	52 00	14,315 14
Jackson	1,440,875	2,253,575	3,155 01	195 51		3,350 52
Jefferson	9,806,827	11,788,298	16,503 63	1,491 49	162 00	18,157 12
Juneau	2,251,718	2,616,010	3,662 41	753 63	52 00	4,470 04
Kenosha	5,606,948	6,774,669	9,484 53	541 77	168 50	10,194 80

Kewaunee	786,413	628,440	879 81	514 27	.....	1,394 08
La Crosse	5,429,764	8,869,420	9,617 19	929 44	550 00	11,096 63
La Fayette	6,084,231	8,292,775	11,609 88	749 52	208 00	12,567 40
Lincoln	779,044	.....	.....	.....	35 00	12,963 01
Manitowoc	4,949,579	7,972,691	11,161 77	1,766 24	.....	6,373 49
Marathon	1,607,413	4,255,193	5,957 27	416 22	.....	2,678 24
Marquette	1,123,945	1,461,042	22,045 46	582 28	50 50	79,730 10
Milwaukee	60,018,974	53,282,565	74,595 59	4,494 51	640 00	7,005 64
Monroe	2,916,051	4,600,119	6,440 16	565 48	.....	9,070 00
Oconto	4,401,030	5,824,391	8,154 14	811 86	104 00	11,312 31
Outagamie	4,470,494	7,125,466	9,975 65	965 66	371 00	5,827 26
Ozaukee	3,241,707	3,779,310	5,291 04	510 22	26 00	1,339 58
Pepin	850,472	812,201	1,137 08	202 50	.....	6,532 78
Pierce	3,135,784	4,351,673	6,092 34	424 44	16 00	2,643 17
Polk	1,241,315	1,516,699	2,123 37	486 80	33 00	5,233 73
Portage .....	.....	3,386,860	4,741 61	461 12	31 00	17,180 48
Racine .....	.....	11,197,350	15,676 29	1,171 69	332 50	6,340 97
Richland	2,625,969	4,085,839	5,720 17	599 80	21 00	32,881 70
Rock	18,862,163	21,566,252	30,178 75	2,220 45	482 50	7,132 28
*St. Croix	3,856,227	4,533,524	6,346 94	785 34	.....	13,927 00
Sauk	5,745,265	9,033,763	12,647 27	1,160 73	119 00	2,401 87
Shawano .....	.....	1,565,741	2,192 03	209 84	.....	15,031 81
Sheboygan	9,290,696	9,131,458	12,784 04	2,042 27	205 50	.....
Taylor	1,184,957	.....	.....	.....	500 00	4,183 21
Trempealeau	2,499,859	2,637,610	3,692 66	485 55	.....	1,150 49
Vernon	3,285,015	5,833,379	8,166 73	983 76	.....	21,623 07
Walworth	13,984,954	14,602,251	20,443 15	884 42	295 50	11,410 00
Washington	5,965,080	7,004,528	9,806 34	1,603 66	.....	22,046 60
Waukesha	15,460,357	14,244,401	19,942 16	1,881 44	223 00	6,381 89
Waupaca	3,179,044	3,809,432	5,333 20	881 69	167 00	3,443 25
Waushara	1,669,953	2,119,546	2,967 36	319 89	156 00	25,634 85
Winnebago	13,460,496	15,841,681	22,178 35	3,013 00	443 50	3,041 93
Wood	1,118,728	1,826,735	2,557 43	365 50	119 00	.....
Total	337,424,392	421,285,359	589,799 33	57,782 28	8,910 00	656,491 61

*St. Croix County is in arrears \$473.06, and Wood County, \$693.77. There was also assessed against Iowa County \$37,599.19, for interest on loan and ten per cent. of principal sum loaned.

THE BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Of the towns, cities, and villages in the several counties in the State, January 1, 1875.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other indebtedness.	Indebtedness of school districts.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.			
Adams.....						\$700	\$700
+ Ashland.....	\$200,000						200,000
Brown.....	135,430	\$7,498	\$21,974	\$187	\$9,134	29,610	213,833
Buffalo.....		2,275		227	300	2,425	5,227
Calumet.....	75,000					1,100	76,100
+ Chippewa.....	25,000	15,000	26,700	15,089	935		82,724
Columbia.....	43,325		13,875	1,218	7,625	3,790	69,833
Crawford.....						950	950
Dane.....		800	230,000			1,150	231,950
Dodge.....					3,295		3,295
Douglass.....	*350,000				9,670		359,670
Dunn.....						172	172
Eau Claire.....		15,000	6,500		472	13,000	34,972
Fond du Lac.....	236,475		200	4,280	29,849	29,132	299,936
Grant.....	95,000	3,000		5,550		200	103,750
Green.....			1,400			500	1,900
+ Green Lake.....	71,737		6,000	1,556		400	79,693
Iowa.....	46,000		28,660	43,000	5,001		122,661
Jackson.....	30,000			1,200		10,893	42,093
Jefferson.....	†563,000	23,000	56,389	1,730		900	645,019
+ Juneau.....	30,000			105	587	100	30,792
Kenosha.....	‡ 200,000	35	‡100,058	‡ 150,000		300	750,393

Kewaunee					300		300
La Crosse.....	35,000		600			199	35,799
La Fayette.....					1,000	12,800	13,800
+ Manitowoc.....	128,000	470			1,253	18,600	148,323
+ Marathon.....	8,000	1,500		1,571	5,557	13,100	29,758
+ Milwaukee.....	200,000		2,234,849			4,000	2,438,849
+ Monroe.....	50,400		2,148	3,612		635	56,795
Outagamie.....	79,000	4,000	27,000	1,710			111,710
Ozaukee.....	11,200	2,435	7,000	1,304	100		22,039
Pierce.....			13,000	210	858	1,976	16,044
Portage.....	30,000		20,000	1,500	4,040	225	55,765
Racine.....	18,999	1,000	253,559		22,634		296,192
Richland.....					45	2,098	2,143
Rock.....	189,800	7,980	28,000	4,310	40	34,100	264,630
St. Croix.....	25,000		19,575	1,320		750	46,645
Sauk.....	125,000			8,684	1,500	10,664	145,848
Shawano.....					1,023	500	1,523
+ Sheboygan.....	93,500		201,655	1,200	2,645		299,000
Trempealeau.....	75,000		220	2,316		6,014	83,550
Vernon.....					627	4,709	5,336
Walworth.....	102,100			8,800			110,900
+ Washington.....	15,600	1,531	624		35	46	17,836
Waukesha.....		973				800	1,773
Waupaca.....	165,000			1,000	1,579	64	167,643
Waushara.....					316	800	1,116
Winnebago.....	152,768	16,000		23,253	10,111		202,132
Wood.....	20,000		4,800	4,160	500		29,460
Totals.....	3,625,634	102,497	3,304,786	589,092	121,461	207,402	7,950,572

* Contested. † A portion of which belongs to the city of Watertown, in the county of Dodge. ‡ Estimated.
 § Taken from county clerk's report of 1873. ¶ Counties not given have not reported and indebtedness.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

Of the several counties in the State of Wisconsin, January 1, 1875.

625 1874

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				Total bonded in- debtedness.	All other indebt- edness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and Bridges.	Interest un- paid.	Other pur- poses.			
Ashland.....†	\$200,000	.....	.....	.....	\$200,000	.....	\$200,000
Brown.....	254,000	.....	.....	\$10,000	264,000	.....	264,000
+ Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	1,322	.....	1,322
+ Chippewa.....	25,000	\$15,000	\$26,700	.....	66,700	.....	66,700
Dane.....	.....	800	.....	230,000	230,800	†\$26,150	256,950
+ Douglas.....	350,000	.....	56,000	.....	406,000	9,670	415,670
Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600	.....	1,600
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000	55,000	.....	55,000
Fond du Lac.....	236,475	.....	4,280	.....	240,755	59,181	299,936
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	950
Iowa.....	†160,000	‡100,000	3,173	.....	263,173	.....	263,173
Jackson.....	*35,000	.....	14,700	.....	49,700	.....	49,700
+ Jefferson.....	563,100	23,000	1,730	56,389	‡644,210	.....	644,210
Juneau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,582	9,582
Manitowoc.....	116,000	.....	.....	.....	116,000	.....	116,000
Marathon.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	9,000	12,000	21,000
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	872	400,390	401,262	.....	401,262
+ Monroe.....	50,400	.....	3,612	2,148	56,160	635	56,795
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†15,000	15,000
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	13,210	13,210	2,835	16,045
Portage.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Rock.....	.....	.....	1,000	10,000	11,000	.....	11,000
Sheboygan.....	174,000	.....	.....	.....	174,000	.....	174,000
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,336	5,336
† Washington.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	25,000
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Wood.....	200,000	.....	24,000	4,800	228,800	500	229,300
Total.....	2,488,975	147,800	136,067	784,859	3,557,701	142,639	3,700,340

*Contested.

†Includes county school districts and agricultural bonds indebtedness.

‡Estimated. §Loans from State.

¶See bonded indebtedness, city of Watertown. ¶Outstanding orders.

NOTE.—Counties not given have not reported bonded indebtedness.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—1840—1875.

[BY COUNTIES.]

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1875.
Adams.....		187	6,492	6,601	6,502
Ashland.....			515	221	730
Barron.....			13	538	3,737
Bayfield.....			353	344	1,032
Brown.....	2,107	6,215	11,795	25,168	35,373
Buffalo.....			3,864	11,123	14,219
Burnett.....			12	706	1,456
Calumet.....	275	1,743	7,895	12,335	15,065
Chippewa.....		615	1,895	8,311	13,995
Clark.....			789	3,450	7,282
Columbia.....		9,565	24,441	28,802	28,803
Crawford.....	1,502	2,498	8,068	13,075	15,035
Dane.....	314	16,639	43,922	53,096	52,798
Dodge.....	67	19,138	42,818	47,035	43,394
Door.....			2,948	4,919	8,020
Douglas.....			812	1,122	741
Dunn.....			2,704	9,488	13,427
Eau Claire.....			3,162	10,769	15,991
Fond du Lac.....	139	14,510	34,154	46,273	50,241
Grant.....	926	16,198	31,189	37,979	39,086
Green.....	933	8,566	19,808	23,611	22,027
Green Lake.....			12,663	13,195	15,274
Iowa.....	3,978	9,522	18,967	24,544	24,133
Jackson.....			4,170	7,687	11,339
Jefferson.....	914	15,317	30,438	34,050	34,908
Juneau.....			8,770	12,396	15,300
Kenosha.....		10,730	13,900	13,177	13,907
Kewaunee.....			5,530	10,281	14,405
La Crosse.....			12,186	20,295	23,945
La Fayette.....		11,531	18,134	22,667	22,169

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Population of Wisconsin, by Counties—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1875.
Lincoln.....					895
Manitowoc.....					38,456
Marathon.....	235	3,702	22,416	33,369	38,456
Marquette.....		489	2,892	5,885	10,111
Milwaukee.....	18	508	8,233	8,057	8,597
Monroe.....	5,675	31,077	62,518	89,936	122,927
Oconto.....			8,410	16,552	21,026
Outagamie.....			3,592	8,322	13,812
Ozaukee.....			9,587	18,440	25,558
Pepin.....			15,682	15,579	16,545
Pierce.....			2,392	4,659	5,816
Polk.....			4,672	10,003	15,101
Portage.....			1,400	3,422	6,736
Racine.....	1,623	1,250	7,507	10,640	14,856
Richland.....	3,475	14,973	21,360	26,742	28,702
Rock.....		963	9,732	15,736	17,353
St. Croix.....	1,701	20,759	36,690	39,030	39,039
Sauk.....	809	624	5,292	11,039	14,956
Shawano.....	102	4,371	18,963	23,868	26,932
Sheboygan.....		829	3,165	6,635	6,635
Taylor.....	133	8,370	26,875	31,773	34,021
Trempealeau.....					849
Vernon.....			2,560	10,728	14,992
Walworth.....			11,007	18,673	21,524
Washington.....	2,611	17,862	26,496	25,992	26,259
Waukesha.....	313	19,485	23,622	23,905	23,862
Waupaca.....		19,258	26,831	28,258	29,425
Waushara.....			8,851	15,533	19,646
Winnebago.....			8,770	11,379	11,523
Wood.....	135	10,167	23,770	37,325	45,033
			2,425	3,911	6,048
Total.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,236,729

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

By towns and wards according to the State Census, for 1875.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
ADAMS.				BROWN—Con'd.			
Adams.....	200	198	398	Lawrence.....	501	408	909
Big Flats.....	79	75	154	Morrison.....	765	633	1,398
Dell Prairie.....	244	221	465	New Denmark.....	616	529	1,145
Easton.....	164	153	317	Pittsfield.....	384	335	719
Jackson.....	261	200	461	Preble.....	842	798	1,642
Leola.....	117	100	217	Rockland.....	434	372	806
Lincoln.....	204	193	397	Scott.....	774	696	1,470
Monroe.....	240	229	469	Suamico.....	477	452	929
New Chester.....	163	137	300	W. Depere village	982	941	1,923
New Haven.....	444	403	847	Wrightstown.....	1,230	1,065	2,295
Preston.....	74	62	136				
Quincy.....	126	118	244	Total.....	18,429	16,944	35,373
Richfield.....	121	99	220				
Rome.....	199	131	330	BUFFALO.			
Springville.....	189	182	371	Alma.....	298	257	555
Strong's Prairie.	501	433	934	Belvidere.....	34	293	637
White Creek.....	127	115	242	Buffalo.....	307	279	586
				Buffalo City.....	138	137	275
Total.....	3,453	3,049	6,502	Canton.....	376	336	712
				Cross.....	369	321	690
ASHLAND.				Door.....	292	282	774
Ashland.....	263	180	448	Gilmanton.....	277	227	504
LaPointe.....	141	141	282	Glencoe.....	413	372	785
				Lincoln.....	329	309	648
Total.....	409	321	730	Manville.....	275	240	515
				Milton.....	215	212	427
BARRON.				Modena.....	402	383	785
Barron.....	343	285	628	Montana.....	341	306	647
Chetac.....	459	337	856	Naples.....	717	671	1,388
Prairie Farm.....	364	319	683	Nelson.....	899	664	1,563
Stanford.....	326	216	542	Waumandee.....	552	501	1,053
Summer.....	214	182	396	Alma village.....	465	421	886
Rice Lake.....	122	84	206	Fount'n City Vil.	500	494	994
Dallas.....	240	186	426				
				Total.....	7,519	6,705	14,219
Total.....	2,068	1,669	3,737				
BAYFIELD.				BURNETT.			
Bayfield.....	539	493	1,032	Grantsburg.....	444	383	827
				Trade Lake.....	236	193	434
				Wood Lake.....	99	96	195
BROWN.				Total.....	779	677	1,456
Aswabanon.....	210	175	385				
Allouez.....	143	136	279	CALUMET.			
Bellevue.....	374	337	711	Brothertown.....	876	816	1,692
Depere.....	410	358	768	Brillion.....	666	507	1,173
Depere village.....	948	963	1,911	Chilton.....	1,077	1,016	2,093
Eaton.....	291	208	499	Charlestown.....	671	596	1,267
Fort Howard city	1,889	1,721	3,610	Harrison.....	1,009	875	1,884
Glenmore.....	591	482	1,073	New Holstein.....	1,011	949	1,965
Green Bay city...	3,995	4,042	8,037	Rantoul.....	837	753	1,590
Green Bay.....	581	542	1,123	Stockbridge.....	1,071	1,021	2,092
Holland.....	784	705	1,489	Woodville.....	690	639	1,329
Howard.....	687	579	1,266				
Humbolt.....	519	467	986	Total.....	7,913	7,172	15,085

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CHIPPEWA.				COLUMBIA—Con.			
Anson	361	269	630	Portage City—			
Auburn	488	420	908	1st ward.....	371	354	725
Bloomer	654	606	1,260	2d ward.....	361	394	755
Chip'wa Falls Cy.	3,292	1,758	5,050	3d ward.....	441	464	905
Edson	329	288	617	4th ward.....	526	502	1,028
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074	2,434	5th ward.....	472	452	924
La Fayette.....	1,046	642	1,688	Randolph	630	556	1,186
Sigel	346	252	598	Scott.....	409	374	783
Wheaton	442	368	810	Spring Vale.....	423	347	770
Total	8,318	5,677	13,995	West Point.....	486	442	928
				Wyocena	580	540	1,120
				West w'd. Vil. of			
				Randolph.....	33	34	67
				Total.....	14,710	14,069	28,803
CLARK.				CRAWFORD.			
Beaver	106	91	197	Bridgeport	177	186	363
Colby	303	210	513	Clayton	851	765	1,616
Eaton	183	142	325	Eastman	755	688	1,443
Fremont.....	57	47	104	Freeman	798	766	1,564
Grant.....	353	310	663	Haney.....	313	258	571
Hewett.....	58	43	101	Marietta	502	407	909
Hixon.....	205	123	328	Prairie du Chien			
Loyal.....	262	237	499	town.....	394	326	720
Lynn	84	71	155	city—			
Levis.....	151	113	264	1st ward.....	411	352	763
Mentor.....	347	307	654	2d ward.....	431	538	969
Mayville.....	137	123	260	3d ward.....	404	424	828
Pine Valley.....	789	736	1,525	4th ward.....	196	214	410
Perkins.....	36	37	73	Scott	485	468	953
Sherman	132	120	252	Seneca	704	687	1,391
Unity.....	132	107	239	Utica	773	697	1,470
Warner.....	186	121	307	Wauzeka.....	583	511	1,094
Weston	226	153	379	Total.....	7,777	7,287	15,064
Washburn.....	70	68	138				
York	171	135	306	DANE.			
Total	3,988	3,294	7,282	Albion	679	582	1,261
				Berry.....	592	543	1,135
COLUMBIA.				Black Earth.....	451	446	897
Arlington	512	497	1,009	Blooming Grove..	556	474	1,030
Caledonia	639	584	1,223	Blue Mounds.....	559	531	1,090
Columbus town...	481	400	881	Bristol	579	558	1,137
Columbus city...	912	991	1,903	Burke	575	546	1,121
Courtland	662	647	1,309	Christiana.....	853	740	1,593
Dekorra.....	662	618	1,280	Cottage Grove.....	581	549	1,130
Fort Winnebago.	376	351	727	Cross Plains	703	727	1,430
Fountain Prairie	749	712	1,461	Dane	597	571	1,168
Hampden	515	497	1,012	Deerfield	493	413	906
Leeds	597	506	1,103	Dunkirk.....	678	575	1,253
Lewiston.....	541	505	1,046	Dunn.....	586	587	1,173
Lodi	705	743	1,448	Fitchburg.....	576	475	1,051
Lowville.....	449	437	886	Madison, town....	422	365	788
Marcellon'.....	448	410	858				
Newport.....	856	865	1,721				
Otsego.....	759	737	1,496				
Pacific.....	130	119	249				

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
DANE—Con.				DODGE—Con.			
Madison, city—				Theresa.....	1,072	1,026	2,098
1st ward.....	1,833	1,933	3,766	Trenton.....	956	806	1,762
2d ward.....	832	1,011	1,843	Westford.....	587	558	1,145
3d ward.....	1,272	1,200	2,472	Williamstown.....	615	618	1,233
4th ward.....	962	1,050	2,012	Watertown city—			
Mazomanie.....	816	819	1,635	5th & 6th W... ..	1,435	1,520	2,955
Medina.....	726	691	1,417	Waupun Vil.—			
Middleton.....	868	850	1,718	1st ward..	629	441	1,070
Montrose.....	541	538	1,079	Total.....	24,820	23,574	48,394
Oregon.....	655	704	1,359				
Perry.....	530	444	974	DOOR,			
Primrose.....	471	448	919	Bailey's Harbor...	210	186	396
Pleasant Springs.	570	487	1,057	Brussels.....	359	316	675
Roxbury.....	592	559	1,151	Clay Banks.....	344	279	623
Rutland.....	552	504	1,057	Egg Harbor.....	244	210	454
Springdale.....	523	495	1,018	Forestville.....	420	382	802
Springfield.....	728	664	1,392	Gardner.....	208	206	414
Stoughton Vil....	585	622	1,207	Gibraltar.....	377	325	702
Sun Prairie town	515	457	972	Jacksonport.....	166	107	273
Sun Prairie, Vil..	283	306	589	Liberty Grove....	304	278	672
Vienna.....	547	479	1,026	Nasewaupce.....	225	192	418
Verona.....	546	493	1,039	Sevastopol.....	268	211	479
Vermont.....	592	556	1,148	Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	549
Westport.....	813	808	1,621	Sturgeon Bay Vil	331	301	632
Windsor.....	632	550	1,182	Union.....	285	244	530
York.....	519	484	1,003	Washington.....	229	181	401
Total.....	24,954	23,844	48,798	Total.....	4,343	3,677	8,020
DODGE.				DOUGLAS.			
Ashippun.....	742	700	1,442	Superior.....	389	352	741
Beaver Dam town	794	707	1,501	DUNN.			
Beaver Dam city..	1,660	1,795	3,455	Colfax.....	178	170	348
Burnett.....	567	524	1,091	Dunn.....	578	458	1,036
Calamus.....	593	519	1,112	Eau Galle.....	577	490	1,067
Chester.....	451	403	854	Elk Mound.....	231	231	462
Clyman.....	694	636	1,330	Grant.....	491	463	954
Elba.....	701	701	1,402	Lucas.....	239	190	429
Emmet.....	724	632	1,356	Menomonee.....	1,964	1,469	3,433
Fox Lake, town...	471	381	853	New Haven.....	130	124	254
Fox Lake, village	476	509	1,012	Pew.....	130	115	245
Herman.....	985	939	1,896	Red Cedar.....	349	313	662
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	2,240	Rock Creek.....	328	203	531
Horicon, village..	591	599	1,190	Sheridan.....	156	146	302
Hustisford.....	907	841	1,748	Sherman.....	379	308	687
Juneau, village...	156	154	310	Spring Brook.....	628	548	1,176
Lebanon.....	833	804	1,637	Stanton.....	272	231	503
Le Roy.....	835	759	1,597	Tainter.....	400	263	663
Lomira.....	1,014	932	1,943	Tiffany.....	128	117	245
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	2,563	Weston.....	212	188	400
Mayville village..	532	537	1,069	Total.....	7,401	6,026	13,427
Oak Grove.....	1,006	952	1,958				
Portland.....	668	653	1,321				
Rubicon.....	956	912	1,868				
Randolph village							
E. ward.....	150	168	318				
Shields.....	559	506	1,065				

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
EAU CLAIRE.				GRANT.			
Augusta village ..	549	507	1,056	Beetown.....	892	825	1,717
Bridge Creek.....	461	383	844	Blue River	413	413	826
Brunswick	419	287	706	Boscobel	979	999	1,978
Eau Claire city...	4,659	3,781	8,440	Bloomington	609	600	1,209
Fairechild.....	221	179	400	Clifton	487	512	999
Lant	158	163	321	Cassville	709	677	1,386
Lincoln	701	553	1,254	Ellenboro	425	384	809
Otter Creek	496	463	959	Fennimore	935	835	1,770
Pleasant Valley..	260	243	503	Glen Haven	613	531	1,144
Seymour	93	78	171	Hickory Grove ...	446	397	843
Union	327	290	617	Hazel Green	1,047	1,074	2,121
Washington.....	393	327	720	Harrison	558	491	1,049
Total.....	8,737	7,254	15,991	Jamestown	636	558	1,194
FOND DU LAC.				Lima	539	481	1,020
Ashford	1,068	938	2,006	Liberty	459	423	882
Auburn	877	799	1,676	Lancaster	1,382	1,360	2,742
Alto	725	686	1,411	Little Grant.....	359	349	708
Byron	685	661	1,346	Muscoda	671	604	1,275
Calumet.....	723	649	1,372	Marion	369	357	726
Eden	763	713	1,476	Millville	109	97	206
Empire.....	534	495	1,029	Mount Hope	400	381	781
Eldorado.....	840	747	1,587	Paris	500	449	949
Fond du Lac.....	769	676	1,445	Plattville	2,003	2,057	4,060
city, 1st ward...	1,114	1,186	2,300	Potosi	1,375	1,269	2,644
2d ward...	1,159	1,250	2,409	Patch Grove.....	445	410	855
3d ward...	1,088	1,207	2,295	Smelser	717	613	1,330
4th ward...	1,375	1,399	2,774	Waterloo	486	469	955
5th ward...	594	563	1,157	Watterstown	330	274	604
6th ward...	747	734	1,481	Wingville	536	481	1,017
7th ward...	683	686	1,369	Wyalusing	380	354	734
8th ward...	749	774	1,523	Woodman	293	269	562
Forest.....	793	686	1,479	Total	20,102	18,984	39,086
Friendship	583	524	1,107	GREEN.			
Lamartine.....	781	732	1,513	Adams	476	437	913
Metomen	919	919	1,838	Albany	565	585	1,150
Marshfield	1,057	895	1,952	Brooklyn.....	584	554	1,138
Oakfield.....	748	673	1,421	Broadhead vil...	675	755	1,423
Osceola.....	684	667	1,351	Cadiz.....	695	654	1,349
Ripon	630	581	1,211	Clarno.....	759	751	1,510
Rosendale.....	615	585	1,200	Decatur	349	352	701
Ripon city—				Exeter	450	433	883
1st ward.....	872	982	1,854	Jefferson	867	847	1,714
2d ward.....	780	867	1,647	Jordan	540	486	1,026
Springvale	642	580	1,222	Monroe	462	441	903
Taycheedah	783	717	1,500	Monroe vil	1,531	1,696	3,227
Waupun	667	644	1,311	Mt. Pleasant	552	558	1,110
Waupun village-				New Glarus	530	445	975
north ward...	500	479	979	Spring Grove	640	598	1,238
Total.....	25,547	24,684	50,241	Sylvester	446	430	876
				Washington	477	393	870
				York	520	496	1,016
				Total	11,116	10,911	22,027

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
GREEN LAKE.				JEFFERSON—Con.			
Berlin	548	554	1,102	Lake Mills	766	733	1,499
Berlin City.....	1,586	1,755	3,341	Milford.....	799	752	1,551
Brooklyn	708	691	1,399	Oakland	571	515	1,086
Green Lake.....	735	765	1,500	Palmyra.....	798	778	1,576
Kingston	453	442	895	Sullivan	757	726	1,483
Manchester	630	654	1,284	Sumner.....	248	255	503
Mackford	737	682	1,419	Waterloo	527	489	1,016
Marquette	537	521	1,058	Waterloo village..	418	397	815
Princeton	1,076	1,015	2,091	Watertown town.	1,115	1,065	2,180
St. Marie.....	390	336	726	city, 1st, 2d, 3d,			
Seneca	233	225	458	4th & 7th w'd	3,286	3,283	6,569
Total	7,633	7,640	15,273	Total	17,742	17,166	34,908
IOWA.				JUNEAU.			
Arena.....	1,006	924	1,930	Armenia.....	117	119	236
Clyde.....	390	367	757	Clearfield.....	135	115	250
Dodgeville	1,855	1,870	3,725	Fountain	397	343	740
Highland	1,565	1,459	3,024	Germantown	390	322	712
Linden	1,084	975	2,059	Kildare	309	249	558
Miffin.....	821	705	1,526	Lemonweir	553	519	1,072
Mineral Point.....	810	717	1,527	Lindina	556	510	1,066
Mineral P't city..	1,469	1,585	3,054	Lisbon.....	274	240	514
Moscow	484	443	927	Lyndon.....	259	224	483
Pulaski.....	755	712	1,467	Marion.....	178	160	338
Ridgeway	1,222	1,174	2,473	Mauston village..	548	570	1,118
Waldwick	489	434	914	Necedah	1,601	864	1,865
Wyoming	332	358	720	New Lisbon vil..	559	574	1,133
Total	12,410	11,729	24,133	Orange	267	249	516
JACKSON.				Plymouth	748	690	1,438
Albion	1,433	1,335	2,768	Seven Mile Creek	419	377	796
Alma	699	620	1,319	Summit	510	460	970
Garden Valley ...	549	477	1,026	Wonewoc.....	776	719	1,495
Hixton	714	554	1,268	Total	7,996	7,304	15,300
Irving.....	669	588	1,257	KENOSHA.			
Manchester	226	197	423	Brighton	561	505	1,066
Melrose	613	546	1,159	Bristol.....	587	554	1,137
Millston.....	128	82	210	Kenosha city.....	2,433	2,540	4,959
Northfield.....	448	429	877	Paris	539	479	1,018
Springfield	565	467	1,032	Pleasant Prairie..	739	728	1,457
Total	6,044	5,295	11,339	Randall	297	252	549
JEFFERSON.				Somers	798	662	1,450
Aztalan	673	639	1,312	Salem.....	697	669	1,366
Concord	772	749	1,522	Wheatland	434	433	867
Cold Spring.....	381	353	734	Total	7,085	6,822	13,907
Farmington	1,218	1,197	2,415	KEWAUNEE.			
Hebron	665	608	1,273	Ahnapee town.....	687	632	1,319
Ixonina	920	857	1,777	Ahnapee village..	532	506	1,038
Jefferson	2,083	1,958	4,041	Carlton	706	706	1,412
Koshkonong.....	1,745	1,811	3,556	Casco	742	657	1,399
				Franklin	747	726	1,473

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
KEWAUNEE—CON				MANITOWOC.			
Kewaunee t'n & v	1,337	1,233	2,570	Cato	951	955	1,906
Lincoln	497	440	937	Centerville	824	780	1,604
Montpelier	623	524	1,157	Cooperstown	881	883	1,714
Pierce	917	780	1,697	Eaton	773	791	1,564
Red River	718	685	1,403	Franklin	935	887	1,822
Total	7,506	6,899	14,405	Gibson	934	875	1,809
LA CROSSE.				Kossuth	1,176	1,084	2,260
Barre	366	348	714	Liberty	728	692	1,420
Bangor	667	604	1,271	Manitowoc city...	3,227	3,498	5,725
Burns	516	475	991	Manitowoc town	606	528	1,234
Campbell	530	376	906	Manitowoc Ra'ds	1,060	1,014	2,074
Farmington	921	941	1,862	Mishicott	885	767	1,652
Greenfield	426	380	806	Meeme	901	853	1,754
Hamilton	864	839	1,703	Maple Grove	779	644	1,423
Holland	461	402	863	Newton	1,057	1,016	2,073
La Crosse city—				Rockland	594	549	1,143
1st ward	1,164	1,228	2,392	Schleswig	1,005	953	1,958
2d ward	731	642	1,373	Two Rivers vil..	1,019	932	1,951
3d ward	1,789	1,922	3,711	Two Rivers t'n...	858	857	1,715
4th ward	599	755	1,354	Two Creeks	343	313	656
5th ward	1,198	984	2,182	Total	19,536	18,921	38,457
Onalaska town ...	712	666	1,378	MARATHON.			
Onalaska village	393	287	680	Bergen	109	50	159
Shelby	482	355	837	Berlin	585	539	1,124
Washington	499	423	922	Brighton	359	223	582
Total	12,318	11,627	23,945	Hull	373	298	671
LA FAYETTE.				Knowlton	135	129	264
Argyle	583	571	1,154	Maine	414	351	765
Belmont	660	592	1,252	Marathon	232	235	467
Benton	886	795	1,681	Mosinee	307	238	545
Blanchard	273	256	529	Stettin	479	430	909
Darlington	1,330	1,343	2,673	Texas	159	119	278
Elk Grove	510	423	933	Wausau	439	385	824
Fayette	602	595	1,197	Wausau city	1,560	1,260	2,820
Gratiot	866	855	1,721	Wein	110	114	224
Kendall	468	420	888	Weston	264	215	479
Monticello	238	232	470	Total	5,525	4,586	10,111
New Diggings	922	883	1,805	MARQUETTE.			
Seymour	522	416	938	Buffalo	363	370	733
Shullsburg	1,254	1,287	2,541	Crystal Lake	384	330	714
Wayne	554	527	1,081	Douglas	381	338	719
White Oak Sp'gs	231	215	446	Harris	260	271	531
Willow Springs	555	509	1,064	Montello	459	425	884
Wiota	936	866	1,801	Mecan	356	352	708
Total	11,390	10,785	22,175	Moundville	219	179	398
LINCOLN.				Newton	331	338	669
Jenny	523	372	895	Neskoro	277	253	530
				Oxford	274	268	542
				Packwaukee	343	326	669
				Shield	343	307	650
				Springfield	163	146	309

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
MARQUETTE-CON.				OCONTO.			
Westfield	338	304	642	Gillett	196	179	375
Total	4,491	4,207	8,698	Little Suamico ...	551	361	912
MILWAUKEE.				Maple Valley	152	108	260
Milwaukee city—				Marinette	1,449	1,088	2,537
1st ward	4,428	5,104	9,532	Oconto town	564	453	1,017
2d ward	6,874	6,617	13,491	Oconto city	2,371	2,086	4,457
3d ward	3,701	3,489	7,190	Peshigo	1,497	1,023	2,520
4th ward	5,095	5,561	10,656	Pensaukee	744	537	1,281
5th ward	4,322	3,988	8,310	Stiles	268	185	453
6th ward	3,929	3,995	7,924	Total	7,792	6,020	13,812
7th ward	3,296	3,776	7,072	OUTAGAMIE..			
8th ward	3,332	3,336	6,668	Appleton city	3,318	3,412	6,730
9th ward	4,330	4,328	8,658	Buchanan	489	492	981
10th ward	3,584	3,577	7,161	Bovina	542	432	974
11th ward	3,397	3,250	6,647	Black Creek	546	463	1,009
12th ward	2,026	1,988	4,014	Center	840	719	1,559
13th ward	1,758	1,694	3,452	Cicero	238	179	417
Franklin	945	878	1,823	Dale	536	516	1,052
Greenfield	1,345	1,301	2,646	Deer Creek	170	140	310
Wauwatosa	2,417	1,816	4,233	Ellington	691	662	1,353
Granville	1,232	1,199	2,431	Freedom	850	731	1,581
Oak Creek	1,155	1,051	2,206	Grand Chute	842	811	1,653
Lake	2,876	2,370	5,246	Greenville	719	669	1,388
Milwaukee, town	1,812	1,755	3,567	Hortonia	562	533	1,095
Total	61,854	61,073	122,927	Kaukauna	986	937	1,917
MONROE				Liberty	263	236	499
Adrian	373	268	641	Maple Creek	498	338	746
Angelo	274	256	530	Maine	111	92	203
Byron	193	138	331	New London, 3d			
Clifton	408	381	789	ward	106	100	206
Glendale	706	591	1,297	Osborn	290	247	537
Greenfield	387	328	715	Seymour	760	624	1,384
Jefferson	507	459	966	Total	13,255	12,333	25,588
La Fayette	234	206	440	OZAUKEE.			
La Grange	455	431	886	Cedarburg	1,376	1,268	2,644
Leon	404	338	742	Belgium	1,043	1,009	2,052
Little Falls	335	273	613	Fredonia	992	924	1,916
Lincoln	462	381	843	Grafton	911	845	1,756
New Lyme	81	74	155	Mequon	1,617	1,522	3,139
Oak Dale	376	334	710	Port Washington	1,497	1,481	2,978
Portland	478	408	886	Saukville	1,081	979	2,060
Ridgeville	630	516	1,146	Total	8,517	8,028	16,545
Sheldon	400	342	742	PEPIN.			
Sparta	1,820	1,930	3,750	Albany	194	181	375
Tomah	1,154	1,077	2,231	Durand	497	478	975
Wellington	460	397	857	Frankfort	271	233	504
Wilton	575	512	1,087	Lima	311	274	585
Wells	335	294	629	Pepin	761	644	1,405
Total	11,047	9,979	21,026				

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	TOWNS.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
PEPIN—Con.				PORTAGE—Con.			
Stockholm	315	288	603	Linwood.....	244	199	443
Waterville	593	535	1,128	New Hope.....	541	496	1,037
Waubeek.....	120	117	237	Plover.....	571	514	1,085
Total.....	3,062	2,750	5,812	Pine Grove.....	141	130	271
PIERCE.				Stockton.....	651	616	1,267
Clifton.....	388	324	712	Sharon.....	783	711	1,494
Diamond Bluff ..	307	250	557	Stevens P't town.	234	134	368
Ellsworth	646	554	1,200	Stevens P't city—			
El Paso	287	248	535	1st ward.....	720	612	1,332
Gilman.....	380	343	723	2d ward.....	741	687	1,428
Hartland	628	542	1,170	3d ward.....	315	289	604
Isabella.....	124	101	225	Total.....	7,843	7,014	14,857
Martell.....	556	514	1,070	RACINE.			
Maiden Rock	544	480	1,024	Burlington.....	1,403	1,424	2,827
Oak Grove.....	484	415	899	Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	2,847
Prescott city	564	568	1,132	Dover.....	539	455	993
River Falls.....	973	943	1,916	Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	2,341
Rock Elm.....	430	369	799	Norway.....	510	459	963
Salem.....	167	141	308	Racine city.....	6,633	6,641	13,274
Spring Lake.....	403	327	730	Raymond.....	824	710	1,534
Trimabelle.....	517	456	973	Rochester.....	437	408	844
Trenton.....	297	252	549	Waterford.....	789	725	1,514
Union.....	326	253	579	Yorkville.....	810	755	1,565
Total.....	8,021	7,080	15,101	Total.....	14,685	14,026	28,711
POLK.				RICHLAND.			
Alden.....	510	447	957	Akan.....	361	381	742
Black Brook.....	376	318	694	Bloom.....	685	614	1,299
Balsam Lake.....	278	277	555	Beuna Vista.....	560	526	1,086
Eureka.....	209	174	383	Dayton.....	573	525	1,098
Farmington.....	425	352	777	Eagle.....	598	587	1,185
Lincoln.....	399	322	721	Forest.....	490	422	912
Luck.....	265	188	453	Henrietta.....	463	448	911
Lorain.....	61	45	106	Ithaca.....	622	597	1,219
Laketown.....	160	157	317	Marshall.....	463	440	903
Milltown.....	115	94	209	Orion.....	353	334	687
Osceola.....	486	422	914	Richland.....	907	967	1,874
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	406	Richwood.....	750	690	1,440
Sterling.....	134	110	244	Rockbridge.....	588	544	1,132
Total.....	3,626	3,110	6,736	Sylvan.....	527	483	1,010
PORTAGE.				Westford.....	527	477	1,004
Amherst.....	650	575	1,225	Willow.....	445	406	851
Almond.....	376	345	721	Total.....	8,912	8,441	17,353
Belmont.....	248	230	478	ROCK.			
Buena Vista.....	394	332	726	Avon.....	445	433	878
Eau Pleine.....	277	232	509	Beloit town.....	379	344	723
Grant.....	126	120	246	Beloit City.....	2,201	2,404	4,605
Hull.....	522	497	1,019				
Lanark.....	309	295	604				

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
ROCK—Con.				SAUK—Con.			
Bradford	598	473	981	Greenfield.....	392	374	766
Center.....	542	499	1,041	Honey Creek.....	648	622	1,270
Clinton.....	868	954	1,922	Ironton.....	678	635	1,311
Fulton.....	1,061	950	2,011	La Valle.....	604	549	1,153
Harmony.....	613	523	1,136	Merrimack.....	456	430	886
Janesville town.....	463	400	863	Prairie du Sac.....	954	1,045	1,999
Janesville city.....	5,074	6,041	10,115	Reedsburg.....	1,116	1,126	2,242
Johnstown.....	615	576	1,191	Spring Creek.....	533	516	1,049
La Prairie.....	435	387	822	Sumpter.....	392	381	773
Lima.....	598	533	1,131	Troy.....	551	501	1,052
Magnolia.....	563	516	1,079	Washington.....	567	526	1,093
Milton.....	946	931	1,877	Westfield.....	686	634	1,320
Newark.....	483	471	954	Winfield.....	449	378	827
Plymouth.....	639	603	1,242	Woodland.....	645	575	1,220
Porter.....	609	546	1,155				
Rock.....	522	497	1,019	Total.....	13,833	13,099	26,932
Spring Valley.....	580	558	1,138				
Turtle.....	594	537	1,131	SHAWANO.			
Union.....	1,010	1,015	2,025	Almund.....	53	30	83
				Angelico.....	206	130	236
Total.....	19,848	19,191	39,039	Belle Plaine.....	363	345	708
				Grant.....	272	198	470
ST. CROIX.				Green Valley.....	164	127	291
Baldwin.....	166	119	279	Hartland.....	477	441	918
Baldwin village.....	355	247	602	Herman.....	147	135	282
Cady.....	184	143	329	Maple Grove.....	245	196	439
Cylon.....	277	249	526	Neverno.....	80	68	148
Erin Prairie.....	626	567	1,203	Palla.....	228	228	466
Emerald.....	178	128	304	Richmond.....	164	136	300
Eau Galla.....	277	257	537	Sessor.....	90	89	179
Hammond.....	648	572	1,220	Seneca.....	72	60	132
Hudson.....	346	285	633	Shawano town.....	131	93	224
Hudson city.....	985	994	1,977	Shawano city.....	417	372	789
Kinnikinnick.....	394	331	725	Washington.....	239	216	455
Pleasant Valley.....	361	290	621	Waukechon.....	218	197	415
Rush River.....	329	316	645				
Richmond.....	605	535	1,140	Total.....	3,574	3,061	6,635
Somerset.....	277	261	538				
Springfield.....	372	308	680	SHEBOYGAN.			
Stanton.....	259	223	482	Greenbush.....	1,004	969	1,973
Star Prairie.....	358	314	672	Herman.....	1,152	1,085	2,237
St. Joseph.....	164	166	330	Holland.....	1,535	1,402	2,937
Troy.....	520	396	916	Lima.....	1,167	1,149	2,316
Warren.....	379	304	683	Lyndon.....	865	793	1,658
				Mitchell.....	637	544	1,181
Total.....	8,015	6,942	14,957	Mosel.....	552	541	1,093
				Plymouth.....	1,369	1,306	2,675
SAUK.				Rhine.....	793	770	1,569
Baraboo.....	2,037	1,939	3,976	Russell.....	283	267	550
Bear Creek.....	406	402	808	Scott.....	754	750	1,504
Delton.....	416	413	829	Sheboygan town.....	796	710	1,506
DeLlona.....	311	281	592	Sheboygan city—			
Excelsior.....	568	485	1,053	1st ward.....	565	631	1,196
Fairfield.....	382	342	724	2d ward.....	1,150	1,192	2,342
Franklin.....	483	449	932	3d ward.....	736	683	1,419
Freedom.....	560	497	1,057	4th ward.....	918	953	1,871

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
SHEBOYGAN-CON.				WALWORTH-CON.			
Sheboygan Falls..	993	917	1,910	Delavan, village..	843	942	1,785
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	1,175	Delavan, town.....	385	379	764
Sherman	872	815	1,687	East Troy.....	704	685	1,389
Wilson	616	606	1,222	Elkhorn	510	589	1,099
Total	17,369	16,652	34,021	Geneva, village...	836	844	1,680
TREMPEALEAU.				Geneva, town.....	542	468	1,010
Arcadia	1,464	1,368	2,832	La Fayette.....	514	495	1,009
Albion	201	169	370	La Grange.....	506	449	955
Burnside	547	493	1,040	Linn	443	427	870
Caledonia.....	298	212	510	Lyons.....	736	664	1,400
Dodge	285	291	576	Richmond	491	435	926
Ettrick	774	741	1,515	Sharon.....	1,008	981	1,989
Gale	889	856	1,745	Spring Prairie...	596	584	1,180
Hale.....	557	463	1,020	Sugar Creek.....	502	476	978
Lincoln.....	410	335	745	Troy	530	481	1,011
Preston.....	758	706	1,464	Walworth	655	616	1,270
Pigeon.....	316	303	619	Whitewater	2,062	2,333	4,395
Sumner.....	466	412	878	Total	13,167	13,092	26,259
Trempealeau	883	795	1,678	WASHINGTON.			
Total	7,848	7,144	14,992	Addison	951	857	1,808
TAYLOR.				Barton.....	661	689	1,350
Medford	549	300	849	Erin	612	571	1,183
VERNON.				Farmington.....	878	839	1,717
Bergen	477	459	936	Germantown.....	1,030	955	1,985
Christiana.....	734	640	1,374	Hartford.....	1,406	1,321	2,727
Clinton	483	456	939	Jackson.....	1,028	1,014	2,042
Coon.....	506	451	957	Kewaskum	731	703	1,434
Forest	416	396	812	Polk.....	936	820	1,756
Franklin	703	638	1,341	Richfield.....	921	819	1,740
Genoa	358	359	717	Schleisingsville..	220	160	380
Greenwood	451	434	885	Trenton	1,005	907	1,912
Hamburg	650	569	1,219	Wayne	855	855	1,710
Harmony	519	487	1,006	West Bend town..	451	444	893
Hillsborough	584	524	1,108	West Bend Vil....	601	624	1,225
Jefferson	642	552	1,194	Total	12,286	11,576	23,862
Kickapoo.....	554	561	1,115	WAUKESHA			
Liberty	254	223	477	Brookfield	1,128	1,095	2,223
Stark	464	435	899	Delafield	793	716	1,509
Sterling.....	659	621	1,280	Eagle	617	605	1,224
Union.....	356	267	623	Genesee	746	629	1,376
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	2,016	Lisbon	761	658	1,421
Webster.....	523	473	996	Menomonee	1,205	1,143	2,348
Wheatland.....	442	441	883	Merton	778	736	1,522
Whitestown.....	403	344	747	Mukwonago	562	573	1,135
Total	11,224	10,300	21,524	Muskego.....	766	684	1,450
WALWORTH.				New Berlin.....	887	820	1,707
Bloomfield	591	516	1,107	Ottawa	464	419	883
Darien.....	713	729	1,442	Oconomowoc t'n..	759	715	1,474
				Oconomowoc city	1,000	1,119	2,121
				Pewaukee.....	1,058	1,021	2,079
				Summit.....	619	540	1,159
				Vernon.....	657	588	1,245

Population of Wisconsin—Continued.

Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Towns.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
WAUKESHA—CON				WAUSHARA—CON			
Waukesha, town..	1,035	700	1,735	Warren.....	322	325	647
Waukesha, Vil..	1,339	1,465	2,804	Wautoma.....	347	361	708
Total	15,173	14,222	29,495	Total.....	5,957	5,566	11,523
WAUPACA,				WINNEBAGO.			
Bear Creek.....	393	384	777	Algoma.....	393	396	789
Caledonia	478	451	929	Black Wolf.....	457	438	897
Dayton.....	427	390	817	Clayton	691	609	1,300
Dupont.....	131	119	250	Menasha	389	331	720
Farmington	411	363	774	Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961	3,170
Fremont.....	456	402	858	Neenah	279	255	534
Helvetia.....	111	112	223	Nekimi.....	697	578	1,275
Iola	478	439	917	Nepeuskin	573	550	1,123
Larrabee	388	376	764	Neenah city.....	2,062	1,961	4,023
Lebanon	408	363	771	Oshkosh.....	611	513	1,124
Lind.....	534	503	1,037	Omro	1,622	1,690	3,312
Little Wolf.....	588	532	1,120	Oshkosh city—			
Matteson.....	192	182	372	1st ward.....	1,520	1,652	3,172
Mukwa.....	510	456	966	2d ward.....	1,194	1,195	2,389
New London.....	877	805	1,682	3d ward.....	1,895	1,437	3,332
Royalton	511	495	1,006	4th ward.....	2,030	2,058	4,088
Scandinavia.....	566	512	1,078	5th ward.....	904	867	1,771
St. Lawrence.....	448	397	845	6th ward.....	1,168	1,095	2,263
Union.....	205	184	389	Poygan.....	463	405	868
Waupaca city.....	940	1,099	1,976	Rushford	1,058	1,021	2,079
Waupaca	413	399	782	Utica	579	499	1,078
Weyauwega	231	217	498	Vinland	588	553	1,141
Weyauwega vil..	427	388	815	Winchester.....	505	535	1,131
Total	10,151	9,455	19,606	Winneconne.....	1,346	1,231	2,577
WAUSHARA.				Wolf River.....	460	417	877
Aurora.....	541	479	1,020	Total	23,157	21,876	45,033
Bloomfield	692	666	1,358	WOOD.			
Coloma.....	137	147	284	Aburndale.....	102	74	176
Dakota.....	256	244	500	Centralia City.....	430	371	800
Deerfield	122	114	236	Dexter	191	113	304
Hancock	223	256	479	Grand Rapids c'y	738	680	1,418
Leon	443	399	842	Grand Rapids.....	379	298	677
Mount Morris.....	309	279	588	Lincoln.....	231	194	425
Marion.....	300	369	669	Port Edwards.....	193	117	310
Oasis.....	331	277	608	Rudolph	255	217	472
Poysippi.....	459	397	856	Remington	79	73	152
Plainfield.....	473	437	910	Saratoga	159	144	303
Rose.....	193	185	378	Sigel	232	201	433
Richford	180	186	366	Seneca	183	165	349
Saxville.....	384	319	703	Wood.....	125	104	229
Springwater.....	245	226	471	Total	3,297	2,751	6,048

POPULATION OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Deaf & dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	TOTALS.		Gain since '70.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				1870.	1875.	
Adams.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	2	3	5	6,601	6,502	*99
Ashland.....	409	321	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	221	730	509
Barron.....	2,068	1,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	3,737	3,199
Bayfield.....	538	493	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	1,032	688
Brown.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	33	20	20	25,168	35,373	10,205
Buffalo.....	7,517	6,702	2	3	8	2	5	11,123	14,219	3,096
Burnett.....	751	652	28	25	1	2	.....	706	1,456	750
Calumet.....	7,720	6,989	193	183	4	5	5	12,335	15,085	2,750
Chippewa.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	3	1	4	8,311	13,995	5,684
Clark.....	3,988	3,294	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3,450	7,282	3,832
Columbia.....	14,710	14,069	15	9	18	21	25	28,802	28,802	1
Crawford.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	6	1	7	13,075	15,064	1,989
Dane.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	30	26	417	53,096	52,798	*298
Dodge.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	16	22	43	47,035	48,394	1,359
Door.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	3	2	2	4,919	8,020	3,101
Douglas.....	386	346	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1,122	741	*381
Dunn.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	8	4	3	9,488	13,427	3,939
Eau Claire.....	8,724	7,250	13	4	2	5	2	10,769	15,991	5,222
Fond du Lac.....	25,449	24,604	98	80	12	23	28	46,273	50,241	3,968
Grant.....	20,037	18,944	65	40	15	20	24	37,979	39,086	1,107
Green.....	11,102	10,900	14	11	9	6	18	23,611	22,027	*1,584
Green Lake.....	7,632	7,642	9	6	5	3	8	13,195	15,273	2,079
Iowa.....	12,384	11,714	26	9	10	3	13	24,544	24,133	*411
Jackson.....	6,039	5,294	5	1	7	1	4	7,687	11,339	3,652
Jefferson.....	17,702	17,137	40	29	9	8	36	34,050	34,908	858
Juneau.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	4	8	18	12,396	15,300	2,904
Kenosha.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	2	1	8	13,177	13,907	730

Kewaunee	7,506	6,899	.....	.....	8	5	24	10,281	14,405	4,124
La Crosse.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	14	5	10	20,295	23,945	3,650
La Fayette.....	11,388	10,781	2	4	3	9	15	22,667	22,175	*492
Lincoln.....	523	572	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	895	895
Manitowoc.....	19,535	18,921	1	.....	23	3	28	33,369	38,457	5,088
Marathon.....	5,521	4,586	.....	1	10	2	3	5,885	10,111	4,226
Marquette.....	4,490	4,207	1	.....	2	2	3	8,057	8,698	641
Milwaukee.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	77	51	84	89,936	122,927	32,991
Monroe.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	8	5	12	16,552	21,026	4,474
Oconto.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	2	.....	1	8,322	13,812	5,490
Outagamie.....	12,233	12,313	22	20	8	.....	6	18,440	25,588	7,148
Ozaukee.....	8,516	8,029	1	1	11	7	14	15,579	16,545	966
Pepin.....	3,060	2,750	2	.....	6	2	2	4,659	5,816	1,157
Pierce.....	7,977	7,045	44	35	3	3	3	10,003	15,101	5,098
Polk.....	3,518	3,045	78	65	2	2	4	3,422	6,736	3,314
Portage.....	7,812	7,014	1	.....	16	4	4	10,640	14,857	4,217
Racine.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	8	6	14	26,742	28,711	1,969
Richland.....	8,896	8,136	16	5	11	10	6	15,736	17,333	1,617
Rock.....	19,758	19,127	90	64	17	82	26	39,030	39,039	9
St. Croix.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	3	2	11	11,039	14,957	3,918
Sauk.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	11	7	22	23,868	26,932	3,064
Shawano.....	3,518	3,048	26	13	5	2	.....	3,165	6,635	3,470
Sheboygan.....	17,268	16,652	1	.....	19	10	32	31,773	34,021	2,248
Taylor.....	512	297	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	849	849
Trempealeau.....	7,814	7,144	4	.....	9	2	8	10,728	14,992	4,264
Vernon.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	12	11	27	18,673	21,524	2,851
Walworth.....	13,149	13,067	18	25	146	9	29	25,992	26,259	267
Washington.....	12,282	11,576	4	.....	13	13	14	23,905	23,862	*43
Waukesha.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	11	6	25	28,258	29,425	1,167
Waupaca.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	14	8	8	15,533	19,606	4,073
Waushara.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	5	3	1	11,379	11,523	144
Winnebago.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	26	11	278	37,325	45,033	7,708
Wood.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	2	5	2	3,911	6,048	2,137
Totals.....	637,585	595,544	1,486	1,195	720	503	1,422	1,054,670	1,236,729	182,059

*Loss since 1870.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES—1790—1870.

[BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Total of States.....	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641
Alabama	996,992	964,201	771,623	590,750
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	375,651
Missouri	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska.....	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada.....	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	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	314,120	291,948
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia.....	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Total of Territories.....	442,730	259,577	124,614	43,712
Arizona.....	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	39,864	34,327	.....	.....
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	11,594	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	9,118	.....	.....	.....

Population of the United States—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Total of the U. S.....	12,866,020	9,633,823	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Total of States.....	12,220,868	9,600,782	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	162,686	82,543
Illinois.....	157,445	55,162	12,282	.....	.....
Indiana.....	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,641	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	687,917	564,135	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana.....	215,739	152,923	76,556	.....	.....
Maine.....	399,455	298,269	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland.....	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548	319,728
Massachusetts.....	610,408	523,159	472,040	422,845	378,787
Michigan.....	31,639	8,765	4,762	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	.....
Missouri.....	140,455	66,557	20,845	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	239,328	244,022	214,460	183,858	141,885
New Jersey.....	329,823	277,425	245,562	211,149	184,139
New York.....	1,918,005	1,372,111	959,049	589,051	340,120
North Carolina.....	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
Ohio.....	937,403	581,295	239,760	45,365	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,348,233	1,047,597	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	235,936	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..	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

Corrected from Official Records to Jan. 1, 1876.

[COUNTY SEATS IN CAPITALS.]

Post-office,	County.	Post-office.	County.
Ackerville.....	Washington.	Bailey's Harbor	Door.
Adams	Walworth.	Baldwin	St. Croix.
Adams Center	Adams.	Baldwin's Mills	Waupaca.
Adamsville	Iowa.	Balsam Lake	Polk.
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.
Auburndale	Wood.	Black Creek.....	Outagamie.
Augusta	Eau Claire..	Black Earth.....	Dane.
Aurora	Washington.	Black Hawk.....	Sauk.
Aurorahville	Waushara.	BLACK RIVER Falls	Jackson.
Avalanche	Vernon.	Blair	Trempealeau.
Avoca	Iowa.	Blanchardville	La Fayette.
Avon Center	Rock.	Bloomfield	Walworth.
Aztalan	Jefferson.	Bloomington	Vernon.
Badger	Portage.	Bloomington	Grant.
Badger Mills	Chippewa.	Blue Mound	Dane.
		Blue River	Grant.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Boardman.....	St. Croix.	Castle Rock.....	Grant.
Boaz.....	Richland.	Cataract.....	Monroe.
Bohemia.....	La Crosse.	Cato.....	Manitowoc.
Boltonville.....	Washington.	Cavoit.....	Oconto.
Bochea.....	St. Croix.	Cazenovia.....	Richland.
Bonduel.....	Shawano.	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Boscobel.....	Grant.	Cedar Creek.....	Washington.
Bradville.....	Grant.	Cedar Falls.....	Dunn.
Brady's.....	Richland.	Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.
Branch.....	Manitowoc.	Cedar Lake.....	Waushara.
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.	Center.....	Rock.
Brant.....	Calumet.	Centralia.....	Wood.
Breton.....	Dane.	Charlesburgh.....	Calumet.
Bridgeport.....	Crawford.	Chasseburgh.....	Vernon.
Briggsville.....	Marquette.	Chelsea.....	Chippewa.
Brighton.....	Kenosha.	Chester Station.....	Dodge.
Brillion.....	Calumet.	CHILTON.....	Calumet.
Brinkman.....	Vernon.	Chimney Rock.....	Trempealeau.
Bristol.....	Kenosha.	Chippewa City.....	Chippewa.
British Hollow.....	Grant.	CHIPPEWA FALLS.....	Chippewa.
Brodhead.....	Green.	Christiana.....	Dane.
Brookfield Center.....	Waukesha.	Christie.....	Clark.
Brooklyn.....	Green.	Clam Falls.....	Polk.
Brookside.....	Oconto.	Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc.
Brookville.....	St. Croix.	Clay Banks.....	Door.
Brothertown.....	Calumet.	Clear Lake.....	Polk.
Brushville.....	Waushara.	Clemansville.....	Winnebago.
Brussels.....	Door.	Clifton.....	Monroe.
Buechhorn.....	Adams.	Clifton Mills.....	Pierce.
Buena Vista.....	Portage.	Clinton.....	Rock.
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.	Clintonville.....	Waupaca.
Burlington.....	Racine.	Clontarf.....	Dane.
Burnett.....	Dodge.	Clyman.....	Dodge.
Burnett Station.....	Dodge.	Cobb.....	Iowa.
Burns.....	La Crosse.	Coc.....	Vernon.
Burnside.....	Buffalo.	Colburn.....	Columbia.
Burr.....	Vernon.	Colby.....	Marathon.
Burr Oak.....	La Crosse.	Cold Spring.....	Jefferson.
Burton.....	Grant.	Colfax.....	Dunn.
Busseyville.....	Jefferson.	Coloma.....	Waushara.
Butler.....	Milwaukee.	Columbus.....	Columbia.
Butte des Morts.....	Winnebago.	Concord.....	Jefferson.
Byron.....	Fond du Lac.	Connorsville.....	Dunn.
Cadiz.....	Green.	Cook's Valley.....	Chippewa.
Cadott.....	Chippewa.	Cooksville.....	Rock.
Cady.....	St. Croix.	Coon Prairie.....	Vernon.
Calamine.....	La Fayette.	Coon Valley.....	Vernon.
Cadwell's Prairie.....	Racine.	Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc.
Cainville.....	Rock.	Coral City.....	Trempealeau.
Caledonia.....	Racine.	Cottage Grove.....	Dane.
Calvary.....	Fond du Lac.	Cross.....	Buffalo.
Calumet Harbor.....	Fond du Lac.	Cross Plains.....	Dane.
Cambria.....	Columbia.	Crystal Lake.....	Waupaca.
Cambridge.....	Dane.	Cuba City.....	Grant.
Camp Douglas.....	Juneau.	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Carlton.....	Kewaunee.	Cushing.....	Polk.
Caroline.....	Shawano.	Cylon.....	St. Croix.
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.	Cypress.....	Kenosha.
Casco.....	Kewaunee.	Dacada.....	Sheboygan.
Casco River.....	Kewaunee.	Dakota.....	Waushara.
Cassell Prairie.....	Sauk.	Dane Station.....	Dane.
Cassville.....	Grant.	Danville.....	Dodge.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office	County.	Post-office.	County.
Darbellay.....	Kewaunee.	EAU CLAIRE.....	Eau Claire.
Darien.....	Walworth.	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
DARLINGTON.....	La Fayette.	Eau Pleine.....	Portage.
DARTFORD.....	Green Lake.	Edgerton.....	Rock.
Davis.....	Dunn.	Edson.....	Chippewa.
Davis Corners.....	Adams.	Edwards.....	Sheboygan.
Dayton.....	Green.	Egg Harbor.....	Door.
Deansville.....	Dane.	Elberton.....	Waupaca.
Debello.....	Vernon.	Eldorado Mills.....	Fond du Lac.
Decora Prairie.....	Trempealeau.	Elk.....	Manitowoc.
Deerfield.....	Dane.	Elk Creek.....	Trempealeau
De Forest.....	Dane.	Elk Grove.....	La Fayette.
Dekorra.....	Columbia.	Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.
Delafield.....	Waukesha.	ELKHIORN.....	Walworth.
Delavan.....	Walworth.	Elk Mound.....	Dunn.
Dell.....	Vernon.	Ella.....	Pepin.
Dellona.....	Sauk.	Ellenborough.....	Grant.
Dell Prairie.....	Adams.	Ellis.....	Portage.
Delton.....	Sauk.	Ellison Bay.....	Door.
Denmark.....	Brown.	Ellisville.....	Kewaunee.
De Pere.....	Brown.	ELLSWORTH.....	Pierce.
De Soto.....	Vernon.	Elm Creek.....	Wood.
Dexterville.....	Wood.	Elmo.....	Grant.
Dheinsville.....	Washington.	Elmore.....	Fond du Lac.
Diamond Bluff.....	Pierce.	Elm Grove.....	Waukesha.
Dickeysville.....	Grant.	Elm Lake.....	Wood.
Dixon.....	Columbia.	Elo.....	Winnebago.
Dodge.....	Trempealeau	El Paso.....	Pierce.
Dodge's Corners.....	Waukesha.	Elroy.....	Juneau.
DODGEVILLE.....	Iowa.	El Salem.....	Polk.
Door Creek.....	Dane.	Elston.....	Richland.
Dorset.....	Monroe.	Elton.....	Walworth.
Dorchester.....	Clark.	Embarrass.....	Waupaca.
Dotyville.....	Fond du Lac.	Emerald.....	St. Croix.
Douglas Center.....	Marquette.	Emerald Grove.....	Rock.
Dousman.....	Waukesha.	Emery.....	Monroe.
Downsville.....	Dunn.	Empire.....	Fond du Lac.
Doylestown.....	Columbia.	Enoma.....	Vernon.
Dry Wood.....	Chippewa.	Enterprise.....	Vernon.
Dundas.....	Calumet.	Ephraim.....	Door.
Dundee.....	Fond du Lac.	Erin.....	St. Croix.
Dunnville.....	Dunn.	Erfurt.....	Jefferson.
Duplainville.....	Waukesha.	Esdaille.....	Pierce.
Dupont.....	Waupaca.	Esofea.....	Vernon.
DURAND.....	Pepin.	Etna.....	La Fayette.
Durham Hill.....	Waukesha.	Ettrick.....	Trempealeau
Dyckesville.....	Kewaunee.	Eureka.....	Winnebago.
Eagle.....	Waukesha.	Evansville.....	Rock.
Eagle Corners.....	Richland.	Evanswood.....	Waupaca.
Eagle Creek.....	Buffalo.	Excelsior.....	Richland.
East Delavan.....	Walworth.	Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.
East Farmington.....	Polk.	Fairfield.....	Rock.
East Gibson.....	Manitowoc.	Fairplay.....	Grant.
East Lincoln.....	Polk.	Fairview.....	Grant.
East Middleton.....	Dane.	Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.
East Oasis.....	Waushara.	Fall City.....	Dunn.
East Pepin.....	Pepin.	Fall River.....	Columbia.
East Troy.....	Walworth.	Fall Creek.....	Eau Claire.
East Wrightstown.....	Brown.	Fancy Creek.....	Richland.
Eastman.....	Crawford.	Farmer's Grove.....	Green.
Easton.....	Adams.	Farmer's Valley.....	Monroe.
Eaton.....	Manitowoc.	Farmersville.....	Dodge.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Farmington	Jefferson.	Good Hope.....	Milwaukee.
Farmington Center.....	Polk.	Goole	Vernon.
Farr's Corners.....	Columbia.	Grafton	Ozaukee.
Fayette.....	La Fayette.	Grand Marsh.....	Adams.
Fayetteville.....	Walworth.	Grand Prairie.....	Green Lake.
Fennimore	Grant.	GRAND RAPIDS.....	Wood.
Ferryville	Crawford.	Granger.....	Dunn.
Fidelia	Milwaukee.	GRANTSBURG	Burnett.
Fillmore.....	Washington.	Granis	Manitowoc.
Fish Creek.....	Door.	Granville	Milwaukee.
Fisk's Corners.....	Winnebago.	Granville Center.....	Milwaukee.
Fitchburg	Dane.	Gratiot	La Fayette.
Five Mile House	Milwaukee.	Gravesville	Calumet.
Flambeau	Chippewa.	GREEN BAY.....	Brown.
Flintville.....	Brown.	Greenbush.....	Sheboygon.
FOND DU LAC	Fond du Lac.	Greenfield	Milwaukee.
Fontenoy	Brown.	Green Lake	Green Lake.
Footville	Rock.	Greenleaf.....	Brown.
Forest.....	Richland.	Greenville.....	Outagamie.
Forest Junction	Calumet.	Greenwood	Clark.
Forestville.....	Door.	Grimm's	Manitowoc.
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.	Grove.....	Walworth.
Fort Howard.....	Brown.	Hale	Trempealeau
Forward	Dane.	Hale's Corners.....	Milwaukee.
Foscoro.....	Kewaunee.	Half Way Creek.....	La Crosse.
Foster.....	Fond du Lac.	Hamlin	Trempealeau
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.	Hamm.....	Manitowoc.
Fox Lake	Dodge.	Hammond	St. Croix.
Fox River.....	Kenosha.	Hampden	Columbia.
Francis' Creek.....	Manitowoc.	Hancock.....	Waushara.
Frankfort	Pepin.	Hanerville	Dare.
Franklin	Sheboygan.	Hanover.....	Rock.
Franks	Racine.	Hanson.....	Polk.
Frankville.....	Clark.	Harmony	Vernon.
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.	Harrelson.....	Grant.
Freeman	Crawford.	Harrisville.....	Marquette.
Freedom	Outagamie.	Hatfield.....	Jackson.
Freistadt	Ozaukee.	Hartford.....	Washington.
Fremont.....	Waupaca.	Hartland.....	Waukesha.
Frenchville.....	Trempealeau	Hartman.....	Columbia.
FRIENDSHIP.....	Adams.	Hayton.....	Calumet.
Fulton.....	Rock.	Hazel Green.....	Grant.
Fussville	Waukesha.	Heart's Prairie.....	Walworth.
GALESVILLE.....	Trempealeau	Hebron	Jefferson.
Genesee.....	Waukesha.	Hegg.....	Trempealeau
Genesee Depot.....	Waukesha.	Helena Station.....	Iowa.
Geneva	Walworth.	Helenville	Jefferson.
Genoa.....	Vernon.	Helvetia.....	Waupaca.
Genoa Junction.....	Walworth.	Henrietta.....	Richland.
Georgetown	Grant.	Herman.....	Dodge.
German town.....	Juneau.	Hersey	St. Croix.
Germany.....	Marquette.	Herseyville.....	Monroe.
Gibbsville.....	Sheboygan.	Hewettsville.....	Clark.
Gilmantown	Buffalo.	High Hill.....	Vernon.
Gilman	Pierce.	Highland	Iowa.
Gillett	Oconto.	Hika.....	Manitowoc.
Glasgow.....	Trempealeau	Hilbert.....	Calumet.
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan.	Hillsborough	Vernon.
Glencoe.....	Buffalo.	Hinesberg	Fond du Lac.
Glendale	Monroe.	Hingham	Sheboygan.
Glen Haven.....	Grant.	Hixton	Jackson.
Golden Lake.....	Waukesha.	Hobart's Mills.....	Sheboygan.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Holland	Brown.	Keyesville.....	Richland.
Holy Cross.....	Ozaukee.	Kickapoo.....	Vernon
Home	Trempealeau	Kiel	Manitowoc.
Homer	Grant.	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Homewood	Monroe.	Kildare	Juneau.
Honey Creek.....	Walworth.	King's Bridge	Manitowoc.
Horicon.....	Dodge.	Kingston	Green Lake.
Horn's Corners.....	Ozaukee.	Kinnickinnie	St. Croix.
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.	Kirchhayn	Washington.
Howard's Grove.....	Sheboygan.	Kloten	Calumet.
Howe.....	Brown.	Knapp	Dunn.
Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.	Knapp's Creek	Crawford.
HUDSON.....	St. Croix.	Knowlton	Marathon.
Hullsburgh	Dodge.	Kohlsville.....	Washington.
Humbert.....	Clark.	Koro	Winnebago.
Hurlbut's Corners.....	Crawford.	Koshkonong	Rock.
Hurricane Grove.....	Grant.	Kroghville	Jefferson.
Hustisford.....	Dodge.	Krok	Kewaunee.
Hyde's Mills.....	Iowa.		
Hyer's Corners.....	Dane.	Ladoga	Fond du Lac.
		LA CROSSE	La Crosse.
Ida.....	Pepin.	La Fargo	Vernon.
Indian Ford.....	Rock.	La Fayette	Chippewa.
Iola.....	Waupaca.	La Grange	Walworth.
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.	Lake Five.....	Washington.
Ironton.....	Sauk.	Lake Maria	Green Lake.
Irving	Jackson.	Lake Mills	Jefferson.
Ithaca	Richland.	Lake View	Dane.
Ives' Grove.....	Racine.	Lamar	Green.
Ixonia Center.....	Jefferson.	Lamartine.....	Fond du Lac.
		Lamberton.....	Racine.
Jackson.....	Washington.	LANCASTER	Grant.
Jacksonport	Door.	Laney.....	Shawano.
Jamestown.....	Grant.	Langlade	Oconto.
JANESVILLE.....	Rock.	La Pointe	Ashland.
Janneys	Richland.	Larrabee	Manitowoc.
Jeddo	Marquette.	La valle.....	Sauk.
JEFFERSON	Jefferson.	Lawrence	Marquette.
JENNEY	Lincoln.	Ledgeville.....	Brown.
Jennieton.....	Iowa.	Leeds	Columbia.
Jewett Mills.....	St. Croix.	Leeds Center.....	Columbia.
Johnson	Racine.	Lemonweir	Juneau.
Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.	Leon	Monroc.
Johnsonville	Sheboygan.	Leoplis	Shawano.
Johnstown	Rock.	Leroy	Dodge.
Johnstown Center.....	Rock.	Leroy Station	Monroe.
Jordan	Green.	Lewiston	Columbia.
Juda	Green.	Leyden	Rock.
Juelson.....	Portage.	Liberty.....	Vernon.
Juction	Portage.	Liberty Pole	Vernon.
JUNEAU	Dodge.	Liberty Ridge.....	Grant.
		Lima Center	Rock.
Kansasville	Racine	Lime Ridge	Sauk.
Kasson	Manitowoc.	Lime Rock.....	Outagamie.
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.	Lincoln.....	Kewaunee.
Kendall	Monroe.	Lincoln Center	Polk.
Keene	Portage.	Lind	Waupaca.
Kekoskec	Dodge.	Linden	Iowa.
Kellnersville	Manitowoc.	Linwood	Portage.
KENOSHA	Kenosha.	Little Chute.....	Outagamie.
Kershena	Shawano.	Little Falls.....	Polk.
Kewaskum	Washington.	Little Grant.....	Grant.
KEWAUNEE.....	Kewaunee.	Little Lake.....	Adams.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Little Prairie.....	Walworth.	Marytown.....	Fond du Lac.
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.
Lodi.....	Columbia.	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Loganville.....	Sauk.	Medina.....	Outagamie.
Lomira.....	Dodge.	MEDFORD.....	Taylor.
Lone Pine.....	Portage.	Meeker.....	Washington.
Lone Rock.....	Richland.	Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette.
Longwood.....	Clark.	Meeme.....	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.
Lloyd.....	Richland.	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.	Milford.....	Jefferson.
Magoon.....	La Fayette.	Millard.....	Walworth.
Mahew.....	Walworth.	Mill Creek.....	Richland.
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.	Millhome.....	Manitowoc.
Malakoff.....	Door.	Mills.....	Jackson.
Manawa.....	Waupaca.	Mills Center.....	Brown.
Manchester.....	Green Lake.	Millston.....	Jackson.
MANITOWOC.....	Manitowoc.	Milltown.....	Polk.
Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.	Millville.....	Grant.
Mannville.....	Marathon.	Milton.....	Rock.
Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.	Milton Junction.....	Rock.
Maple Ridge.....	Crawford.	MILWAUKEE.....	Milwaukee.
Maple Springs.....	Dunn.	Mindora.....	La Crosse.
Mapleton.....	Waukesha.	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Maplewood.....	Door.	Minnesota Junction.....	Dodge.
Maple Works.....	Clark.	Misha Mokwa.....	Buffalo.
Marathon City.....	Marathon.	Mishicot.....	Manitowoc.
Marble Ridge.....	Sauk.	Modena.....	Buffalo.
Marble.....	Waupaca.	Monches.....	Waukesha.
Marcellon.....	Columbia.	Mondovi.....	Buffalo.
Marecy.....	Waukesha.	MONROE.....	Green.
Marengo.....	Jackson.	Montana.....	Buffalo.
Markesan.....	Green Lake.	MONTELLLO.....	Marquette.
Marquette.....	Green Lake.	Monterey.....	Waukesha.
Marinette.....	Oconto.	Montfort.....	Grant.
Marshall.....	Dane.	Monticello.....	Green.
Marshfield.....	Wood.	Montpelier.....	Kewaunee.
Marshland.....	Buffalo.	Moose Ear.....	Barron.
Marietta.....	Crawford.	Morrison.....	Brown.
Martell.....	Pierce.	Morrisonville.....	Dane.
Martin.....	Green.	Moscow.....	Iowa.
Martinville.....	Grant.	Mosel.....	Sheboygan.
		Mosinee.....	Marathon.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Moundville.....	Marquette.	North Andover.....	Grant.
Mount Hope.....	Grant.	Norheim.....	Manitowoc.
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.	North Bend.....	Jackson.
Mount Ida.....	Grant.	North Branch.....	Jackson.
Mount Morris.....	Waushara.	North Cape.....	Racine.
Mount Pisgah.....	Monroe.	North Clayton.....	Crawford.
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford.	North Freedom.....	Sauk.
Mount Tabor.....	Vernon.	North La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Mount Vernon.....	Dane.	North Lake.....	Waukesha.
Mount Zion.....	Juneau.	North Leeds.....	Columbia.
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.	North Port.....	Waupaca.
Mulberry.....	Vernon.	North Prairie Station.	Waukesha.
Muscoda.....	Grant.	North Star.....	Crawford.
Muskego Center.....	Waukesha.	North Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.
Myra.....	Washington.	North Valley.....	Polk.
Namur.....	Door	Northern Junction.....	Milwaukee.
Nanaupa.....	Fond du Lac.	Norwalk.....	Monroe.
Nashotah Mission.....	Waukesha.	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Nasonville.....	Wood.	Norway Ridge.....	Monroe.
Naugart.....	Marathon.	Oak Creek.....	Milwaukee.
Navarina.....	Shawano.	Oak Center.....	Fond du Lac.
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.
Neptune.....	Richland.	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.
Nero.....	Manitowoc.	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.	Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse.	Odanah.....	Ashland.
New Berlin.....	Waukesha.	Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.
Newberg's Corners.....	La Crosse.	Oil City.....	Monroe.
Newburg.....	Washington.	Okee.....	Columbia.
New California.....	Grant.	Olin.....	Adams.
New Cassel.....	Fond du Lac.	Olivet.....	Pierce.
New Centerville.....	St. Croix.	Omro.....	Winnebago.
New Chester.....	Adams.	Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
New City.....	Trempealeau.	Oneida.....	Brown.
New Coeln.....	Milwaukee.	Onion River.....	Sheboygan.
New Diggings.....	La Fayette.	Ono.....	Pierce.
Newfane.....	Fond du Lac.	Ontario.....	Vernon.
New Franken.....	Brown.	Orange.....	Juneau.
New Glarus.....	Green.	Ora Oak.....	Grant.
New Haven.....	Adams.	Ordino.....	Marquette.
New Holstein.....	Calumet.	Oregon.....	Dane.
New Hope.....	Portage.	Orfordville.....	Rock.
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.	Orihula.....	Winnebago.
New London.....	Waupaca.	Orion.....	Richland.
New Prospect.....	Fond du Lac.	Osceola.....	Fond du Lac.
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.	OSCEOLA MILLS.....	Polk.
New Rome.....	Adams.	Oslo.....	Manitowoc.
Newry.....	Vernon.	Osseo.....	Trempealeau.
Newton.....	Vernon.	Oostburgh.....	Sheboygan.
Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.	OSHKOSH.....	Winnebago.
Newville.....	Vernon.	Otsego.....	Columbia.
Niles.....	Manitowoc.	Ottawa.....	Waukesha.
Nora.....	Dane.	Otter Creek.....	Eau Claire.
Norman.....	Kewaunee.	Our Town.....	Sheboygan.

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Owego	Shawano.	Prospect Hill	Waukesha.
Oxford	Marquette.	Pulcifer	Shawano.
OZAUKEE.....	Ozaukee.	Purdy	Vernon.
Pacific.....	Columbia.	Quincy	Adams.
Packwaukee.....	Marquette.	Quinney.....	Calumet.
Painesville	Milwaukee.	RACINE.....	Racine.
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.	Randolph	Dodge.
Paoli.....	Dane.	Randolph Center.....	Columbia.
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.	Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.
Paris.....	Kenosha.	Rathbun.....	Sheboygan.
Patch Grove.....	Grant.	Raymond.....	Racine.
Pedee	Green.	Readfield.....	Waupaca.
Pella	Shawano.	Readstown	Vernon.
Pensaukee.....	Oconto.	Red Mound.....	Vernon.
Peot	Kewaunee.	Red River.....	Kewaunee.
Pepin.....	Pepin.	Reedsburg.....	Sauk.
Perry.....	Dane.	Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.
Perry's Mills.....	Waupaca.	Reeseville	Dodge.
Peshigo.....	Oconto.	Remington	Wood.
Petersville	Oconto.	Rest	Vernon.
Pewaukee	Waukesha.	Retreat.....	Vernon.
Pheasant Branch.....	Dane.	Rhine.....	Sheboygan.
Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau.	Rice Lake.....	Barron.
Pigeon Creek Center.....	Jackson.	Riceville.....	Washington.
Pilot Knob.....	Adams.	Richfield	Washington.
Pine Bluff.....	Dane.	Richford.....	Waushara.
Pine Grove.....	Brown.	RICHLAND CENT'R	Richland.
Pine Hill.....	Jackson.	Richland City.....	Richland.
Pine Knob.....	Iowa.	Richmond	Walworth.
Pino River.....	Waushara.	Riche's Corners.....	Sauk.
Pipersville	Jefferson.	Richwood	Dodge.
Pittsville	Wood.	Ridgeville	Monroe.
Plain	Sauk.	Ridgeway.....	Iowa.
Plainfield.....	Waushara.	Ring.....	Winnebago.
Plainville	Adams.	Rio.....	Columbia.
Platteville.....	Grant.	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.
Pleasant Hill.....	Crawford.	Rising Sun.....	Crawford.
Pleasant Prairie.....	Kenosha.	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Clark.	River.....	Dane.
Pleasant Valley.....	St. Croix.	Roaring Creek.....	Jackson.
Plover.....	Portage.	Robinson	Brown.
Plum City.....	Pierce.	Roche-a-Cris	Adams.
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.	Rochester	Racine.
Point Bluff.....	Adams.	Rockbridge.....	Richland.
Pole Grove.....	Jackson.	Rock Elm	Pierce.
Polonia.....	Portage.	Rock Elm Center.....	Pierce.
PORTAGE CITY.....	Columbia.	Rock Falls.....	Dunn.
Port Andrew.....	Richland.	Rockland.....	La Crosse.
Port Edward's.....	Wood.	Rock Prairie.....	Rock.
Porter's Mills.....	Eau Claire.	Rock Springs.....	Sauk.
Port Hope.....	Columbia.	Rockton	Vernon.
Portland Center.....	Monroe.	Rocky Run.....	Columbia.
Potosi.....	Grant.	Rockville.....	Grant.
Potter's Mills.....	Calumet.	Rolling Prairie.....	Dodge.
Poygan.....	Winnebago.	Romance	Vernon.
Poynette.....	Columbia.	Rome.....	Jefferson.
Poysippi.....	Waushara.	Root Creek.....	Milwaukee.
PRAIRIE DU CH'N.....	Crawford.	Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.	Rosendale	Fond du Lac.
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.	Rosiere	Kewaunee.
Prescott	Pierce.	Rowe's.....	Crawford.
Prinrose	Dane.	Roxbury.....	Dane.
Princeton.....	Green Lake.		

Post-offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-office.	County.	Post-office.	County.
Royalton	Waupaca.	Sinsinawa Mounds.....	Grant.
Rubicon	Dodge.	Sister Bay	Door.
Rudd's Mills.....	Monroe.	Skinner.....	Green.
Rudolph.....	Wood.	Sladesburg	Crawford.
Rural	Waupaca.	Snidersville	Outagamie.
Rusk	Dunn.	Soldier's Grove.....	Crawford.
Rutland	Dane.	Somers	Kenosha.
Ryan	Kewaunee.	Somerset	St. Croix.
Sagole	Outagamie.	South Farmington.....	Polk.
Saint Anna.....	Calumet.	South Germantown.....	Washington.
Saint Augustine.....	Washington.	South Osborne.....	Outagamie.
Saint Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.	SPARTA	Monroe.
Saint Croix Falls.....	Polk.	Spencer.....	Marathon.
Saint Francis Station.....	Milwaukee.	Spring Bluff	Adams.
Saint Jacobs.....	Ozaukee.	Spring Creek	Adams.
Saint John	Calumet.	Springdale	Dane.
Saint Joseph	La Crosse.	Springfield.....	Walworth.
Saint Killian.....	Fond du Lac.	Springfield Corners.....	Dane.
Saint Lawrence.....	Washington.	Spring Green.....	Sauk.
Saint Mary's.....	Monroe.	Spring Lake.....	Waushara.
Saint Martin's.....	Milwaukee.	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.
Saint Nathan's.....	Oconto.	Springville	Vernon.
Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc.	Spring Valley.....	Pierce.
Saint Rose	Grant.	Springwater	Waushara.
Salem	Kenosha.	Standfold	Barron.
Salemville.....	Green Lake.	Star.....	Vernon.
Sard Creek.....	Dunn.	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.
Sandusky.....	Sauk.	Stebbinsville	Rock.
Sandy Bay.....	Kewaunee.	Stephensville.....	Outagamie.
Sauk City.....	Sauk.	Stetsonville.....	Clark.
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.	Stettin.....	Marathon.
Sawyer	Door.	STEVENS POINT.....	Portage.
Saxeville	Waushara.	Stevenstown.....	La Crosse.
Scandinavia	Waupaca.	Stewart.....	Green.
Schiller.....	Brown.	Stienthal	Manitowoc.
Schleisingerville.....	Washington.	Stiles	Oconto.
Schofield's Mills.....	Marathon.	Stinson	Outagamie.
Scotia	Trempealeau.	Stockbridge	Calumet.
Scott.....	Sheboygan.	Stockholm.....	Pepin.
Seranton.....	Wood.	Stockton.....	Portage.
Schlersville.....	Jackson.	Stoddard	Vernon.
Seneca.....	Crawford.	Stone Bank.....	Waukesha.
Sentinel	Janeau.	Stoner's Prairie.....	Dane.
Sevastopol.....	Door.	Stoughton	Dane.
Sextonville.....	Richland.	Strong's Prairie	Adams.
Seymour.....	Outagamie.	STURGEON BAY	Door.
Sharon	Walworth.	Suamico	Brown.
SHAWANO	Shawano.	Sucker Lake	Polk.
SHEBOYGAN	Sheboygan.	Sugar Grove.....	Vernon.
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.
Shelby.....	La Crosse.	Summit Center.....	Waukesha.
Shetek.....	Barron.	Summit Station	Fond du Lac.
Sheridan.....	Waupaca.	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Sherwood.....	Calumet.	SUPERIOR	Douglas.
Shiloh	Polk.	Surrey	Portage.
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.	Sussex.....	Waukesha.
Shopiere	Rock.	Syene	Dane.
Shuey's Mills.....	Green.	Sylvan	Richland.
Shullsburgh	La Fayette.	Sylvania.....	Racine.
Sierra	Vernon.	Sylvan Spring.....	Barron.
Sigel.....	La Crosse.	Sylvester.....	Green.
Silver Creek.....	Sheboygan.	Symco.....	Waupaca.

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-offices.	County.	Post-offices.	County.
Tabor.....	Racine.	Warner's Landing.....	Vernon.
Tamarack.....	Trempealeau	Warren.....	St. Croix.
Taycheedah.....	Fond du Lac.	Warren's Corners.....	Door.
Taylor Station.....	Jackson.	Warren's Mills.....	Monroe.
Ten Mile House.....	Milwaukee.	Washburn.....	Grant.
Tess Corners.....	Waukesha.	Washington Harbor...	Door.
Theresa.....	Dodge.	Waterford.....	Racine.
Thiry Dacms.....	Kewaunee.	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.
Thompsonville.....	Racine.	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Thompson.....	Washington.	Waterville.....	Waukesha.
Tiffany.....	Rock.	Waubeck.....	Pepin.
Tiffany Creek.....	Dunn.	Waucousta.....	Fond du Lac.
Tirade.....	Walworth.	Waukau.....	Winnebago.
Token Creek.....	Dane.	Waukecheon.....	Shawano.
Toland Prairie.....	Washington,	WAUKESHA.....	Waukesha.
Tomah.....	Monroe.	Waumandee.....	Buffalo.
Tornado.....	Door.	Waunakee.....	Dane.
Towerville.....	Crawford.	WAUPACA.....	Waupaca.
Trade Lake.....	Burnett.	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.
Trapp.....	Marathon.	WAUSAU.....	Marathon.
Tremont.....	Jackson.	Wauseon.....	Green.
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau	WAUTOMA.....	Waushara.
Trenton.....	Pierce.	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.
Trimbelle.....	Pierce.	Wauzeka.....	Crawford.
Trippville.....	Vernon.	Wayne.....	Washington.
Troy.....	Walworth.	Wayside.....	Brown.
Troy Center.....	Walworth.	Weclaunee.....	Winnebago.
Truax.....	Dunn.	Wequiock.....	Brown.
Tunnel City.....	Monroe.	Werner.....	Juneau.
Tustin.....	Waushara.	WEST BEND.....	Washington.
Twin Grove.....	Green.	West Blue Mounds....	Iowa.
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.	Westboro.....	Chippewa.
Union.....	Rock.	West Branch.....	Richland.
Union Center.....	Juneau.	West Depere.....	Brown.
Union Church.....	Waukesha.	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.
Valley.....	Vernon.	West Middleton.....	Dane.
Valton.....	Sauk.	Weston.....	Dunn.
Vanceburgh.....	Dunn.	West Pensaukee.....	Oconto.
Van Dyne.....	Fond du Lac.	West Point.....	Columbia.
Vanville.....	Chippewa.	Westport.....	Dane.
Velp.....	Brown.	West Prairie.....	Vernon.
Vernon.....	Waukesha.	West Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.
Verona.....	Dane.	West Salem.....	La Crosse.
Victory.....	Vernon.	West Sweden.....	Polk.
Vienna.....	Walworth.	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Vinland.....	Winnebago.	Wheatland.....	Kenosha.
Viola.....	Richland,	Wheatville.....	Crawford.
VIROQUA.....	Vernon.	White Creek.....	Adams.
Wagon Landing.....	Polk.	Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.
Wakefield.....	Outagamie.	Whitehall.....	Trempealeau
Waldwick.....	Iowa.	White Mound.....	Sauk.
Walhain.....	Kewaunee.	White Oak Springs....	La Fayette.
Walworth.....	Walworth.	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
Waneka.....	Dunn.	Wild Rose.....	Waushara.
		Willett.....	Green.
		Williamsburg.....	Trempealeau
		Wilmot.....	Kenosha.

Post-Offices in Wisconsin—Continued.

Post-offices.	County.	Post-offices.	County.
Wilson	St. Croix.	Woodworth.....	Kenosha.
Wilton.....	Monroe.	Wright's Ferry.....	Crawford.
Winchester.....	Winnebago.	Wrightstown	Brown.
Windsor.....	Dane.	Wrightsville.....	Jackson.
Winneconne.	Winnebago.	Wyalusing.....	Grant.
Winooski.....	Sheboygan.	Wyocena	Columbia.
Wiota	La Fayette.	Wyoming.....	Iowa.
Wolf Creek.....	Polk.		
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.	Yanketown.....	Crawford.
Worcester	Chippewa.	Yellowstone	La Fayette.
Woodhull	Fond du Lac.	York.....	Dane.
Woodland	Dodge.	Yorkville.....	Racine.
Woodman	Grant.	Young America.....	Washington.
Wood.....	Wood.	Yuba	Richland.
Woodstock	Richland.		
Woodside.....	St. Croix.	Zoa.....	Winnebago.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ahanapee	Kewaunee...	Ahanapee Record.....	Rep....	Weekly.
Alma	Buffalo	Express.....	Rep....	do
Appleton	Outagamie...	Crescent	Ref....	do
Appleton	do	Post	Rep....	do
Appleton	do	Volksfreund ¹	Ref....	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
Beaver Dam	Dodge	Argus	Ref....	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	Ref....	do
Chippewa Falls..	Chippewa...	Herald.....	Rep....	do
Chippewa Falls..	do	Avalanche	Ref....	do
Chippewa Falls..	do	Times.....	Dem....	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
De Soto	Vernon	De Soto Leader.....	Rep....	do
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Rep....	do
Durand.....	Pepin.....	Times.....	Rep....	do
Elkhorn	Walworth ..	Independent.....	Rep....	do
Elkhorn	do	Liberal	Ref....	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	Elroy Headlight	Rep....	do
Evansville.....	do	Journal.....	Ind....	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

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Rep....	Weekly,
Friendship	Adams	Adams County Press	Rep....	.....do
Galesville.....	Trempealeu	Independent.....	Ind .....	.....do
Geneva.....	Walworth ..	Geneva Lake Herald	Rep....	.....do
Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	Reporter.....	Rep....	.....do
Grand Rapids.....	.....do	Tribune.....	Ind .....	.....do
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Green Bay Advocate.....	Dem....	.....do
Green Bay.....	.....do	State Gazette	Rep....	D. & W.
Green Bay.....	.....do	Staat Zeitung ¹	Dem....	Weekly.
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	Ref .....	.....do
Jefferson	Jefferson	Banner	Ref .....	.....do
Juneau	Dodge	Democrat	Dem....	.....do
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Telegraph.....	Rep....	.....do
Kenosha.....	.....do	Union.....	Dem....	.....do
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	Enterprise	Dem....	.....do
Kilbourn City	Columbia.....	Wisconsin Mirror.....	Rep....	.....do
La Crosse.....	La Crosse	Liberal Democrat.....	Lib	D. & W.
La Crosse.....	.....do	Republican and Leader.....	Rep....	.....do
La Crosse.....	.....do	Sun	Lib	Weekly.
La Crosse.....	.....do	Fædrelandet ²	Rep....	.....do
La Crosse.....	.....do	Nord Stern ¹	Lib .....	.....do
Lancaster	Grant.....	Advocate	Ref .....	.....do
Lancaster .....	.....do	Grant County Herald.....	Rep....	.....do
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	Lodi Valley News	Rep....	.....do
Madison.....	Dane	Madison Democrat	Ref	D. & W.
Madison.....	.....do	Wisconsin State Journal	Rep....	.....do
Madison.....	.....do	Home Diary	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 Statesman.....	Ind	Weekly.
Mauston.....	Juneau	Star.....	Rep....	S. M.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc.....	Tribune.....	Rep....	Weekly.
Manitowoc .....	.....do	Pilot	Dem....	.....do
Manitowoc .....	.....do	Nordwesten ¹	Dem....	.....do
Manitowoc .....	.....do	Journal.....	Rep....	.....do
Manitowoc .....	.....do	Concordia.....	Dem....	.....do
Marinette	Oconto.....	Eagle	Rep....	.....do
Menasha	Winnebago.....	Press	Rep....	.....do
Menasha .....	.....do	Observer	Dem....	.....do
Menomonie.....	Dunn	Dunn County News.....	Rep....	.....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	Ref .....	.....do
Milwaukee .....	.....do	Banner & Volksfreund ¹	Dem....	.....do
Milwaukee .....	.....do	Journal of Commerce	Ind	Weekly,
Milwaukee .....	.....do	Germania ¹	Ind	D. & W.

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Commercial Times	Ref	D. & W.
Milwaukee	do	Columbia	Ind	do
Milwaukee	do	Sontag's Blatt	Ind	Weekly
Milwaukee	do	Courier	Neut	do
Milwaukee	do	Monthly Magazine	Lit	Monthly
Milwaukee	do	Lumberman	Lum	do
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Christian Statesman	Relig	Weekly
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
Monticello	Green	Item	Ind	do
Muscoda	Grant	News	Rep	do
Neenah	Winnebago	Gazette	Rep	do
Neenah	do	News	Ind	do
Neenah	do	Times	Ind	do
Neillsville	Clark	Republican	Rep	do
Neillsville	do	Clark County Press	Ref	do
New Lisbon	Juneau	Argus	Ref	do
New London	Waupaca	Times	Rep	do
New London	do	News	Ref	do
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Free Press	Lib	do
Oconomowoc	do	Local	Ind	do
Oconomowoc	do	Times	Lib	do
Oconto	Oconto	Lumberman	Rep	do
Oconto	do	Reporter	Ref	do
Omro	Winnebago	Journal	Rep	do
Oseola	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	Lib	do
Portage	Columbia	Wisconsin State Register	Rep	do
Portage	do	Western Advance	Ind	do
Portage	do	Columbia Co. Wecker ¹	Ind	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
Prescott	Pierce	Clarion	Ind	do
Princeton	Green Lake	Republic	Rep	do
Racine	Racine	Racine Advocate	Rep	do
Racine	do	Argus	Dem	do
Racine	do	Journal	Rep	do
Racine	do	Slavie ³	Lib	do
Randolph	Dodge	Enterprise	Ind	do
Reedsburg	Sauk	Free Press	Rep	do
Richland Center	Richland	Republican	Rep	do
Richmond	St. Croix	Republican	Rep	do
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	Rep	do

Wisconsin Newspapers—Continued.

Town.	County.	Name.	Creed.	Issue.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac	Free Press.....	Rep.....	do.....
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Journal.....	Neut.....	do.....
River Falls.....	do.....	Advance.....	Neut.....	do.....
River Falls.....	do.....	Press.....	Rep.....	do.....
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pionier am Wisconsin ¹ ...	Rep.....	do.....
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	Inquirer.....	Ref.....	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.....
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Pinery.....	Ref.....	do.....
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Journal.....	Rep.....	do.....
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Signal.....	Ref.....	do.....
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Advocate.....	Rep.....	do.....
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Door County Expositor..	Neut.....	do.....
Superior.....	Douglas.....	Times.....	Ind.....	do.....
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Journal.....	Rep.....	do.....
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	Chronicle.....	Ind.....	do.....
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	Republican.....	Rep.....	do.....
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Vernon County Censor...	Rep.....	do.....
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Independent.....	Ref.....	do.....
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Vidette.....	Ref.....	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.....	Plaindealer.....	Dem.....	do.....
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Democrat.....	Ref.....	do.....
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Republican.....	Rep.....	do.....
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac	Prison City Leader.....	Rep.....	do.....
Waupun.....	Dodge.....	Times.....	Rep.....	do.....
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	Argus.....	Rep.....	do.....
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Pilot.....	Dem.....	do.....
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Central Wisconsin.....	Rep.....	do.....
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	Wocheblatt ¹	Dem.....	do.....
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Journal.....	Rep.....	do.....
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Democrat.....	Dem.....	do.....
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Republican.....	Rep.....	do.....
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Independent.....	Rep.....	do.....
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Times.....	Lib.....	do.....
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Bugle.....	Lib.....	Monthly
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.....	Messenger.....	Ref.....	Weekly.
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Register.....	Rep.....	do.....
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	Herald.....	Rep.....	do.....

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

Election Statistics.

Election Statistics.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1875,

Compared with the Presidential Vote of 1872.

[BY COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND ELECTION PRECINCTS.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
ADAMS.						
Adams.....	29	54	.....	25	74	6
Big Flats.....	4	25	.....	21	14	.....
Dell Prairie.....	24	65	.....	41	82	16
Easton.....	35	36	.....	1	48	15
Jackson.....	12	54	.....	42	69	5
Leola.....	1	26	.....	25	26	.....
Lincoln.....	10	59	.....	49	74	11
Monroe.....	48	10	.....	38	76	6
New Chester.....	5	31	.....	26	47	4
New Haven.....	60	95	.....	35	94	49
Preston.....	13	18	.....	5	16	8
Quincy.....	25	21	5	.....	22	29
Richfield.....	17	17	.....	.....	22	10
Rome.....	28	33	.....	5	25	14
Springville.....	25	34	.....	9	56	13
Strong's Prairie.....	35	70	.....	35	111	37
White Creek.....	28	19	9	.....	29	10
Total	362	705	.....	343	885	233
ASHLAND.						
Ashland.....	39	70	.....	31	49	26
Basswood Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
LaPointe.....	59	7	52	.....	28	17
Total	98	77	21	.....	86	43
BARRON.						
Barron.....	46	70	.....	24	120	38
Dallas.....	22	60	.....	38	.....	.....
Chetec.....	19	119	.....	100	.....	.....
Rice Lake.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie Farm.....	22	104	.....	82	.....	.....
Summer.....	14	58	.....	44	.....	.....
Stanfold.....	65	72	.....	7	.....	.....
Total	206	501	.....	295	120	38
BAYFIELD.						
Bayfield.....	35	75	.....	40	89	42

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
BROWN.						
Ashwabanon.....	5	39		34	45	13
Allouez.....	24	16	8			
Bellevue.....	35	25	10		82	81
Depere town.....	34	7	27		34	47
village.....	130	138		8	211	179
West.....	175	107	68		111	82
Eaton.....	32	12	20		19	44
Fort Howard—						
city, 1st ward.....	89	75			220	117
2d ward.....	79	73			147	22
3d ward.....	39	91				
	207	239		32	367	139
Glenmore.....	121	29	92		68	50
Green Bay town.....	30	71		41	115	35
city, 1st ward.....	61	88			222	133
2d ward.....	193	187			311	184
3d ward.....	134	164			103	93
	388	439		51	636	410
Holland—						
East.....	96		96		12	132
West.....	113	2	111		11	93
	209	2	207		23	225
Howard.....	135	10	125		81	86
Humbolt.....	45	29	16		92	68
Lawrence.....	29	91		62	82	15
Morrison.....	109	15	94		31	138
New Denmark.....	76	94		18	80	157
Pittsfield.....	33	49		16	80	35
Preble.....	124	48	76		72	134
Rockland.....	80	12	68		20	89
Scott.....	121	44	77		101	79
Suamico—						
East precinct.....	25	40			63	32
West precinct.....	40	39			132	29
	65	79		14	195	61
Wrightstown—						
East precinct.....	40	11			20	42
West precinct.....	138	110			129	76
	178	121	57		139	118
Total.....	2,385	1,716	669		2,693	2,185
BUFFALO.						
Alma town.....	39		39		3	33
village.....	101	58	43		32	100
Belvidere.....	52	1	51		7	56
Buffalo town.....	34	8	26		24	31
city.....	33	4	29		11	29
Canton.....	34	29	5		64	50
Cross.....	63	9	54		16	61
Dover.....	2	72		70	65	4
Fountain City Village.....	120	35	85		52	111
Gilmanston.....	15	64		49	67	9

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
BUFFALO—Con.						
Glencoe.....	47	25	22	.....	23	50
Lincoln.....	49	4	45	.....	14	34
Maxville.....	14	41	.....	27	46	23
Milton.....	32	.....	26	.....	13	33
Modena.....	9	81	.....	72	89	11
Montana.....	22	19	3	.....	10	22
Naples.....	44	151	107	.....	164	64
Nelson.....	64	71	.....	7	88	74
Waumandee.....	67	18	49	.....	55	66
Total	841	696	145	.....	843	861
BURNETT.						
Grantsburg.....	6	191	.....	185	160	7
Trade Lake.....	4	85	.....	81	.....	.....
Wood Lake.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....	.....
Total	10	312	.....	302	160	7
CALUMET.						
Brillon.....	69	45	24	.....	60	63
Brothertown.....	99	39	60	.....	92	133
Charlestown.....	117	75	42	.....	100	117
Chilton.....	210	85	125	.....	123	235
Harrison.....	161	42	119	.....	64	187
New Holstein.....	171	6	165	.....	60	187
Rantoul.....	107	28	79	.....	29	149
Stockbridge.....	123	114	9	.....	217	117
Woodville.....	80	15	.....	.....	12	125
Total	1,137	449	688	.....	757	1,313
CHIPPEWA.						
Anson.....	35	37	.....	2	44	20
Auburn.....	29	58	.....	29	.....	.....
Bloomer.....	83	93	.....	10	194	107
Chippewa Falls — city, 1st ward.....	241	105	.....	.....	241	202
city, 2d ward.....	210	165	.....	.....	273	144
.....	451	270	181	.....	514	346
Eagle Point.....	206	71	135	.....	97	153
Edson.....	45	32	13	.....	35	31
La Fayette.....	93	94	.....	1	120	62
Sigel.....	31	19	12	.....	21	31
Wheaton.....	57	40	17	.....	20	17
Total	1,030	714	316	.....	1,045	767
CLARK.						
Beaver.....	1	23	.....	22	47	.....
Colby.....	25	38	.....	13	.....	.....
Eaton.....	22	26	.....	4	77	18
Fremont.....	5	9	.....	4	.....	.....

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
CLARK—Con.						
Grant.....	67	38	29	.....	68	27
Hewett.....	10	19	.....	9	.....	.....
Hixon.....	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....
Levis.....	24	22	2	.....	58	3
Loyal.....	15	69	.....	54	91	3
Lynn.....	23	5	18	.....	15	17
Mayville.....	8	44	.....	36	.....	.....
Mentor.....	53	60	.....	7	.....	.....
Perkins.....	5	12	.....	7	.....	.....
Pine Valley.....	144	188	.....	44	305	39
Sherman.....	4	19	.....	15	.....	.....
Unity.....	2	24	.....	22	.....	.....
Washburn.....	10	12	.....	2	.....	.....
Warner.....	30	31	.....	1	.....	.....
Weston.....	32	43	.....	11	140	12
York.....	20	22	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	525	717	.....	192	801	119
COLUMBIA.						
Arlington.....	36	60	.....	24	110	44
Caledonia.....	40	61	.....	1	112	61
Columbus town.....	73	46	.....	27	330	242
*city, 1st ward.....	26	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	39	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	58	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	123	234	.....	111	.....	.....
Courtland.....	31	132	.....	101	212	50
Dekorra.....	53	111	.....	58	119	60
Fort Winnebago.....	49	41	8	.....	48	72
Fountain Prairie.....	78	103	.....	27	164	90
Hampden.....	78	58	20	.....	95	80
Leeds.....	79	62	17	.....	97	86
Lewiston.....	59	82	.....	23	95	74
Lodi.....	65	169	.....	104	205	63
Lowville.....	66	39	27	.....	59	92
Marcellon.....	52	98	.....	46	118	47
Newport.....	100	162	.....	62	173	109
Otsego.....	58	160	.....	104	186	67
Pacific.....	11	29	.....	18	32	13
Portage City—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st ward.....	83	17	.....	.....	20	97
2d ward.....	43	80	.....	.....	77	48
3d ward.....	60	103	.....	.....	94	31
4th ward.....	91	52	.....	.....	48	107
5th ward.....	56	92	.....	.....	72	79
.....	333	344	.....	11	311	362
Randolph.....	42	88	.....	46	141	51
Scott.....	46	58	.....	12	90	38
Springvale.....	25	49	.....	24	112	30
West Point.....	55	73	.....	18	95	52
Wycena.....	67	144	.....	77	153	49
West ward Randolph.....	3	10	.....	7	13	3
Total.....	1,618	2,413	.....	795	3,070	1,835

*City of Columbus, created by the Legislature of 1874.

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
CRAWFORD.						
Bridgeport.....	26	21	5			
Clayton.....	100	77	23		111	123
Eastman.....	115	55	60		83	122
Freeman 1st precinct.....	25	69		44		
2d precinct.....	3	19		16		
	28	88		60	148	45
Haney.....	20	55		35	58	16
Marietta.....	56	52	4		41	33
Prairie du Chien, town	95	9	86		59	13
city, 1st ward.....	60	57	3		70	57
2d ward.....	105	61	44		74	126
3d ward.....	92	46	46		57	112
4th ward.....	34	27	7		32	52
Scott.....	291	191	100		233	347
Seneca.....	59	64		5	81	43
Union.....	165	49	116		87	108
Utica.....					43	13
Wauzeka.....	55	112		57	146	73
	96	74	22		72	91
Total.....	1,106	847	259		1,162	1,151
DANE.						
Albion.....	43	153		110	246	35
Berry.....	145	13	132		17	186
Black Earth.....	59	105		44	123	59
Blooming Grove.....	111	69	42		90	125
Blue Mounds.....	71	78		7	94	56
Bristol.....	99	98	1		121	100
Burke.....	113	93	20		92	97
Christiana.....	145	180		35	190	123
Cottage Grove.....	133	94	39		93	128
Cross Plains.....	193	23	170		43	234
Dane.....	106	71	35		89	90
Deerfield.....	73	102		29	105	73
Dunkirk.....	103	106		3	132	72
Dunn.....	85	99		14	115	80
Fitchburg.....	131	69	62		73	128
Madison, town.....	79	66	13		105	89
city, 1st ward.....	370	318	52		318	411
2d ward.....	145	201		56	201	193
3d ward.....	326	166	160		175	238
4th ward.....	173	174		1	192	159
	1,014	859	155		886	1,001
Mazomanie.....	123	168		45	197	122
Medina.....	140	137	3		143	158
Middleton.....	196	80	116		83	239
Montrose.....	77	137		60	135	99
Oregon.....	77	183		106	211	74
Perry.....	38	93		55	110	35
Primrose.....	32	122		90	129	20
Pleasant Springs.....	36	155		119	154	30
Roxbury.....	150	21		139	27	160

Gubernatorial and Presidential Vote—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
DANE—Con.						
Rutland	45	185		140	223	24
Springdale	138	63	75		63	120
Springfield	203	31	172		50	214
Stoughton Vil.	81	164		83	126	40
Sun Prairie town.	84	126		42	118	80
Sun Prairie, Vil.	52	74		22	84	41
Vermont	95	88	7		125	69
Verona	137	28	109		74	116
Vienna	35	91		56	130	41
Westport	214	55	159		73	181
Windsor	79	91		12	169	53
York	88	87	1		105	90
Total	4,823	4,457	366		5,143	4,682
DODGE.						
Ashippun	133	72	66		139	140
Burnett	56	165		109	126	77
Beaver Dam town.	157	96	61		95	172
city, 1st ward.....	135	13	122		21	143
2d ward.....	135	59	76		62	135
3d ward.....	57	141		84	139	64
4th ward.....	89	104		15	104	102
	416	317	99		326	444
Calamus	72	52	20		108	86
Chester	72	78		6	126	56
Clyman	201	45	156		47	193
Elba	123	98	25		142	119
Emmet	210	15	195		22	196
Fox Lake	115	182		67	208	156
Herman	176	2	174		14	274
Hubbard	244	186	58		201	458
Hustisford	225	48	177		52	271
Lebanon	188	23	165		32	245
Le Roy	127	90	37		155	134
Lomira	162	30	132		70	230
Lowell	260	209	51		193	309
Oak Grove.....	241	159	82		196	232
Portland.....	166	73	93		83	149
Randolph vil. E. ward	5	61		56	62	4
Rubicon	133	58	75		132	177
Shields	173	3	170		11	169
Theresa	303	15	288			396
Trenton	101	132		31	182	132
Watertown city—						
5th ward.....	75	29	46		24	110
6th ward.....	154	27	127		30	185
	229	56	173		54	295
Waupun Vil. S. ward...	47	133		86	135	28
Westford	103	25	83		53	127
Williamstown	237	74	163		82	353
Total	4,685	2,503	2,182		3,051	5,622

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
DOOR.						
Bailey's Harbor.....	32	11	21		36	25
Brussels.....	11	31		20	101	8
Clay Banks.....	14	24		10	70	18
Egg Harbor.....	38	31	7		21	18
Forestville.....	52	24	18		66	46
Gardner.....	1	45		44	67	12
Gibraltar.....	13	64		51	52	11
Jacksonport.....	6	19		13	26	6
Liberty Grove.....	8	31		23	57	12
Nasewaupce.....	46	4	42		39	15
Sevastopol.....	42	20	22		50	24
Sturgeon Bay.....	74	101		27	199	11
Union.....	18	27		9	66	
Washington.....	11	21		10	23	8
Total	366	453		87	873	214
DOUGLAS.						
Superior.....	77	34	43		72	96
DUNN.						
Colfax.....	12	40		23	48	8
Dunn.....	78	98		20	119	78
Eau Galle.....	119	59	60		87	117
Elk Mound.....	27	40		13	57	5
Grant.....	3	89		77	86	2
Lucas.....	16	38		22	46	10
Menomonee.....	382	311	71		434	119
New Haven.....	10	23		13	32	6
Peru.....	4	42		38	45	6
Red Cedar.....	38	26	12		42	38
Rock Creek.....	4	92		88	63	1
Sheridan.....	7	24		17	21	1
Sherman.....	16	58		42	63	5
Spring Brook.....	54	70		16	115	43
Stanton.....	20	53		33	70	14
Tainter.....	40	69		29	29	13
Tiffany.....	15	16		1		
Weston.....	22	20	2		33	32
Total	867	1,159		292	1,390	498
EAU CLAIRE.						
Bridge Creek.....	69	269		200	256	76
Brunswick.....	42	105		63	101	31
Eau Claire, —						
1st ward.....	224	300			226	140
2d ward.....	122	90			111	95
3d ward.....	48	132			137	47
4th ward.....	65	162			172	67
5th ward.....	128	186			220	20
6th ward.....	109	89			71	56
Total	696	959		263	937	495

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
EAU CLAIRE—Con.						
Fairchild.....	22	49		27		
Lant.....	5	26		21		
Lincoln.....	127	26	101		31	115
Otter Creek.....	14	49		35	108	15
Pleasant Valley.....	12	43		31	30	19
Seymour.....	13	4	9		5	11
Union.....	58	40	18		50	40
Washington.....	18	71		53	97	16
Total.....	1,076	1,641		565	1,615	818
FOND DU LAC.						
Alto.....	32	136		104	173	76
Ashford.....	137	68	69		82	188
Auburn.....	155	67	88		90	148
Byron.....	96	95	1		144	106
Calumet.....	178	5	173		14	204
Eden.....	149	36	113		63	223
Eldorado.....	185	101	84		102	167
Empire.....	96	68	28		92	79
Fond du Lac, town.....	98	124	80	26	155	92
city, 1st ward.....	181	175	6		335	351
2d ward.....	197	235		38	202	265
3d ward.....	88	243		155	395	218
4th ward.....	212	168	44		250	337
5th ward.....	73	122		49	226	122
6th ward.....	72	93		21		
7th ward.....	103	113		10		
8th ward.....	84	135		51		
	1,010	1,284		274	1,408	1,293
Forest.....	161	34	127		57	165
Friendship.....	78	66	12		69	104
Lamartine.....	121	98	23		146	107
Marshfield.....	309	16	293		24	290
Metomen.....	109	182		73	235	106
Oakfield.....	69	197		128	204	65
Oscolla.....	174	51	123		82	118
Ripon, town.....	76	76			115	77
city, 1st ward.....	141	119	22		220	135
2d ward.....	109	121		12	179	134
	250	240	10		399	269
Rosendale.....	79	108		29	165	64
Springvale.....	101	102		1	130	105
Taycheedah.....	197	34	163		45	235
Waupun, town.....	33	103		70	184	49
vil. north ward.....	80	101		21	114	99
Total.....	3,973	3,392	531		4,292	4,429
GRANT.						
Beetown.....	140	179		39	206	119
Blue River.....	58	14	44		31	65

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
GRANT—Continued.						
Bloomington	62	155	.....	93	190	60
Boscobel	105	210	.....	105	227	139
Cassville	138	97	41	.....	142	112
Clifton	32	69	.....	37	109	44
Ellenboro	16	87	.....	71	102	24
Fennimore	100	116	.....	16	228	80
Glen Haven	56	94	.....	38	118	73
Harrison	73	85	.....	12	106	63
Hazel Green	104	177	.....	73	207	165
Hickory Grove	9	53	.....	44	81	15
Jamestown	102	49	53	.....	100	99
Lancaster	136	302	.....	166	300	178
Liberty	51	35	16	.....	63	55
Lima	20	76	.....	56	133	26
Little Grant	26	82	.....	56	107	25
Marion	14	32	.....	18	67	34
Millville	2	37	.....	35	29	4
Mount Hope	28	80	.....	52	111	27
Muscoda	156	76	80	.....	82	87
Paris	67	48	19	.....	86	39
Patch Grove	54	80	.....	26	96	61
Plattville	270	376	.....	106	479	199
Potosi	241	129	112	.....	194	279
Smelser	57	140	.....	83	190	45
Waterloo	43	53	.....	10	110	43
Watterstown	16	62	.....	46	83	22
Wingville	59	80	.....	21	86	74
Woodman	48	45	3	.....	72	34
Wyalusing	35	64	.....	29	112	29
Total	2,318	3,182	.....	864	4,307	2,319
GREEN.						
Adams	71	64	7	.....	74	71
Albany	107	103	4	.....	140	78
Brooklyn	79	81	.....	2	154	23
Cadiz	116	105	11	.....	155	56
Carno	138	89	49	.....	122	124
Decatur	143	251	.....	108	311	134
Exeter	78	88	.....	10	119	25
Jefferson	110	111	.....	1	166	92
Jordan	52	86	.....	34	111	54
Monroe	341	419	.....	78	421	316
Mt. Pleasant	62	136	.....	74	144	37
New Glarus	72	51	21	.....	75	54
Spring Grove	70	123	.....	53	165	46
Sylvester	65	97	.....	32	122	59
Washington	77	35	42	.....	42	67
York	14	121	.....	107	129	10
Total	1,595	1,960	.....	365	2,450	1,246

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
GREEN LAKE.						
Berlin town	19	76		57	140	34
city, 1st ward	99	114			170	105
2d ward	61	57			95	68
3d ward	42	112			126	56
	202	283		81	391	220
Brooklyn	28	154		126	195	59
Green Lake	102	98	4		152	130
Kingston	95	62	33		78	78
Mackford	83	100		17	153	102
Manchester	90	66	24		103	114
Marquette	54	49	5		81	73
Princeton	100	181		81	158	159
St. Marie	16	37		21	37	52
Seneca	6	21		15	53	15
Total	795	1,127		332	1,541	1,045
IOWA.						
Arena	112	124		12	156	184
Clyde	93	18	75		17	76
Dodgeville	202	366		164	440	236
Highland	421	62	359		106	450
Linden	71	148		77	217	70
Mifflin	54	103		49	167	55
Mineral Point town	49	76		27	123	83
city, 1st ward	95	136			152	142
2d ward	103	94			104	153
	198	230		32	256	295
Moscow	44	79		35	126	32
Pulaski	165	88	77		113	168
Ridgeway	138	169		31	229	182
Waldwick	67	62	5		59	76
Wyoming	44	79		35	72	61
Total	1,665	1,593	72		2,078	1,978
JACKSON.						
Albion	201	243		42	325	119
Alma	44	126		82	127	20
Garden Valley	45	48		3	58	38
Hixton	31	137		106	155	30
Irving	68	92		24	90	62
Manchester	22	41		19	40	6
Melrose	57	141		84	131	64
Millston		49		49		
Northfield	2	42		40	56	1
Springfield	21	73		52	64	18
Total	491	992		501	956	358

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
JEFFERSON.						
Aztalan	95	75	20		90	132
Cold Spring.....	34	86		52	101	30
Concord	131	57	74		104	186
Farmington	156	79	77		130	275
Hebron	93	129		36	133	115
Ixonia.....	133	75	58		87	205
Jefferson.....	515	169	346		195	566
Koshkonong.....	319	388		69	406	261
Lake Mills	77	211		134	230	93
Milford.....	67	144		77	101	212
Oakland	76	80		4	125	72
Palmyra.....	52	252		200	252	48
Sullivan	124	139		15	156	150
Sumner.....	29	35		6	48	36
Waterloo town.....	94	38	56		43	141
Waterloo village.....	96	64	32		59	96
Watertown town.....	207	37	170		42	293
city, 1st ward.....	168	107	61		112	157
2d ward.....	215	25	190		48	220
3d ward.....	122	38	84		53	114
4th ward.....	73	31	42		26	78
*5th ward.....	75	29	46		24	110
*6th ward.....	154	27	127		30	185
7th ward.....	70	41	29		39	79
	877	298	579		332	943
Total	2,938	2,300	638		2,580	3,559
JUNEAU.						
Armenia.....	1	21		20	23	11
Clearfield.....	26	12	14		15	24
Fountain.....	24	53		29	88	40
Germantown	66	44	22		56	69
Kildare.....	76	31	45		38	78
Lemonweir.....	59	93		34	111	62
Lindina.....	39	121		82	148	53
Lisbon.....	21	61		40	74	22
Lyndon.....	46	22	24		32	52
Marion.....	42	16	26		27	31
Mauston village.....	68	147		79	119	67
Necedah.....	98	118		20	131	124
New Lisbon vil.....	75	148		73	167	72
Orange.....	13	52		39	47	13
Plymouth.....	99	161		62	123	78
Seven Mile Creek.....	69	6	63		15	104
Summit.....	49	46	3		79	70
Wonewoc.....	97	154		57	128	98
Total	968	1,306		338	1,421	1,068

* 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.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
KENOSHA.						
Brighton	132	49	83		62	168
Bristol	51	130		79	158	73
Kenosha—						
city, 1st ward	165	156			199	73
2d ward	142	43			49	151
3d ward	67	111			116	59
4th ward	64	103			111	68
	438	413	25		475	423
Paris	96	38	58		101	102
Pleasant Prairie	131	118	13		145	131
Randall	39	40		1	65	44
Salem	83	125		42	160	87
Somers	58	147		89	184	85
Wheatland	103	25	78		58	102
Total	1,131	1,085	46		1,408	1,215
KEWAUNEE.						
Ahnepee	183	92	91		88	208
Carlton	92	23	69		38	125
Casco	110	15	95		38	80
Franklin	91	8	83		14	129
Kewaunee	228	52	176		90	275
Lincoln	56	13	43		57	12
Montpelier	88	8	80		55	62
Pierce	96	10	86		54	116
Red River	47	5	42		69	5
Total	991	226	765		503	1,012
LA CROSSE.						
Bangor	108	135		27	134	109
Barre	38	41		3		
Burns	39	101		62	141	24
Campbell	62	18	44		40	91
Farmington	81	178		97	192	99
Greenfield	37	32	5		40	64
Hamilton	91	232		141	355	141
Holland	13	97		84	143	28
La Crosse—						
city, 1st ward	239	180	59		126	287
2d ward	179	95	84		151	225
3d ward	339	226	113		254	374
4th ward	115	101	14		120	124
5th ward	170	213		43	166	131
	1,044	815	229		817	1,141
Onalaska town	24	100		76	158	51
Onalaska village	71	69	2		89	48
Shelby	49	15	34		28	69
Washington	84	39	45		40	101
Total	1,739	1,872		133	2,177	1,966

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
LA FAYETTE.						
Argyle.....	58	130	.....	72	152	63
Belmont.....	90	98	.....	8	125	98
Benton.....	124	106	18	.....	128	158
Blanchard.....	56	30	26	.....	40	40
Darlington.....	255	237	18	.....	255	260
Elk Grove.....	46	43	3	.....	68	57
Fayette.....	99	93	6	.....	103	101
Gratiot.....	115	124	.....	9	182	137
Kendall.....	75	31	44	.....	39	104
Monticello.....	17	30	.....	13	46	17
New Diggings.....	88	140	.....	52	205	143
Seymour.....	91	35	56	.....	53	131
Shullsburg.....	258	198	60	.....	228	279
Wayne.....	35	108	.....	73	139	46
White Oak Springs.....	22	33	.....	11	57	35
Willow Springs.....	105	38	67	.....	49	114
Wiota.....	108	199	.....	91	212	125
Total.....	1,642	1,673	.....	31	2,081	1,908
LINCOLN.						
Jenny.....	63	49	19	.....	*42	17
MANITOWOC.						
Cato.....	133	153	.....	17	156	128
Centerville.....	95	58	37	.....	91	148
Cooperstown.....	116	16	100	.....	64	144
Eaton.....	147	53	94	.....	59	177
Franklin.....	79	47	32	.....	104	94
Gibson.....	101	37	64	.....	111	89
Kossuth.....	153	63	90	.....	187	131
Liberty.....	30	118	.....	88	146	47
Manitowoc town.....	62	48	14	.....	87	51
city, 1st ward.....	95	122	.....	27	179	105
2d ward.....	29	78	.....	49	103	52
3d ward.....	151	106	45	.....	142	150
4th ward.....	61	119	.....	58	189	61
.....	336	425	.....	89	613	368
Manitowoc Rapids.....	114	84	30	.....	124	112
Maple Grove.....	85	25	60	.....	45	131
Meeme.....	113	32	81	.....	66	179
Mishicott.....	306	9	297	.....	30	181
Newton.....	63	49	14	.....	95	142
Rockland.....	64	21	43	.....	70	36
Schleswig.....	219	49	170	.....	62	165
Two Creeks.....	76	14	62	.....	30	48
Two Rivers.....	325	105	220	.....	148	306
Total.....	2,620	1,406	1,214	.....	2,289	2,677

*Then a town in Marathon county.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MARATHON.						
Bergen	18	3	15		5	16
Berlin.....	125		125		3	202
Brighton	10	37		27		
Hull.....	26	69		43		
Knowlton	26	16	10		30	10
Maine.....	65	9	56		25	115
Marathon	82	1	81		24	34
Mosinee.....	29	36		7	34	29
Stettin	116		116		4	132
Texas.....	32	13	19		25	141
Wausau, town	48	5	43		15	64
city, 1st ward	52	20			33	28
2d ward.....	51	39			121	128
3d ward.....	110	69			57	58
4th ward	131	22				
	344	150	194		211	214
Wein.....	29		129		6	23
Weston.....	27	26	1		67	14
Total	977	365	612		*449	894
MARQUETTE.						
Buffalo.....	64	59	5		68	83
Crystal Lake.....	46	16	30		19	71
Douglas	72	33	39		53	90
Harris.....	43	31	12		45	44
Mecan.....	36	2	34		6	113
Montello	126	33	93		45	140
Moundville	33	43	10		53	19
Neskoro.....	36	16	20		31	54
Newton.....	59	13	46		24	60
Oxford.....	14	73		59	93	25
Packwaukee.....	65	42	23		63	68
Shield.....	63	32	31		30	88
Springfield	26	31		5	42	17
Westfield	53	39	14		71	38
Total.....	736	463	273		643	910
MILWAUKEE.						
Franklin.....	137	33	104		40	208
Granville.....	177	86	91		93	243
Greenfield	279	71	208		118	291
Lake—						
1st precinct.....	145	87	58			
2d precinct.....	91	211		120		
	236	298		62	426	174

* Jenney has been transferred to Lincoln county, and this total does not include the vote of that town for 1872.

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MILWAUKEE—Con.						
Milwaukee, town—						
1st precinct.....	176	23				
2d precinct.....	154	40				
	330	63	267		120	198
<i>Pp.</i>						
city, 1st ward.....	1 355	269	86		212	424
do.....	2 260	250	10		157	276
2d ward.....	1 399	217	182		153	570
do.....	2 395	300	95		159	518
3d ward.....	1 351	134	217		153	334
do.....	2 285	172	113		178	319
4th ward.....	1 311	377		66	336	370
do.....	2 452	478		26	532	404
5th ward.....	1 296	286	10		290	359
do.....	2 163	230		67	484	338
6th ward.....	1 332	190	142		180	377
do.....	2 175	88	87		139	390
7th ward.....	1 139	375		236	333	257
do.....	2 291	306		75	271	361
8th ward.....	1 211	282		71	309	266
do.....	2 57	112		55	258	335
9th ward.....	1 304	106	198		105	350
do.....	2 190	159	31		142	259
10th ward.....	1 147	147			107	215
do.....	2 195	95	100		103	245
11th ward.....	1 130	97	33			
do.....	2 95	134		39		
12th ward.....	1 210	184	26			
13th ward.....	1 133	101	32			
	5,816	5,089	727		4,601	6,858
Oak Creek.....	152	111	41		134	198
Wauwatosa.....	288	291		3	302	342
Total.....	7,415	6,042	1,373		5,834	8,512
MONROE						
Adrian.....	34	57		23	60	57
Angelo.....	17	58		41	83	14
Byron.....	14	19		5		
Clifton.....	41	24	17		35	79
Glendale.....	28	138		110	141	35
Greenfield.....	65	73		8	50	51
Jefferson.....	88	22	66		43	87
La Fayette.....	13	35		22	59	34
La Grange.....	16	85		69		
Leon.....	54	60		6	99	41
Lincoln.....	15	77		62	285	43
Little Falls.....	62	62			94	42
New Lyme.....	8	16		8		
Oak Dale.....	69	32	37		58	82
Portland.....	23	57		34	122	43
Ridgeville.....	109	72	37		87	111

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
MONROE—Con.						
Sheldon	12	56		44	52	36
Sparta	241	348		107	484	252
Tomah	236	149	87		177	228
Wellington	15	53		38	91	30
Wells	40	13	27		51	53
Wilton	75	51	24		46	122
Total	1,275	1,557		282	2,117	1,425
OCONTO.						
Gillett	39	11	28		28	18
Little Suamico	103	19	84		69	12
Maple Valley	34	23	11			
Marinette	117	279		162	182	48
Oconto town	104	30	74		65	11
city, east ward	113	77	36		114	108
west ward	115	24	91		140	105
north ward	97	33	64			50
south ward	175	77	98		157	
	500	211	289		411	253
Pensaukee—						
1st precinct	42	39	3		58	5
2d precinct	62	53	4		88	6
3d precinct					13	
	104	97	7		159	11
Peshigo	69	142		73	131	36
Stiles	22	61		39	34	6
Total	1,092	873	219		1,076	395
OUTAGAMIE.						
Appleton—						
1st ward	62	93			147	44
2d ward	295	133			223	257
3d ward	230	49			75	185
4th ward	58	40			35	69
	645	365	280		480	555
Black Creek	83	55	28		81	46
Bovina	75	92		17	61	22
Buchanan	128	1	127		7	141
Center	168	15	153		28	169
Cicero	29	22	7		14	18
Dale	136	64	72		97	92
Deer Creek	29	17	12		12	17
Ellington	122	70	52		97	122
Freedom	200	31	169		59	144
Grand Chute	138	52	86		67	142
Greenville	148	33	115		99	141
Hortonia	96	97		1	118	86
Kaukauna	171	98	73		76	110
Liberty	21	27		6	48	19
Maine	10	21		11	20	

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
OUTAGAMIE—Con.						
Maple Creek	82	9	73		34	76
New London, 3d ward	25	11	14		10	30
Osborn	29	28	1		40	13
Seymour	182	90	92		87	26
Total	2,517	1,198	1,319		1,535	1,970
OZAUKEE.						
Belgium	173	10	163		93	137
Cedarburg	250	126	124		118	181
Fredonia	180	19	161		61	161
Grafton	148	103	45		56	227
Mequon	260	78	182		65	351
Port Washington	396	79	317		129	298
Saukville	245	45	200		52	239
Total	1,652	460	1,192		574	1,594
PEPIN.						
Albany	11	17		6	35	2
Durand	56	120		64	144	66
Frankfort	10	45		35	64	
Lima	33	16	23		44	49
Pepin	59	70		11	91	86
Stockholm	19	43		33	95	16
Waterville	57	117		60	136	32
Waubeek	28	24	4		35	21
Total	270	452		182	644	272
PIERCE.						
Clifton	38	37	1		72	28
Diamond Bluff	15	27		12	51	20
Ellsworth	67	158		91	121	47
El Paso	32	22	10		15	37
Gilman	4	90		86	81	10
Hartland	30	78		48	115	27
Isabelle	12	8	4		31	3
Maiden Rock	61	66		5	101	40
Martell	39	87		48	114	31
Oak Grove	40	21	19		65	67
Prescott—						
city, 1st ward	38	22			39	36
2d ward	43	15			33	35
3d ward	30	31			48	24
River Falls	111	68	43		127	95
Trenton	188	147	41		177	97
Rock Elm	22	70		48	98	5
Salem	13	19		6	28	28
Spring Lake	22	48		26	52	23
Trenton	27	16	11		44	11

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
PIERCE—Con.						
Trimbelle.....	31	71		40	111	51
Union.....	39	32		7	64	14
Total.....	791	1,065		274	1,460	634
POLK.						
Alden.....	30	163		133	111	21
Balsam Lake.....	28	23	5		28	22
Black Brook.....	9	103		94	83	
Eureka.....	13	58		45		
Farmington.....	60	40	20		50	52
Lincoln.....	24	104		80	87	2
Luck.....	16	51		35	51	1
Lorraine.....	1	17		16		
Laketown.....	2	47		45		
Milltown.....	20	8	12		10	11
Osceola.....	51	122		71	93	48
St. Croix Falls.....	33	50		17	101	30
Sterling.....	12	31		19	45	2
Total.....	299	817		518	659	189
PORTAGE.						
Almond.....	31	86		55	89	26
Amherst.....	47	154		107	184	37
Belmont.....	13	58		45	66	20
Buena Vista.....	47	65		18	120	26
Eau Pleine.....	19	18	1		38	17
Grant.....	25	4	21			40
Hull.....	48	25	23		48	66
Lanark.....	31	60		29	57	46
Linwood.....	41	18	23		71	26
New Hope.....		139		139	155	1
Pine Grove.....	1	53		52	65	2
Plover.....	46	179		133	221	13
Sharon.....	131	20	111		21	128
Stevens Pt town.....	15	18		3	13	5
city, 1st ward.....	72	128		56	103	100
2d ward.....	108	109		1	110	140
3d ward.....	35	66		31	49	30
	215	303		88	262	270
Stockton.....	108	65	43		126	75
Total.....	818	1,265		447	1,536	798
RACINE.						
Burlington.....	334	122	212		133	417
Caledonia.....	211	74	137		239	20
Dover.....	81	63	13		111	101
Mt. Pleasant.....	89	139		50	272	110
Norway.....	52	77		25	120	69
						2

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
RACINE—Con.						
Racine—						
city, 1st ward.....	141	119			184	113
2d ward.....	55	201			193	62
3d ward.....	173	226			314	129
4th ward.....	306	98			126	304
5th ward.....	155	200			317	126
6th ward.....	133	116			162	104
	963	960	3		1,296	838
Raymond.....	59	135		76	204	80
Rochester.....	65	89		24	102	80
Waterford.....	120	133		13	164	138
Yorkville.....	57	168		111	239	65
Total.....	2,031	1,965	66		2,880	2,100
RICHLAND.						
Akan.....	53	52	1		72	62
Bloom.....	90	79	11		102	52
Beuna Vista.....	83	141		58	133	87
Dayton.....	104	73	31		65	102
Eagle.....	63	87		24	109	30
Forest.....	41	93		52	114	35
Henrietta.....	56	66		10	78	47
Ithaca.....	82	122		40	138	68
Marshall.....	33	103		70	116	38
Orion.....	41	57		26	79	43
Richland.....	133	233		110	228	91
Richwood.....	65	105		40	143	53
Rockbridge.....	92	98		6	163	64
Sylvan.....	69	76		7	79	75
Westford.....	106	56	50		52	97
Willow.....	51	61		10	73	55
Total.....	1,132	1,522		390	1,675	999
ROCK.						
Avon.....	20	102		82	124	16
Beloit town.....	23	24		1	68	24
city, 1st ward.....	21	122			182	51
2d ward.....	13	145			137	35
3d ward.....	32	99			163	49
4th ward.....	29	88			117	61
	95	454		359	599	196
Bradford.....	24	83		59	119	22
Center.....	55	110		55	143	36
Clinton.....	56	227		171	306	40
Fulton.....	148	184		36	298	163
Harmony.....	28	109		81	159	28
Janesville town.....	41	79		38	128	50
city, 1st ward.....	154	190		33	260	110
2d ward.....	119	170		51	200	117
3d ward.....	73	146		73	163	82
4th ward.....	201	174	27		213	161
5th ward.....	87	66	21		72	98
	634	746		112	908	568

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Luding- ton.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
ROCK—CON.						
Johnstown	64	86		22	119	65
La Prairie.....	1	83		82	131	6
Lima	28	181		153	194	27
Magnolia.....	92	106		14	150	73
Milton.....	77	287		210	343	83
Newark.....	2	91		89	167	17
Plymouth.....	55	103		48	141	58
Porter.....	82	72	10		153	71
Rock.....	39	56		26	132	72
Spring Valley.....	22	164		142	217	17
Turtle.....	32	88		56	185	44
Union.....	109	299		190	354	64
Total.....	1,718	3,734		2,016	5,138	1,740
ST. CROIX.						
Baldwin.....	53	87		34		
Cady.....	24	29		5	34	21
Cylon.....	35	41		6	56	23
Eau Galla.....	17	72		55	48	21
Emerald.....	37	16	21		14	31
Erin Prairie.....	302	1	301		3	237
Hammond.....	168	121	47		137	96
Hudson, 1st precinct..	47	21	26			
2d precinct..	9	49		40		
city, 1st ward.....	55	53	2	14	63	43
2d ward.....	98	105		7	127	77
3d ward.....	53	63		10	64	53
Total.....	206	221		15	266	182
Kinnickinnie.....	47	39	8		84	40
Pleasant Valley.....	79	16	63		74	28
Richmond.....	109	124		15	109	99
Rush River.....	57	33	24		68	38
St. Joseph.....	34	4	30		6	39
Somerset.....	64	18	46		23	53
Springfield.....	84	48	36		106	45
Stanton.....	52	38	14		33	54
Star Prairie.....	26	110		84	81	29
Troy.....	66	47	19		99	76
Warren.....	66	50	16		69	35
Total.....	1,582	1,185	397		1,373	1,190
SAUK.						
Baraboo.....	179	407		228	424	224
Bear Creek.....	76	31	45		65	47
Dellona.....	37	25	12		36	57
Delton.....	14	126		112	144	11
Excelsior.....	38	85		47	116	37
Fairfield.....	12	70		58	93	23
Franklin.....	63	43	20		68	43

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
SAUK—Con.						
Freedom	42	99		57	97	35
Greenfield	16	37		21	78	23
Honey Creek	82	44	38		75	62
Ironton	35	136		101	148	55
La Valle	71	97		26	101	81
Merrimack	54	49	5		96	44
Prairie du Sac	140	138	2		204	143
Reedsburg	154	189		35	179	138
Spring Creek	74	133		59	133	53
Sumpter	15	96		81	132	19
Troy	41	92		51	138	30
Washington	44	80		36	122	45
Westfield	59	95		36	72	106
Winfield	27	39		12	58	52
Woodland	37	131		94	123	26
Total	1,310	2,242		932	2,702	1,354
SHAWANO.						
Almon	6		6			
Angelica	2	41		39	38	7
Belle Plaine	57	10	47		39	83
Green Valley		25		25		
Grant	31		21		10	31
Hartland	70	1	99		24	90
Herman	35	2	33		8	37
Lesser		39		30	10	
Maple Grove	14	35		21	46	24
Nevereno	8	15		7		
Pella	41		41		9	47
Richmond	34	7	27		35	16
Seneca	12		12		8	9
Shawano town	16	10	6		18	16
city, 1st ward	40	22				
2d ward	41	38				
Washington	81	60	21		108	49
Waukechon	27	3	24		1	33
Waukechon	24	32		8	54	22
Total	448	271	177		416	464
SHEBOYGAN.						
Greenbush	127	179		52	237	138
Herman	183	58	125		62	300
Holland	53	162		109	347	80
Lima	122	123		1	246	108
Lyndon	62	265		203	251	81
Mitchell	120	30	90		39	150
Mosel	85	31	54		76	97
Plymouth	236	215	21		264	265
Rhine	86	9	77		63	177
Russell	59	9	50		6	77

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
SHEBOYGAN-CON.						
Scott	55	106		51	162	79
Sheboygan town.....	123	12	111		58	184
city 1st ward.....	86	48	38		74	115
2d ward.....	161	106	55		168	219
3d ward.....	52	83		31	98	89
4th ward.....	127	30	157		70	215
	486	267	219		410	638
Sheboygan Falls.....	129	83	46		161	189
village.....	118	120		2	137	112
Sherman.....	73	43	30		11	182
Wilson.....	98	11	87		97	91
Total.....	2,215	1,723	492		2,687	2,948
*TAYLOR.						
Medford.....	93	90	3			
TREMPEALEAU.						
Albion.....	7	38		31	55	7
Arcadia.....	88	200		112	204	82
Burnside.....	10	73		63	72	7
Caledonia.....	32	32			74	23
Dodge.....	53	11	42			
Ettrick.....	43	139		87	137	55
Gale.....	99	107		8	182	94
Hale.....	35	39		4	73	13
Lincoln.....	41	73		32	158	17
Preston.....	13	147		134	166	2
Pigeon.....	1	62		61		
Sumner.....	24	59		35	111	3
Trempealeau.....	74	106		32	225	114
Total.....	520	1,077		557	1,457	417
VERNON.						
Bergen.....	11	45		34	44	57
Christiana.....	2	164		162	206	3
Clinton.....	15	77		62	92	19
Coon.....	6	74		68	103	18
Forest.....	12	64		52	95	6
Franklin.....	53	86		30	161	49
Genoa.....	39	38			72	29
Greenwood.....	42	35	1		56	24
Hamburg.....	20	81		61	142	36
Harmony.....	20	118		93	128	9
Hillsborough.....	62	122		60	141	42
Jefferson.....	35	127		92	155	23

*Taylor county was organized in 1875.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
VERNON—CON.						
Kickapoo.....	79	00	19	.....	93	51
Liberty.....	33	28	5	.....	46	12
Stark.....	31	71	.....	40	92	18
Sterling.....	29	88	.....	62	177	25
Union.....	36	31	5	.....	59	.....
Viroqua.....	56	261	.....	205	292	47
Webster.....	21	88	.....	67	100	26
Wheatland.....	45	76	.....	31	94	22
Whitestown.....	49	50	.....	1	97	20
Total.....	696	1,784	.....	1,088	3,445	542
WALWORTH.						
Bloomfield.....	17	123	.....	106	177	40
Darien.....	84	141	.....	57	197	98
Delavan.....	135	286	.....	151	364	119
East Troy.....	86	149	.....	63	214	93
Elkhorn.....	67	132	.....	65	153	96
Geneva.....	97	280	.....	183	284	107
La Fayette.....	76	101	.....	25	124	82
La Grange.....	34	128	.....	94	173	21
Linn.....	27	61	.....	34	105	37
Lyons.....	84	124	.....	49	161	125
Richmond.....	72	99	.....	18	106	88
Sharon.....	54	136	.....	66	297	73
Spring Prairie.....	37	110	.....	73	171	58
Sugar Creek.....	39	121	.....	82	141	53
Troy.....	74	104	.....	30	142	93
Walworth.....	40	135	.....	95	182	38
Whitewater.....	213	584	.....	371	521	278
Total.....	1,272	2,825	.....	1,553	3,512	1,499
WASHINGTON.						
Addison.....	201	13	188	.....	21	243
Barton.....	134	36	98	.....	55	171
Erin.....	163	.....	163	.....	8	213
Farmington.....	173	81	92	.....	112	155
Germantown.....	130	49	81	.....	55	182
Hartford.....	298	186	112	.....	199	311
Jackson.....	159	22	137	.....	35	191
Kewaskum.....	131	95	36	.....	110	112
Polk.....	137	21	116	.....	58	244
Richfield.....	178	18	160	.....	28	224
Schleisingerville.....	45	29	16	.....	14	67
Trenton.....	208	46	162	.....	71	235
Wayne.....	76	72	4	.....	103	112
West Bend town.....	90	25	65	.....	41	106
West Bend Vil.....	182	30	152	.....	37	161
Total.....	2,305	723	1,582	.....	947	2,727

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WAUKESHA.						
Brookfield	209	112	97	.....	98	295
Delafield	104	145	.....	41	182	98
Eagle	130	106	24	.....	125	134
Genesee	139	160	.....	21	181	126
Lisbon	127	154	.....	27	150	154
Menomonee	246	153	93	.....	145	290
Merton	130	116	14	.....	142	143
Mukwonago	100	120	.....	20	140	116
Muskego	137	57	80	.....	103	142
New Berlin	193	92	101	.....	110	241
Ottawa	57	110	.....	53	148	123
Oconomowoc t'n	127	89	38	.....	152	118
Oconomowoc city	139	185	.....	46	116	78
Pewaukee	159	222	.....	63	212	173
Summit	101	110	.....	9	146	106
Vernon	81	124	.....	43	147	74
Waukesha	282	478	.....	196	374	309
Total	2,461	2,533	.....	72	2,671	2,720
WAUPACA,						
Bear Creek	58	20	38	.....	36	52
Caledonia	76	19	57	.....	26	78
Dayton	41	136	.....	95	129	34
Dupont	15	25	.....	10	23	4
Farmington	40	96	.....	56	120	17
Fremont	62	69	.....	7	70	50
Helvetia	7	26	.....	19	23	5
Iola	2	112	.....	110	127	2
Larrabee	43	66	.....	23	63	20
Lebanon	99	7	92	.....	20	85
Lind	71	104	.....	33	126	62
Little Wolf	91	89	2	.....	75	54
Matteson	25	35	.....	10	49	14
Mukwa	75	105	.....	30	93	48
New London	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*city, 1st ward	93	58	35	.....	59	66
2d ward	50	99	.....	49	78	43
3d ward	25	11	14	.....	10	30
.....	168	168	.....	.....	147	139
Royalton	42	75	.....	33	122	54
St. Lawrence	38	127	.....	89	125	21
Scandinavia	6	157	.....	151	155	7
Union	28	32	.....	4	35	13
Waupaca	40	74	.....	34	376	67
city, 1st ward	28	134	.....	106	.....	.....

* In Outagamie county, and vote not included in the total for this county
† The city of Waupaca was created by the Legislature in 1875.

Governatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WAUPACA—Con.						
2d ward.....	19	64	.....	45	.....	.....
3d ward.....	2	64	.....	62	.....	.....
.....	49	262	.....	213	.....	.....
Weyauvega	140	76	64	.....	120	149
Total	1,191	1,869	.....	678	2,050	945
WAUSHARA.						
Aurora	42	123	.....	81	174	32
Bloomfield	11	107	.....	96	76	115
Coloma	14	29	.....	15	53	5
Dakota	4	46	.....	42	58	2
Deerfield	1	32	.....	31	41	.....
Hancock	22	69	.....	47	75	25
Leon	13	119	.....	106	135	31
Marion	14	64	.....	50	98	8
Mount Morris.....	13	99	.....	86	98	20
Oasis	14	75	.....	61	100	17
Plainfield.....	30	129	.....	99	192	3
Poyssippi.....	37	72	.....	35	92	33
Richford.....	4	72	.....	68	57	10
Rose	2	54	.....	52	63	1
Saxville.....	19	87	.....	68	111	30
Springwater	9	68	.....	59	82	12
Warren	27	46	.....	19	77	22
Wautoma	57	88	.....	51	117	23
Total.....	313	1,379	.....	1,066	1,708	389
WINNEBAGO.						
Algoma.....	17	73	.....	56	110	15
Black Wolf.....	74	59	15	.....	58	88
Clayton	86	86	.....	.....	121	88
Menasha town.....	42	40	2	.....	319	395
1 ¹ city, 1st ward.....	101	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	125	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	42	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	87	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	355	190	165	.....	.....	.....
Neenah town.....	25	26	.....	1	387	275
1 ¹ city, 1st ward.....	62	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	109	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....	63	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....	18	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	252	407	.....	155	.....	.....
Nekimi.....	45	30	15	.....	94	101
Nepeuskun.....	33	120	.....	87	142	45
Omro	119	447	.....	328	477	120
Oshkosh town	36	60	.....	24	96	40
city, 1st ward.....	163	311	.....	.....	410	167
2d ward.....	265	125	.....	.....	197	335
3d ward.....	200	166	.....	.....	212	243

¹The city was created by the Legislature since 1872.

Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	GOVERNOR, 1875.				PRESIDENT, 1872.	
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Grant.	Greeley.
WINNEBAGO—Con.						
4th ward.....	323	227			253	280
5th ward.....	87	157			179	63
6th ward.....	71	105			74	115
	1,109	1,091	18		1,325	1,203
Poygan.....	88	52	36		60	111
Rushford.....	42	233		191	357	52
Utica.....	28	106		78	153	45
Vinland.....	43	94		51	112	67
Winchester.....	17	131		114	116	106
Winneconne.....	121	374		253	348	129
Wolf River.....	67	13	54		5	83
Total.....	2,591	3,634		1,043	4,280	2,969
WOOD.						
Aburndale.....	12	36		24		
¹ Centralia—						
city, 1st ward.....	10	30				
2d ward.....	11	18				
3d ward.....	18	28				
	39	76		37		
Dexterville.....	50	10	40		7	96
Grand Rapids town.....	51	16	35		34	62
city, 1st ward.....	36	27			29	44
2d ward.....	45	50			75	38
3d ward.....	45	35			66	33
	126	112	14		170	115
Lincoln.....	7	59		52	40	6
Port Edwards.....	43	8	35		155	78
Remington.....	24	5	19		23	24
Rudolph.....	35	24	11		42	29
Saratoga.....	22	18	4		33	23
Seneca.....	32	4	28		25	6
Sigel.....	25	20	6		34	34
Wood.....	6	51		25		
Total.....	473	419	54		563	473

¹ City of Centralia created in 1874, and the town by that name changed to Port Edwards in 1875.

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTE.

SENATE.

District..	Republican candidate.	Vote.	Democratic candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
I	T. M. Blackstock..	2,323	Enos Eastman.....	2,990	.....	667
II.	Geo. Grimmer	2,086	Thos. R. Hudd.....	4,018	.....	1,932
III.	Edw. Aschermant.	34	Wm. H. Jacobs.....	6,734	.....	*1,286
IV.	J. H. Tate.....	2,577	Reuben Mayt.....	2,571	*1,370	.....
V.	R. H. Baker	2,706	Charles Herrick...	2,130	576	.....
VI.	No candidate.....	.....	John L. Mitchell...	7,339	.....	*87
VII.	Geo. E. Bryant.....	2,644	A. R. Cornwall	2,384	260	.....
VIII.	Asahel Farr.....	3,777	U. S. Hollister	2,745	1,032	.....
IX.	L. W. Joiner.....	1,833	David McFarland.	1,970	.....	137
X.	William Blair.....	2,679	J. D. McDonald.....	2,332	347	.....
XI.	Francis Campbell..	1,933	Nelson Bowers.....	1,905	28	.....
XII.	Joseph B. Treat...	1,999	Thos. A. Jackson...	1,564	435	.....
XIII.	Vincent Roberts ..	2,264	John A. Barney.....	4,819	.....	2,555
XIV.	David E. Welch.....	3,774	No candidate.....	.....	*932	.....
XV.	John Schuette.....	2,997	Joseph Vilas.....	2,166	747	.....
XVI.	O. C. Hathaway.....	3,689	Noah H. Virgin.....	2,378	.....	.....
XVII.	H. N. Davis.....	3,706	W. A. Lawrence.....	1,982	*2,016	.....
XVIII.	Wm. H. Hiner.....	3,682	James Russel.....	2,140	942	.....
XIX.	Wm. P. Rounds.....	4,051	Armine Picket.....	3,442	509	.....
XX.	J. H. Hendricks...	687	Dan'l Cavanagh.....	1,439	.....	722
XXI.	E. L. Bump.....	3,968	W. C. Silverthorn..	4,693	.....	725
XXII.	No candidate.....	.....	James Ryan.....	3,545	.....	*1,763
XXIII.	C. B. Skinner.....	2,344	W. W. Reed.....	3,552	.....	1,208
XXIV.	H. D. Barron.....	3,672	Charles Smith.....	3,427	245	.....
XXV.	R. L. D. Potter	3,471	J. W. Woodhull†...	2,565	*1,125	.....
XXVI.	S. W. Graves.....	1,667	R. E. Davis.....	2,662	.....	995
XXVII.	L. W. Barden.....	2,726	Evan O. Jonest.....	1,964	*795	.....
XXVIII.	D. L. Downs.....	2,340	H. W. Fries.....	2,261	79	.....
XXIX.	Thos. B. Scott.....	.....	No candidate.....	.....	*1,074	.....
XXX.	Rock. J. Flint.....	4,053	William Wilson.....	3,314	739	.....
XXXI.	S. L. Nevins.....	1,926	D. A. McDonald...	1,852	74	.....
XXXII.	{ Mark Douglass...	3,471	John S. Dore.....	2,064	*1,105	.....
XXXIII.	{ Geo. W. King† ...	346	B. S. Weil.....	2,124	.....	*2,774
	G. J. Wilmott.....	3,575				

*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, etc— I.....	G. M. Marshall	1,057	G. B. Bacon.....	891	166	.....
ASHLAND, etc— I.....	Sam S. Fifield..	1,805	D. C. Strong	817	988	.....
BROWN, etc— I.....	J. M. Smith.....	555	Mitchell Resch..	902	.....	337
II.....	A. T. Buckman	308	Chas. R. Clough.	287	.....	*92
III.....	Wm. J. Fiskt...	788	M. Brunettet....	167	.....	.....
	L. Kellner.....	740	Denis Dewane...	793	.....	53
BUFFALO— I.....	P. Farr, Jr	559	Edward Lees.....	964	.....	405
CALUMET— I.....	Henry Lucher...	554	Henry Horst.....	1,011	.....	457
CHIPPEWA, etc I.....	J. J. Jenkins...	763	C. J. Wiltse	1,110	.....	347
CLARK, etc— I.....	Hugh B. Mills..	1,705	Ludwig Peters...	1,034	671	.....
COLUMBIA— I.....	Michael Griffin	911	O. D. Coleman ...	650	261	.....
II.....	John G. Griffin	802	J. L. Williams...	447	355	.....
III.....	A. O. Dole	679	C. J. Pardee	545	134	.....
CRAWFORD— I.....	Ira Bisbie	885	Fergus Mills.....	1,064	.....	179
DANE— I.....	W. Seamanson.	1,404	T. C. Lund.....	1,143	261	.....
II.....	P. L. Spooner, Jr	1,304	Wm. Charleton ..	1,327	.....	23
III.....	Chas. A. Martin	644	Peter Zander	1,312	.....	668
IV.....	H. Steensland..	977	Michael Johnson	1,155	.....	178
DODGE— I.....	T. S. Hayhurst.	653	P. Griffin	655	.....	2
II.....	S. P. K. Lewis..	694	C. Germain	749	.....	55
III.....	G. H. Lawrence	634	Owen McCollow..	562	72	.....
IV.....	—Stoddardt..	223	Chas. E. Kite.....	800	.....	*620
V.....	Scattering.	166	Geo. Schott.....	845	.....	*184
VI.....	Jas. Higgins†...	420	Thos. O'Meara...	397	.....	*596
DOOR, etc— I.....	John Noyes	557	L. M. Washburn	1,166	.....	609
DUNN, etc— I.....	M. R. Bump.....	1,449	R. J. Baker.....	1,272	177	.....
EAU CLAIRE— I.....	H. M. Stocking	1,575	H. P. Buck.....	1,113	462	.....
FOND DU LAC— I.....	Jas. K. Scribner	1,310	C. W. Fredericks	1,099	211	.....
II.....	E. A. Putnam.	1,647	R. M. Lewis	1,359	288	.....
III.....	J. Meiklejohn.	523	Lambert Brost...	1,580	.....	1,057

*Majority on the Gubernatorial vote of 1875, and not on the legislative vote.

†Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican candidate.	Vote.	Democratic candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
GRANT—						
I.....	W. D. Jones	857	Thos. Jenkins ...	693	164	.....
II.....	Joseph Bock.....	619	John Boerner... 556	63	.....	.....
III.....	George Brown... 688	688	T. J. Graham	665	23	.....
IV.....	J. W. Brackett.. 600	600	W. J. McCoy..... 735	735	.....	135
GREEN—						
I.....	Jno. Luchsinger 1,976	1,976	J. C. Zimmerman 1,587	1,587	389	.....
GREEN LAKE—						
I.....	W. S. Flint..... 1,216	1,216	M. L. Kimball... 743	743	473	.....
IOWA—						
I.....	Kearton Coates 678	678	Jas. Heath..... 497	497	181	.....
II.....	Jos. Bennett..... 1,033	1,033	Ansley Gray	1,035	.....	2
JEFFERSON—						
I.....	No candidate .....	.....	Thos. Shinnick.. 1,597	1,597	.....	*807
II.....	C. H. Phillips ... 771	771	M. R. Clapp..... 756	756	15	.....
III.....	D. W. Curtis..... 1,245	1,245	A. Winslow..... 1,118	1,118	127	.....
JUNEAU—						
I.....	C. E. Booth	1,531	Job N. Grant	741	790	.....
KENOSHA—						
I.....	S. W. Maxwell.. 1,024	1,024	Fred. Robinson.. 1,202	1,202	.....	178
LA CROSSE—						
I.....	John Bradley... 1,893	1,893	C. C. Palmer..... 1,767	1,767	186	.....
LA FAYETTE—						
I.....	Danverse Neff... 1,634	1,634	T. J. VanMeter.. 1,617	1,617	77	.....
MANITOWOC—						
I.....	John Voss	531	C. R. Zorn	573	.....	42
II.....	R. S. O'Connell. 562	562	Thos. Mohr..... 632	632	.....	70
III.....	R. D. Smart	673	Wm. Tisch..... 1,025	1,025	.....	352
MARATHON—						
I.....	No candidate... ..	.....	B. Ringle..... 1,296	1,296	.....	*612
MARQUETTE—						
I.....	Robert Mitchell 507	507	B. F. Goodell.... 673	673	.....	166
MILWAUKEE—						
I.....	Henry Smith†... 519	519	Patrick Drew..... 609	609	.....	*96
II.....	Peter Faggt..... 763	763	George Tyre	534	.....	*277
III.....	Jas. McGrath†.. 339	339	Edward Keogh... 583	583	.....	*330
IV.....	E. B. Simpson .. 774	774	B. F. Cook..... 840	840	.....	66
V.....	David Vance..... 685	685	H. J. Hilbert.... 682	682	3	.....
VI.....	Scattering..... 15	15	Chas. Kraatz..... 989	989	.....	*219
VII.....	L. Ellsworth..... 687	687	W. H. Bishop.... 348	348	339	.....
VIII.....	Henry Fink†.... 663	663	John P. Ryan.... 451	451	*132	.....
IX.....	W. Frankfort† 596	596	G. H. Walthers†. 737	737	.....	*329
X.....	F. A. Zautke.... 666	666	Thos. Toben..... 567	567	99	.....
XI.....	E. S. Estes	617	H. Lavies..... 675	675	.....	58

*Majority on the Governatorial vote of 1875, and not on the legislative vote.
†Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican candidate.	Vote.	Democratic candidate.	Vote.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
MONROE—						
I.....	A. T. Colburn....	657	Wm. McIntire...	552	105	.....
II.....	W. W. Jackson..	248	C. D. Wells	335	.....	87
OCONTO—						
I.....	John Leigh	971	Louis P. Pahl	982	.....	11
OUTAGAMIE—						
I.....	E. M. Gowell....	649	David Hammel..	1,686	.....	1,037
OZAUKEE—						
I.....	Wm. F. Foster... 214		Gustav Goetz..... 881			667
II.....	Wm. Carbyst.... 549		P. Spehn..... 408			*351
PIERCE—						
I.....	J. D. Trumbull.. 837		C. L. Taylor..... 1,019			182
PORTAGE—						
I.....	T. W. Anderson.. 1,258		O. H. Lamoreaux 818		440	.....
RACINE—						
I.....	N. J. Field..... 1,058		Thos. Dickinson. 858		200	.....
II.....	Peter Meyers.... 1,003		E. N. White..... 1,054			51
RICHLAND—						
I.....	Joseph Moody... 726		J. L. R. McCollum 737			11
II.....	H. H. Hoyt..... 603		J. T. Barnes..... 511		*240	.....
	Aug. S. Ripleyf.. 52					
ROCK—						
I.....	Seth Fisher..... 589		L. T. Pullen+.... 656		*531	.....
II.....	George Gleason.. 797		Chas. P. Culver.. 377		420	.....
III.....	Andrew Barlass. 817		Scattering..... 150		*441	.....
IV.....	S. T. Merrill..... 671		Scattering..... 28		*505	.....
V.....	F. Kimball..... 685		Jere A. Blount... 702			17
ST. CROIX—						
I.....	Mert Herrick... 1,265		P. Q. Boyden..... 1,499			234
SAUK—						
I.....	D. B. Hulbert... 752		E. W. Evans..... 689		63	.....
II.....	S. J. Seymour... 1,383		N. Stewart..... 706		677	.....
SHAWANO—						
I.....	H. S. Dixon..... 726		J. J. Knowlton... 1,323			597
SHEBOYGAN—						
I.....	H. N. Rose..... 374		{ Joseph Wedig... 688			*596
II.....	Wm. Noll..... 783		{ L. Luecket+.... 268			.....
III.....	Wm. Higby..... 523		F. Ruemele	580	203	.....
			Louis Wolf..... 652			129
TREMPEALEAU—						
I.....	N. D. Comstock 825		Joshua Rhodes... 783		45	.....
VERNON—						
I.....	John Stevenson 633		I. F. Marsh..... 513		120	.....
II.....	T. S. Jordan.... 1,277		No Candidate....		*451	.....

*Majority on the gubernatorial vote of 1875, and not on legislative vote.

†Independent.

The Legislative Vote—Assembly—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Republican candidate.	Vote.	Democratic candidate.	Vote.	Rep. maj.	Dem. mai.
WALWORTH—						
I.....	Chas. S. Teeple	731	J. A. Treat.....	486	245	.....
II.....	B. O. Reynolds	780	D. R. Johnson...	520	260	.....
III.....	D. M. Stearms..	1,065	Jos. M. Merrill..	450	615	.....
WASHINGTON—						
I.....	P. O'Brien.....	695	Andrew Martin	733	.....	*786
II.....	No candidate....	.....	Phil. Schneider..	1,577	.....	*797
WAUKESHA—						
I.....	Edwin Porter...	1,269	W. H. Hardy.....	1,298	.....	29
II.....	Jas. S. Dent.....	1,256	Chas. Secor.....	1,156	100	.....
WAUPACA—						
(<i>In part</i>)..						
I.....	G. A. Calkins...	784	H. C. Mumbrue..	1,083	.....	299
WAUSHARA—						
I.....	J. K. Walker ...	1,685	No candidate....	.....	*1,066	.....
WINNEBAGO—						
I.....	H. B. Jackson ..	671	Thos. Wall	1,227	.....	556
II.....	Eric McArthur	1,110	Geo. Donnelson..	1,070	40	.....
III.....	L. S. Chase	786	Chas. Morgan.....	566	220	.....
IV.....	Sidney Shufelt..	532	E. B. Rounds	286	246	.....

*This is the majority on the Gubernatorial vote of 1875, and not on the legislative vote here given. Independent.

THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1875.

BY COUNTIES.

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.				LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				SECRETARY OF STATE.			
	Taylor.	Ludington.	Hammond.	Scattering.	Parker.	Eaton.	Gilfillan.	Scattering.	Doyle.	Warner.	Brown.	Scattering.
Adams.....	362	705		1	360	712			358	694		12
Ashland.....	98	77			100	76			100	75		
Barron.....	206	501			198	513			196	517		
Bayfield.....	35	75			38	72			37	72		
Brown.....	2,385	1,716		1	2,395	1,706		1	2,395	1,702		1
Buffalo.....	841	696		1	869	672			855	685		
Burnett.....	10	312			6	316			5	317		
Calumet.....	1,137	449		1	1,148	439			1,176	409		
Chippewa.....	1,030	714			1,020	726			1,019	728		
Clark.....	525	717			563	681			590	655		
Columbia.....	1,618	2,413	31	3	1,617	2,423	31		1,669	2,370	31	
Crawford.....	1,106	847			1,102	852			1,096	843		
Dane.....	4,823	4,457		17	4,858	4,450		17	4,803	4,496		16
Dodge.....	4,685	2,503	9		4,803	2,399	9		4,774	2,408	9	
Door.....	366	453			364	457			368	449		1
Douglas.....	77	34			77	34			77	34		
Dunn.....	867	1,159		1	874	1,153			853	1,193		1
Eau Claire.....	1,076	1,641			1,073	1,656			1,058	1,664		
Fond du Lac.....	3,973	3,392	214	1	3,975	3,384	222	8	4,023	3,345	218	
Grant.....	2,318	3,182			2,314	3,190			2,311	3,189		
Green.....	1,595	1,960		14	1,585	1,982		14	1,589	1,967		16
Green Lake.....	795	1,127	47		812	1,090		46	843	1,089		46
Iowa.....	1,665	1,593		1	1,655	1,610			1,644	1,619		
Jackson.....	491	992	29		476	1,011	29		476	1,007	29	
Jefferson.....	2,938	2,300			3,023	2,230			3,040	2,203		
Juneau.....	968	1,306	1		979	1,298	1	2	972	1,303	1	1
Kenosha.....	1,131	1,085			1,125	1,096			1,117	1,105		

Kewaunee.....	991	226			996	221			996	220		
La Crosse.....	1,739	1,872			1,757	1,854			1,763	1,839		
La Fayette.....	1,642	1,673		1	1,637	1,682			1,603	1,707		
Lincoln.....	68	49			70	47			71	46		
Manitowoc.....	2,620	1,406			2,621	1,401			2,622	1,399		
Marathon.....	977	365			970	371			1,025	316		
Marquette.....	736	463			715	467			715	466		
Milwaukee.....	7,415	6,042			7,989	5,454		1	8,037	5,415		1
Monroe.....	1,275	1,557			1,306	1,524			1,275	1,556		
Oconto.....	1,092	873		2	1,086	882			1,087	881		
Outagamie.....	2,517	1,198			2,532	1,160			2,557	1,161		
Ozaukee.....	1,652	460		3	1,741	367		4	1,747	363		3
Pepin.....	270	452		1	270	454			269	455		
Pierce.....	791	1,065		1	825	1,037			442	1,409		
Polk.....	299	817			298	815			297	815		
Portage.....	818	1,265			783	1,274			827	1,250		
Racine.....	2,031	1,965			2,078	1,975			2,018	1,974		
Richland.....	1,132	1,522		1	1,098	1,545		1	1,131	1,531		
Rock.....	1,718	3,734		18	1,701	3,754		18	1,709	3,749		21
St. Croix.....	1,582	1,185			1,608	1,155			1,511	1,252		
Sauk.....	1,310	2,242		2	1,276	2,272			1,289	2,262		
Shawano.....	448	271		10	446	272		10	445	273		9
Sheboygan.....	2,215	1,723			2,214	1,725			2,219	1,720		1
Taylor.....	93	90			92	91			93	90		
Trempealeau.....	520	1,077		73	500	1,101		74	484	1,114		75
Vernon.....	696	1,784			685	1,797			683	1,799		
Walworth.....	1,272	2,825		3	1,265	2,835		3	1,264	2,834		3
Washington.....	2,305	723		4	2,350	675			2,350	675		
Waukesha.....	2,461	2,533			2,547	2,460			2,553	2,449		1
Waupaca.....	1,191	1,869			1,175	1,903			1,174	1,901		
Waushara.....	313	1,379		1	310	1,386		1	310	1,377		1
Winnobago.....	2,591	3,634		107	2,613	3,634		93	2,620	3,625		93
Wood.....	473	419			474	420			470	423		
Total.....	84,374	85,164	460	141	85,437	84,238	407	180	85,102	84,484	406	195

The Vote for State officers—Continued.

COUNTIES.	STATE TREASURER.				ATTORNEY GENERAL.				STATE SUPERINTENDENT.			
	Kuehn.	Bætz.	Turner.	Scat- tering.	Sloan.	Bennett.	Bradt.	Scat- tering.	Searing.	Graham.	Thomp- son.	Scatter- ing.
Adams.....	360	712			360	713			370	697		1
Ashland.....	100	75			101	75			101	75		
Barron.....	198	513			199	513			201	509		
Bayfield.....	36	74			38	72			50	60		
Brown.....	2,378	1,716		2	2,384	1,714		1	2,298	1,800		1
Buffalo.....	848	693			853	688			852	688		1
Burnett.....	6	316			6	316			6	316		
Calumet.....	1,142	444			1,106	475			1,012	576		
Chippewa.....	1,022	724			1,022	725			1,025	722		
Clark.....	565	683			565	680			559	687		
Columbia.....	1,683	2,353	31		1,685	2,354	31		1,701	2,332	31	1
Crawford.....	1,104	848			1,106	850			1,105	851		
Dane.....	4,873	4,442		17	4,866	4,450		16	4,932	4,385		18
Dodge.....	4,798	2,399	9		5,057	2,146	8		4,810	2,388	9	
Door.....	362	459			364	456			357	465		
Douglas.....	77	34			77	34			77	34		
Dunn.....	860	1,170			856	1,175			861	1,171		
Eau Claire.....	1,070	1,653			1,074	1,653			1,087	1,639		
Fond du Lac.....	3,967	3,390	220	2	3,989	3,368	213	1	3,996	3,377	204	2
Grant.....	2,324	3,175			2,318	3,183			2,343	3,162		
Green.....	1,584	1,980		12	1,582	1,987		11	1,588	1,980		11
Green Lake.....	830	1,092		46	842	1,098		46	829	993	46	
Iowa.....	1,661	1,602		1	1,659	1,606			1,662	1,597		
Jackson.....	476	1,014	29		475	1,012	28		477	1,013	28	
Jefferson.....	2,978	2,271			3,079	2,166			3,045	2,241		
Juneau.....	975	1,303	1	1	976	1,302	1		1,001	1,277	1	
Kenosha.....	1,118	1,114			1,124	1,102			1,110	1,108		
Kewaunee.....	1,000	216			998	219			988	229		

La Crosse.....	1,755	1,848			1,756	1,851			1,755	1,855		
La Fayette.....	1,638	1,680			1,639	1,681			1,639	1,678		
Lincoln.....	68	49			71	46			68	49		
Manitowoc.....	2,648	1,363			2,625	1,400			2,625	1,418		3
Marathon.....	968	372			970	371			966	371		
Marquette.....	715	469			717	465			724	457		
Milwaukee.....	8,821	4,629			8,007	5,443			8,019	5,407		
Monroe.....	1,294	1,538			1,299	1,534			1,298	1,535		
Oconto.....	1,077	891			1,086	882			1,084	882		
Outagamie.....	2,561	1,163			2,566	1,160			2,508	1,213		
Ozaukee.....	1,751	359		3	1,743	366		3	1,742	367		3
Pepin.....	267	455			269	454			268	456		
Pierce.....	788	1,063		5	791	1,060		1	799	1,064		
Polk.....	293	822		1	294	818		2	294	818		1
Portage.....	838	1,242			834	1,249			836	1,247		
Racine.....	2,022	1,972			2,019	1,978			2,024	1,974		
Richland.....	1,131	1,529			1,129	1,529			1,129	1,528		
Rock.....	1,707	3,749		19	1,633	3,779		16	1,776	3,627		19
St. Croix.....	1,591	1,174			1,588	1,180			1,590	1,179		
Sauk.....	1,279	2,274			1,280	2,273			1,289	2,267		
Shawano.....	377	342		9	446	272		9	445	273		9
Sheboygan.....	2,222	1,716		1	2,214	1,726			2,215	1,722		
Taylor.....	92	91			92	91			92	91		2
Trempealeau.....	494	1,105		77	496	1,104		76	484	1,118		71
Vernon.....	683	1,800			682	1,801			687	1,795		
Walworth.....	1,266	2,832		3	1,269	2,823		3	1,298	2,802		2
Washington.....	2,327	702		2	2,353	673		1	2,355	673		1
Waukesha.....	2,347	2,456		1	2,351	2,457			2,359	2,448		
Waupaca.....	1,217	1,848			1,178	1,890			1,130	1,930		
Waushara.....	310	1,386		1	310	1,386		1	306	1,390		1
Winnebago.....	2,617	3,622		94	2,603	3,640		96	2,473	3,792		86
Wood.....	471	420			474	420			472	419		
Total.....	86,230	83,426	407	179	85,745	83,934	397	170	85,392	84,217	427	124

THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE SINCE 1867.

COMPARED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1872 BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1875.		1873.		President, 1872.		1871.		1869.		1867.	
	Ludington.	Taylor.	Washburn.	Taylor.	Grant.	Greeley	Washburn.	Doolittle.	Fairchild.	Robinson.	Fairchild.	Tallmadge.
Adams	705	362	642	125	885	233	719	277	575	191	624	194
Ashland	77	98	61	265	86	43	40	16	1	30	3	34
Barron.....	501	206	356	169	120	38	169	35	123			
Bayfield.....	75	35	102	12	89	42	75	38		19	12	9
Brown	1,716	2,385	1,296	2,030	2,694	2,185	1,335	1,739	783	1,698	815	1,217
Buffalo	696	841	639	1,105	843	861	1,156	507	875	413	708	388
Burnett	312	10	247	12	160	7	198	22	74	3	41	6
Calumet	449	1,137	508	1,357	757	1,313	636	1,139	676	1,014	687	823
Chippewa	714	1,030	587	879	1,045	767	696	851	593	698	309	361
Clark.....	717	525	362	429	801	119	377	154	381	131	233	98
Columbia	2,413	1,618	2,001	1,509	3,070	1,835	2,248	1,579	2,185	1,342	2,649	1,603
Crawford	847	1,106	681	1,112	1,162	1,151	814	916	851	874	845	1,007
Dane	4,457	4,823	3,760	4,295	5,143	4,682	4,171	3,865	3,829	3,295	4,530	4,217
Dodge	2,503	4,685	1,828	4,562	3,051	5,622	2,538	4,375	2,419	4,220	2,804	4,795
Door.....	453	366	538	213	873	214	578	166	390	208	404	125
Douglass	34	77	19	70	72	96	58	69	39	54	51	64
Dunn	1,159	867	687	622	1,390	498	1,133	523	926	240	679	282
Eau Claire	1,641	1,076	810	1,122	1,615	818	1,409	890	791	391	662	467
Fond du Lac	3,392	3,973	2,932	3,926	4,292	429	3,596	3,875	3,071	3,289	3,789	3,698
Grant.....	3,182	2,318	2,405	2,104	4,307	319	3,154	1,971	3,008	1,476	3,095	1,649
Green	1,960	1,595	1,402	1,366	2,450	1,246	1,757	934	2,002	920	2,004	1,137
Green Lake	1,127	795	896	602	1,541	1,045	1,299	610	1,020	474	1,197	640
Iowa	1,593	1,665	1,334	1,549	2,078	1,978	1,457	1,632	1,413	1,262	1,677	1,604
Jackson	992	491	489	515	956	358	668	356	744	316	736	301
Jefferson	2,300	2,938	1,630	2,950	2,580	3,559	2,225	2,867	2,136	2,737	2,344	3,112
Juneau	1,306	968	1,110	909	1,421	1,068	1,080	829	913	772	1,030	924
Kenosha	1,086	1,131	862	942	1,408	1,215	1,051	901	1,081	898	1,173	1,088

Kewaunee	226	991	181	807	503	1,012	361	669	288	560	263	549
La Crosse	1,872	1,739	2,147	1,458	2,177	1,966	1,798	1,374	1,688	1,060	1,536	1,183
La Fayette	1,673	1,642	1,294	1,430	2,081	1,908	1,616	1,612	1,285	1,563	1,526	1,730
Lincoln	49	68										
Manitowoc	1,406	2,620	831	2,715	2,289	2,677	1,452	1,833	1,502	2,154	1,247	2,112
Marathon	365	977	317	779	491	911	218	780	131	594	90	618
Marquette	463	716	345	739	643	910	532	971	466	864	445	748
Milwaukee	6,042	7,435	2,837	10,435	5,834	8,512	3,690	5,631	3,127	5,819	3,500	7,176
Monroe	1,557	1,275	1,267	1,134	2,117	1,425	1,209	914	1,095	640	1,329	1,061
Oconto	873	1,092	710	790	1,076	895	662	310	589	383	576	262
Outagamie	1,198	2,517	1,031	2,092	1,535	1,970	1,219	1,746	923	1,483	949	1,388
Ozaukee	460	1,652	235	1,839	574	1,594	295	1,574	330	1,523	220	2,042
Pepin	452	270	431	303	614	272	577	237	352	157	302	150
Pierce	1,065	791	687	741	1,460	634	1,228	534	837	393	829	387
Polk	817	299	524	223	659	189	561	182	359	175	224	117
Portage	1,265	818	1,014	519	1,536	798	899	535	736	428	972	683
Racine	1,965	2,031	1,888	2,138	2,880	2,100	2,073	1,659	1,748	1,252	2,117	1,629
Richland	1,522	1,132	1,148	1,066	1,675	999	1,401	1,009	1,247	890	1,166	884
Rock	3,734	1,718	3,347	1,279	5,138	1,740	3,661	1,504	3,227	1,159	4,227	1,830
St. Croix	1 185	1,582	1,023	1,151	1,373	1,190	1,181	1,015	985	613	884	775
Sauk	2,242	1,310	1,550	1,115	2,702	1,354	1,832	891	1,847	752	2,060	939
Shawano	271	448	198	415	416	464	191	259	212	198	145	148
Sheboygan	1,723	2,215	1,449	2,480	2,687	2,948	1,927	1,943	1,763	1,758	1,858	2,079
Taylor	90	93										
Trempealeau	1,077	520	923	339	1,457	417	988	294	642	139	622	165
Vernon	1,784	696	1,706	517	2,445	542	1,686	416	1,426	298	1,443	384
Walworth	2,825	1,272	2,482	1,075	3,512	1,499	2,908	1,270	2,472	1,175	3,258	1,286
Washington	723	2,305	463	2,331	917	2,727	666	2,371	690	2,382	615	2,554
Waukesha	2,533	2,461	2,086	2,641	2,671	2,720	2,413	2,529	2,177	2,668	2,303	2,656
Waupaca	1,869	1,191	1,542	902	2,050	945	1,575	831	1,620	739	1,291	720
Waushara	1,379	313	1,270	413	1,708	389	1,500	344	1,133	233	998	313
Winnebago	3,634	2,591	2,858	2,591	4,280	2,969	3,005	2,019	3,407	2,116	3,161	2,110
Wood	419	473	226	328	563	473	340	328	256	206	282	352
Total	85,164	84,374	66,224	81,599	105,012	86,390	78,301	68,910	69,502	61,239	73,637	68,873

GUBERNATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL VOTES.

[BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.]

First Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Sloan.	Will-iams.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Fratt.	Will-iams.	Taylor	Lud-ingt'n
Kenosha	1,230	1,410	942	862	1,247	1,170	1,131	1,085
Racine.....	2,138	2,882	2,138	1,888	2,559	2,316	2,031	1,965
Rock.....	1,751	5,155	1,298	3,347	1,537	4,164	1,718	3,734
Walworth...	1,528	3,538	1,075	2,482	1,550	2,658	1,272	2,825
Waukesha..	2,733	2,681	2,641	2,086	2,639	2,260	2,461	2,533
Total.....	9,380	15,666	8,094	10,665	9,532	12,568	8,613	12,142
Majority.....	.....	6,286	.....	2,571	.....	3,036	.....	3,529
Whole vote	25,046		18,759		22,100		20,755	

Second Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Smith.	Hazel-ton.	Taylor.	Wash-burn,	Cook.	Caswell	Taylor	Lud-ingt'n
Columbia...	1,854	3,103	1,509	2,001	2,175	2,580	1,618	2,413
Dane	4,949	5,027	4,296	3,760	4,906	4,340	4,823	4,457
Jefferson....	3,595	2,579	2,950	1,630	2,927	2,646	2,938	2,300
Sauk.....	1,386	2,699	1,115	1,550	1,451	2,110	1,310	2,242
Total	11,784	13,408	9,870	8,941	11,459	11,676	10,689	11,412
Majority .....	.....	1,624	929	.....	.....	217	.....	723
Whole vote	25,192		18,811		23,135		22,101	

*Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes—Continued.**Third Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	War-den.	Barber.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Thomp-son.	Ma-goan.	Taylor	Lud-ing't'n
Crawford ...	1,177	1,173	1,112	681	1,233	1,028	1,106	847
Grant	2,359	4,278	2,184	2,405	2,583	3,198	2,318	3,182
Green	1,282	2,467	1,366	1,402	1,649	1,926	1,595	1,960
Iowa	2,030	2,079	1,549	1,334	1,929	1,874	1,665	1,593
La Fayette	1,940	2,076	1,430	1,294	1,843	1,985	1,642	1,673
Richland ...	1,092	1,672	1,066	1,148	1,163	1,524	1,132	1,522
Total	9,880	13,745	8,627	8,264	10,400	11,535	9,458	10,777
Majority.....	.....	3,865	363	.....	.....	1,135	.....	1,319
Whole vote	23,625		16,891		21,935		20,235	

Fourth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Mitch-ell.	Wink-ler.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Lynde.	Lud-ington.	Taylor	Lud-ington
Milwaukee	8,855	5,616	10,435	2,837	8,641	7,231	7,415	6,042
Ozaukee.....	1,697	574	1,839	235	882	1,386	1,652	460
Washing't'n	2,729	930	2,334	463	2,523	928	2,305	723
Total	13,281	7,120	14,608	3,535	12,046	9,545	11,372	7,225
Majority.....	6,161	.....	11,073	.....	2,501	.....	4,147	.....
Whole vote	20,401		18,143		21,591		18,597	

*Gubernatorial and Congressional Vote—Continued.**Fifth Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1872.		2873.		1874.		1875.	
	Eld-ridge.	Bætz.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Bur-chard.	Barber.	Taylor	Lud-ingt'n
Dodge.....	5,586	3,117	4,562	1,828	5,054	2,376	4,685	2,503
Fond du L.	4,393	4,376	3,926	2,932	4,327	3,512	3,973	3,392
Manitowoc	2,526	2,443	2,715	831	3,157	1,923	2,620	1,406
Sheboygan	3,082	2,571	2,480	1,449	3,246	2,078	2,215	1,723
Total.....	15,587	12,507	13,683	7,040	15,784	9,889	13,493	9,024
Majority.....	3,080	.....	6,643	.....	5,895	.....	4,469	.....
Whole vote	28,094		20,723		25,673		22,517	

Sixth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1873.		1873.		1873.		1875.	
	Linds-ley.	Sawyer	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Bouck.	Kim-ball.	Taylor	Lud-ingt'n
Brown.....	2,322	2,599	2,030	1,296	2,661	2,498	2,385	1,716
Calumet.....	1,299	798	1,357	508	1,202	1,247	1,137	449
Door.....	198	891	213	538	339	808	366	453
Green Lake	1,027	1,576	602	896	1,082	1,392	795	1,127
Kewaunee.	916	604	807	181	825	893	991	226
Outagamie.	1,965	1,566	2,092	1,031	2,470	1,312	2,517	1,198
Waupaca....	1,046	1,962	892	1,542	1,544	1,496	1,191	1,869
Waushra....	418	1,710	413	1,270	596	1,496	313	1,379
Winnebago	3,167	4,097	2,591	2,858	3,922	3,591	2,591	3,634
Total.....	12,358	15,803	10,997	10,120	14,641	14,733	12,286	12,051
Majority.....	.....	3,445	877	.....	.....	92	235	.....
Whole vote	28,161		21,117		29,374		24,337	

*Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes—Continued.
Seventh Congressional District.*

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Mars-ton.	Rusk.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Fulton.	Rusk.	Taylor	Lud- ingt'n
Buffalo	609	1,098	1,105	639	722	607	841	696
Clark.....	174	894	429	362	680	609	525	717
Eau Claire..	855	1,581	1,122	810	1,384	1,982	1,076	1,641
Jackson.....	455	866	515	489	467	631	491	992
La Crosse...	1,893	2,269	1,458	2,147	1,710	2,068	1,739	1,872
Monroe.....	1,464	2,092	1,134	1,267	1,403	1,821	1,275	1,557
Pepin.....	377	558	303	431	288	556	270	452
Pierce.....	634	1,464	741	687	1,408	1,088	791	1,065
St. Croix....	1,220	1,352	1,151	1,023	1,448	1,199	1,582	1,185
Trempeal'u	423	1,442	339	923	396	1,160	520	1,077
Vernon.....	443	2,567	547	1,706	654	1,916	696	1,784
Total	8,547	16,183	8,844	10,484	10,196	13,637	9,806	13,038
Majority....	7,636		1,640		3,441		3,222	
Whole vote	24,730		19,328		23,833		22,844	

Eighth Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Carson.	McDill.	Taylor.	Wash-burn.	Cate.	McDill.	Taylor	Lud- ingt'n
Adams	257	875	125	642	367	654	362	705
Ashland.....	3	137	265	61	4	214	98	77
Barron	34	124	169	356	335	219	206	501
Bayfield	2	129	12	102	.....	155	35	75
Burnett.....	7	160	12	247	4	146	10	312
Chippewa...	954	937	879	587	1,202	1,014	1,030	714
Douglas	101	72	70	19	40	109	77	34
Dunn	680	1,296	622	687	696	1,115	867	1,159
Juneau.....	1,119	1,399	909	1,110	1,369	1,278	968	1,306
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	67	68	49
Marathon...	876	551	779	317	1,021	560	977	365
Marquette...	929	642	739	345	892	538	736	463
Oconto.....	400	1,098	790	710	866	848	1,092	873
Polk.....	178	649	223	524	224	547	299	817
Portage.....	735	1,619	549	1,044	1,062	1,388	818	1,265
Shawano ...	465	412	415	198	790	235	448	271
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	90
Wood.....	468	611	328	226	655	457	473	419
Total	7,238	10,711	6,886	7,115	9,446	9,444	8,657	9,495
Majority....	3,473		289		2		838	
Whole vote	17,949		14,061		18,890		18,152	

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1861.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,875	Harvey, republican.....	53,777
Tweedy, whig.....	14,621	Ferguson, democrat.....	45,456
Dewey's majority.....	5,254	Harvey's majority.....	8,321
1849.		1863.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,701	Lewis, republican.....	72,717
Collins, whig.....	11,317	Palmer, democrat.....	49,053
Dewey's majority.....	5,384	Levis' majority.....	23,664
1851.		1865.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,319	Fairchild, republican.....	58,332
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Faiwell's majority.....	507	Fairchild's majority.....	10,002
1853.		1867.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Baird, whig.....	3,304	Fairchild's majority.....	4,764
Barstow's plurality.....	8,519	1869.	
1855.		Fairchild, republican.....	69,502
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Fairchild'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.....	81,599
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.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1856.

STATES.	1872.				
	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib Dem.	Scat- tering.	Grant's maj.	Gree- ley's maj.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	.....	10,828	.....
Arkansas ¹	41,073	37,927	.....	3,146	.....
California.....	54,020	40,718	1,068	12,234	.....
Connecticut.....	50,638	45,872	410	4,356	.....
Delaware.....	11,115	10,205	487	423	.....
Florida.....	17,765	15,428	.....	2,337	.....
Georgia.....	62,715	76,278	4,000	.....	9,563 ¹
Illinois.....	241,248	184,770	3,058	53,420	.....
Indiana.....	186,144	163,637	1,417	21,090	.....
Iowa.....	131,233	71,134	2,221	57,878	.....
Kansas.....	67,048	32,970	596	33,482	.....
Kentucky.....	88,816	100,212	2,374	.....	9,022 ¹
Louisiana ¹	59,975	66,467	.....	.....	6,492 ¹
Maine.....	61,422	29,087	.....	32,335	.....
Maryland.....	66,760	67,685	19	.....	904
Massachusetts.....	133,472	59,260	.....	74,212	.....
Michigan.....	136,202	77,027	4,132	55,043	.....
Minnesota.....	55,709	35,211	.....	20,498	.....
Mississippi.....	81,916	47,191	.....	34,725	.....
Missouri.....	119,196	151,433	2,429	.....	29,868
Nebraska.....	18,245	7,705	.....	10,540	.....
Nevada.....	8,413	6,236	.....	2,177	.....
New Hampshire.....	37,168	31,425	360	5,443	.....
New Jersey.....	91,611	76,801	630	14,180	.....
New York.....	440,759	357,279	1,655	53,480	.....
North Carolina.....	94,304	69,474	.....	24,830	.....
Ohio.....	281,852	244,321	8,263	34,268	.....
Oregon.....	11,820	7,746	572	3,502	.....
Pennsylvania.....	349,689	211,961	1,630	136,098	.....
Rhode Island.....	13,665	5,329	.....	8,336	.....
South Carolina.....	72,290	22,903	187	49,200	.....
Tennessee.....	83,665	94,391	.....	.....	10,736
Texas.....	47,406	66,500	2,580	.....	16,514
Vermont.....	41,487	10,947	593	29,947	.....
Virginia.....	93,415	91,440	42	1,993	.....
West Virginia.....	32,283	29,537	600	2,143	.....
Wisconsin.....	104,992	86,477	834	17,681	.....
Total.....	3,579,793	2,842,425	35,097	737,368	.....
Whole vote.....					6,457,315

¹The vote returned by the regular (Warmoth Board of Canvassers is given for Louisiana, and that returned by the Secretary of State of Arkansas for that State.

Popular Vote for President—Continued.

STATES.	1868.		1864.	
	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln, Rep.	Mc Clellan, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,086		
Arkansas	22,152	19,078		
California	54,592	54,078		
Connecticut	50,996	47,951	62,134	43,841
Delaware	7,063	10,980	44,691	42,285
Florida*			8,155	8,767
Georgia	57,134	102,822		
Illinois	250,293	199,143	189,996	158,730
Indiana	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	120,399	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	33,263	80,225		
Maine	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi				
Missouri	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	9,729	5,439		
Nevada	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
New Hampshire	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,936
North Carolina	96,226	84,090		
Ohio	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	12,903	6,548	14,349	8,718
South Carolina	62,301	45,237		
Tennessee	56,757	26,311		
Texas				
Vermont	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia				
West Virginia	20,225	20,306	23,152	10,438
Wisconsin	108,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Total	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	309,588		1,411,281	
Whole vote	5,716,788		4,034,789	

* Electors chosen by legislature.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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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		8,545	5,437	367		4,833	6,358
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,228	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,348
Indiana	139,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	94,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa.....	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,170
Kansas							
Kentucky.....	1,364	53,143	66,058	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana.....		22,681	20,204	7,625		20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland.....	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massach'etts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,626	39,240
Michigan.....	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota.....	22,069	748	62	11,920			
Mississippi.....		40,797	25,040	3,283		24,195	35,446
Missouri.....	17,028	31,317	58,372	58,081		48,524	58,164
Nebraska.....							
Nevada				5,801			
N. Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey...	58,324			62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York.....	362,646			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
N. Carolina...		48,539	44,869			36,886	48,246
Ohio.....	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon.....	5,276	5,000	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 1856.

STATES.	1856.		1860.				1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Frem.	Buch.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.	Lincoln.	McC.	Grant.	Seym.	Grant.	Grly.†
Alabama		9		9			*	*	8		10	
Arkansas		4		4			*	*	5		4	
California		4	4				5	5	5		6	
Connecticut	6		6				6	6	6		6	
Delaware		3		3				3		3	3	
Florida		3		3			*	*	3		3	
Georgia	10		10				*	*		9		11
Illinois	11		11				16		16		21	
Indiana	13		13				13		13		15	
Iowa	4		4				8		8		11	
Kansas							3	3	3		5	
Kentucky		12		12				11		11		12
Louisiana		6		6			*	*		7	4	
Maine	8		8				7		7		7	
Maryland				8			7			7		8
Massachusetts	13		13				7					
Michigan	6		6				12		12		13	
Minnesota							8		8		11	
Mississippi		7		7			4		4		5	
Missouri		9					*	*	*	*	8	
Nebraska							9	11	11			15
Nevada									3		3	
N. Hampshire	5		5				3	5	3		3	
New Jersey		7	4			3	5		5		5	
New York	35		35					7	7		9	
North Carolina		10		10			*	33		33	35	
Ohio	23		23						9		10	
Oregon							21		21		22	
Pennsylvania		27		27			3			3	3	
Rhode Island	4		4				26		26		29	
South Carolina		8		8			4		4		4	
Tennessee		12			12		*	*	6		7	
Texas		4		4			*	*	10			12
Vermont	5		5				*	*	*	*		8
Virginia		15			15		5		5		5	
West Virginia							*	*	*	*	11	
Wisconsin	5		5				5		5		5	
Total	114	174	180	72	39	12	213	21	214	80	300	66

Majorities.

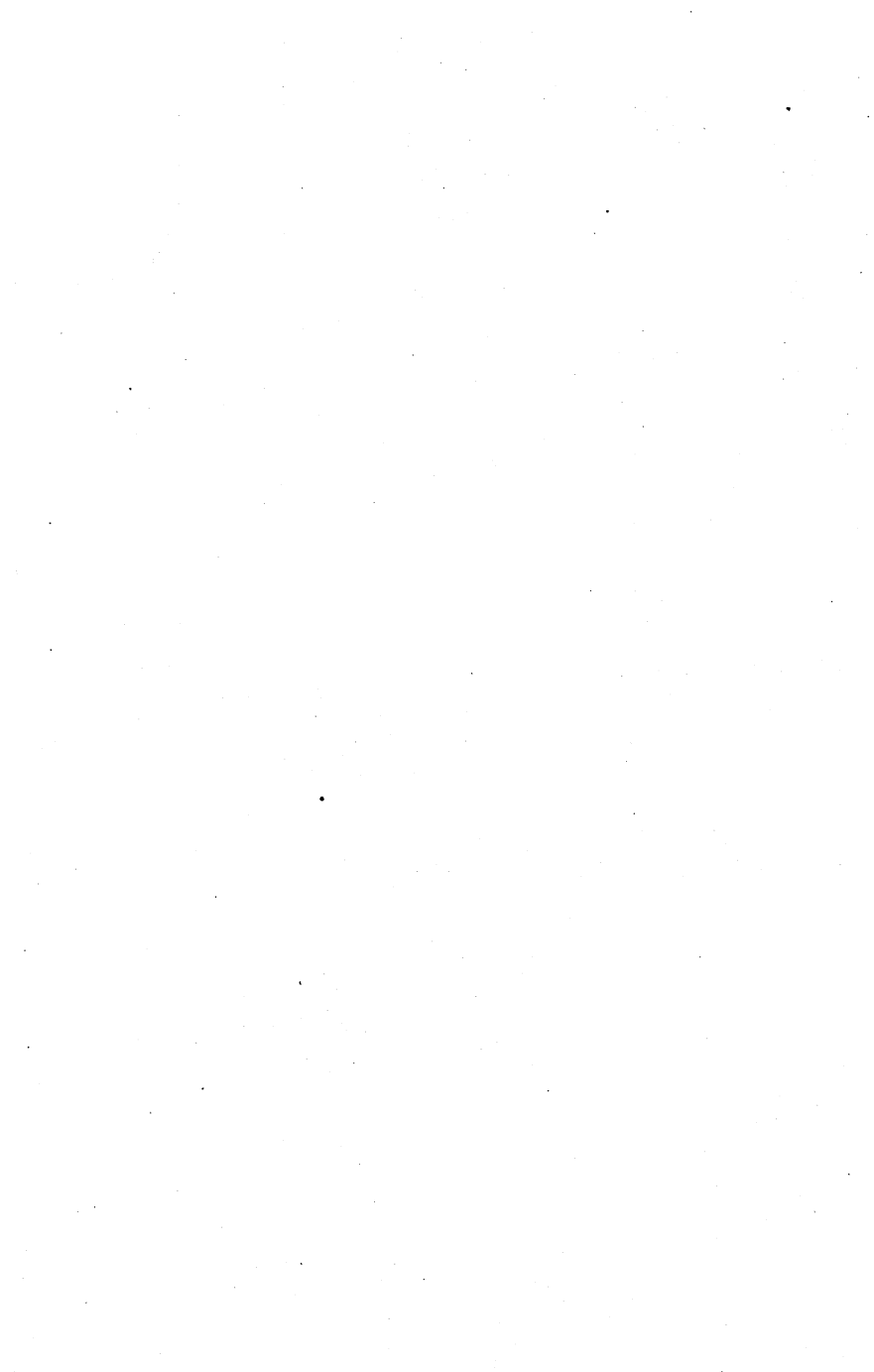
1852. Pierce	212	1864. Lincoln	192
1856. Buchanan, over all	52	1868. Grant	134
1860. Lincoln, over all	67	1872. Grant	234

* States marked with a star did not vote in 1864 and 1868. In 1856 Maryland gave 8 votes for Fillmore. Lincoln's vote in 1864 is one short, in consequence of the death of one of the electors of Nevada. We put in the full number, 213.

† The States in this column chose electors to vote for Horace Greeley, but he having died in the interval between the election and the meeting of the electoral colleges, the electors scattered their votes as follows: Horace Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1.

‡ The election in Arkansas and Louisiana is contested, but the vote was counted for Grant.

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 Carolina and S. Carolina.	January 17th. President Grant.
<i>Associates.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>1872.</i>
Hon. WARD HUNT, New York.	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.	December 5th. President Grant.
	<i>Third.</i>	<i>1870.</i>
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.	March 14th. President Grant.
	<i>First.</i>	<i>1858.</i>
Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.	January 12th. President Buchanan
	<i>Fifth.</i>	<i>1870.</i>
Hon. JOS. P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.	March 23d. President Grant,
	<i>Sixth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
Hon. NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee.	January 24th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Eighth.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
Hon. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kan. and Arkan.	July 16th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Seventh.</i>	<i>1862.</i>
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.	Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.	December 8th. President Lincoln.
	<i>Ninth.</i>	<i>1863.</i>
Hon. STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.	California, Oregon, and Nevada.	March 10th. President Lincoln.

DANIEL WESLEY MIDDLETON, of Washington, D. C.....Clerk.
 JOHN G. NICOLAY.....Marshal.
 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.....	F. STARSCH.....	Milwaukee.
	E. KURTZ.....	Milwaukee.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October,
AT OSHKOSH—First Monday in July.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown.	Kewaunee.	Outagamie.	Walworth.
Calumet.	Manitowoc.	Ozaukee.	Washington.
Door.	Marquette.	Racine.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Milwaukee.	Shawano.	Waupaca.
Green Lake.	Oconto.	Sheboygan.	Waushara.
Kenosha.			Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Title of Office.	Name.	Address.
United States Circuit Judge	THOMAS DRUMMOND..	Chicago.
United States District Judge.....	JAMES C. HOPKINS.....	Madison.
United States District Attorney....	CHARLES M. WEBB	Gr'd Rapids.
United States Marshal.....	F. W. OAKLEY	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	F. M. STEWART.....	Madison.
Clerk to United States Courts.....	H. J. PECK	La Crosse.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.
AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.
SPECIAL TERM at Madison, first Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams.	Crawford.	Juneau.	Portage.
Ashland.	Dane.	La Crosse.	Richland.
Barron.	Douglas.	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.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuit Judges.

Circuit.	Name.	Where from.
First	GEORGE F. SHEPLEY	Maine.
Second.....	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF	New York.
Third.....	WILLIAM McKENNAN.....	Pennsylvania.
Fourth.....	HUGH L. BOND.....	Maryland.
Fifth.....	WILLIAM B. WOODS.....	Alabama.
Sixth.....	H. H. EMMONS.....	Michigan.
Seventh.....	THOMAS DRUMMOND.....	Illinois.
Eighth.....	JOHN F. DILON.....	Iowa.
Ninth.....	LORENZO SAWYER.....	California.

Circuits.

First.....	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second.....	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth.....	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Fifth.....	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth.....	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh.....	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth.....	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas.
Ninth.....	California, Oregon and Nevada.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
EDWARD G. RYAN.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	May 31, 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.

STATEMENT showing the times and places for holding Circuit Courts
in the several Counties of the State.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
FIRST CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—J. T. WENTWORTH.</i>			
Walworth	3d Monday in September..... 3d Monday in February	Elkhorn.....	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Racine.....	2d Monday in October..... 2d Monday in March	Racine.....	Ch. 18, G. L. 1869.
Kenosha.....	3d Monday in June..... 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	1st Monday in February..... 2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in May..... 1st Monday in June	Milwaukee	Ch. 291, L. 1875.
Waukesha.....	1st Monday in September ... 1st Monday in November.... 1st Monday in December.... 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. Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Dodge	2d Monday in October. 4th Monday in February.....	Juneau.....	Ch. 22, G. L. 1872. Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Washington	3d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in November....	West Bend.....	Ch. 24, G. L. 1871.
Ozaukee.....	Tues. after 4th Mon. in Jan.. Tues. after 3d Mon. in June.	Port Washington ...	Ch. 24, G L. 1871.

* Section 1, chap. 106, general laws 1872, provides that the general terms in each of the counties in this circuit be special terms for the whole circuit.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—Continued

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
	THIRD CIRCUIT—Continued.		
Winnebago.....	Tues. after 2d Mon. in April. Tues. after 4th Mon. in Nov..	Oshkosh.....	Ch. 233 L. 1873.
	FOURTH CIRCUIT.		
	<i>Judge</i> —CAMPBELL McLEAN.		
Sheboygan.....	3d Monday in February..... 4th Monday in May..... 4th Monday in November....	Sheboygan.....	Ch. 119, L. 1874.
Calumet.....	2d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in November.....	Chilton.....	Ch. 119, L. 1874.
Manitowoc.....	3d Tuesday in June..... 2d Tuesday in December.....	Manitowoc.....	Ch. 119, L. 1874.
Kewaunee.....	1st Monday in February..... 2d Monday in July.....	Kewaunee.....	Ch. 119, L. 1874.
Fond du Lac....	1st Monday in January..... 4th Monday in April..... 1st Monday in October..... Special term 1st Mon. in July	Fond du Lac.....	Ch. 119, L. 1874.
	FIFTH CIRCUIT.		
	<i>Judge</i> —JOSEPH T. MILLS.		
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September...	Lancaster.....	Ch. 72 G. L. 1872.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Dodgeville.....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
La Fayette.....	4th Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in December....	Darlington.....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... 4th Tuesday in October.....	Richland Center....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November....	Prairie du Chien....	Ch. 72, G. L. 1872.
	SIXTH CIRCUIT.		
	<i>Judge</i> —ROMANZO BUNN.		
Clark.....	4th Tuesday in February..... 1st Tuesday in September...	Neillsville	Ch. 1, L. 1873.
Jackson.....	2d Tuesday in March..... 2d Tuesday in September....	Black River Falls...	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Monroe.....	4th Tuesday in March..... 4th Tuesday in September....	Sparta	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
La Crosse.....	2d Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in November ...	La Crosse.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.

Times and places for holding Circuit Courts—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
SIXTH CIRCUIT—Continued.			
Vernon.....	2d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday in December.	Viroqua	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Buffalo	1st Tuesday in May..... 4th Tuesday in October.....	Alma	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
Trempealeau ...	3d Tuesday in April..... 2d Tuesday in October.....	Galesville	Ch. 9, G. L. 1871.
SEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—GILBERT L. PARK.</i>			
Marathon	2d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in September.....	Wausau	Ch.187,G. L. 1872, & ch. 127, J. 1873.
Portage.....	1st Monday in March..... 5th Monday in August.....	Stevens Point.....	Ch. 200, L. 1874.
Waushara.....	4th Monday in March	Wautoma.....	Ch.41, G. L. 1870.
Waupaca	4th Monday in May	Waupaca	Ch.133,G. L. 1871.
Adams	3d Monday in March..... 3d Monday in October.....	Friendship	Ch.143,G. L. 1870.
Juneau*.....	1st Monday in May..... 2d Monday in October.....	Mauston.....	Ch.133,G. L. 1871.
Lincoln.....	4th Monday in September..	Jenny	Ch. 60,L. 1875.
Taylor.....	4th Monday in April..... 2d Monday in November....	Medford.....	Ch.178,L. 1875.
Wood.....	2d Monday in February..... 2d Monday in August.....	Grand Rapids.....	Ch. 98,G. L. 1867.
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—H. L. HUMPHREY.</i>			
Barron	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September ..	Barron	Ch. 87, L. 1874.
Chippewa.....	2d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December....	Chippewa Falls.....	Ch. 28,G. L. 1872.
Dunn	2d Monday in March..... 2d Monday in September....	Menomonie	Ch.120,L. 1874.
Eau Claire.....	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire.....	Ch. 34,G L. 1868

*Chapter 30, G. L. 1871, provides that the general terms of the circuit court for the county of Juneau shall be held on the second Monday of October and the second Monday in March in each year.

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Con.			
Pepin.....	3d Monday in April..... 3d Monday in October.....	Durand.....	Ch.120,L. 1874.
Pierce.....	4th Monday in May 4th Monday in November..	Ellsworth.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
St. Croix *.....	2d Monday in May 2d Monday in November....	Hudson.....	Ch. 116, R. S.
NINTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—ALVA STEWART.</i>			
Columbia.....	3d Tuesday in May..... 2d Tuesday in December....	Portage.....	Ch.46, L. 1875.
Dane	Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in April..... Wednesday after 1st Mon- day in November..... Special term, 2d Tuesday in July	Madison.....	Ch. 9, G. L. 1869. Ch.149,G. L. 1867.
Sauk.....	4th Monday in September... 3d Monday in March.....	Baraboo.....	Ch.10, G. L. 1872.
TENTH CIRCUIT. †			
<i>Judge—E. HOLMES ELLIS.</i>			
Outagamie.....	1st Monday in June 2d Monday in November....	Appleton	Ch. 33,L. 1875.
Oconto	2d Monday in April 3d Monday in October.....	Oconto.....	Ch. 33,L. 1875.
Shawano.....	1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday in June..... 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January.....	Shawano.....	Ch. 33,L. 1875.
Door	1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in February 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in July.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Ch. 33,L. 1875.
Brown.....	1st Monday in March..... 1st Monday in September... 2d Monday in December.... Special term for whole cir- cuit 4th Monday in Jan...	Green Bay.....	Ch. 33,L. 1875.

* Chapter 254, Laws 1874, authorizes the circuit judge to alter the time for holding terms in this county, by publishing a notice of such change sixty days before such order is to take effect.

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

Times and Places for holding Circuit Courts—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—SOLON H. CLOUGH.</i>			
Ashland	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in January..... 3d Monday in July.....	Ashland.....	Ch. 106. L. 1873.
Bayfield	1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in July..... 2d Monday in January.. ..	Bayfield.....	Ch. 3. G. L. 1871.
Douglas.....	3d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in December.....	Superior City.....	Ch. 3. G. L. 1871.
Polk.....	2d Monday in March..... 4th Monday in September..	Osceola.....	Ch. 3. G. L. 1871.
Burnett.....	1st Monday in March..... 3d Monday in September.....	Grantsburg.....	Ch. 6. G. L. 1872.
TWELFTH CIRCUIT.			
<i>Judge—H. S. CONGER.</i>			
Rock.....	4th Monday in April..... 2d Monday in August..... Wednesday next succeeding 1st Monday in November..	Janesville.....	Ch. 143. L. 1875.
Green.....	1st Tuesday in March..... 3d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in October.....	Monroe	Ch. 143. L. 1875.
Jefferson.....	1st Monday in February..... 2d Tuesday in June..... 1st Monday in September....	Jefferson.....	Ch. 143. L. 1875.

U. S. Government.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

President of the United States	Salary. \$50 000
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THE CABINET.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary
HAMILTON FISH.....	New York.....	Secretary of State	\$8,000
BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW	Kentucky	Secretary of Treasury.	8,000
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.	Iowa	Secretary of War.....	8,000
GEORGE M. ROBESON	New Jersey ..	Secretary of Navy.....	8,000
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.	Michigan	Secretary of Interior .	8,000
EDWARD PIERREPONT.	New York.....	Attorney-General	8,000
MARSHALL JEWELL	Connecticut ...	Postmaster General ...	8,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	NAME.	Title of office.	Residence.
IV	MORRISON R. WAITE	Chief Justice.....	Ohio.
I	NATHAN CLIFFORD	Associate Justice.....	Maine.
II	WARD HUNT.....	.....do	New York.
III	WILLIAM STRONG.....	.....do	Pennsylvania.
V	JOSEPH P. BRADLEY .....	.....do	New Jersey.
VI	NOAH H. SWAYNE.....	.....do	Ohio.
VII	SAMUEL F. MILLER.....	.....do	Iowa.
VIII	DAVID DAVIS.....	.....do	Illinois.
IX	STEPHEN J. FIELD.....	.....do	California.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES,

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Title.	Where employed.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REP. Thos. O. Osborn	Minister Resident.....	Buenos Ayres.	\$7,500
AUSTRIA. Godlove S. Orth	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vienna	12,000
BELGIUM. Ayres P. Merrill.....	Minister Resident	Brussels	7,500
BRAZIL. James R. Partridge..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Rio de Janeiro	12,900
BOLIVIA. Robt. M. Reynolds ..	Minister Resident	La Paz.....	7,500
CHILI. Cornelius A. Logan..	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Santiago.....	10,000
CHINA. George F. Seward ...	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Pekin	12,000
COLOMBIA. Wm. L. Scruggs	Minister Resident	Bogota.....	7,500
DENMARK. M. J. Cramer.....	Minister Resident.....	Copenhagen ...	7,500
ECUADOR. Christian Wullweber	Minister Resident.....	Quito.....	17,500
FRANCE. Elihu B. Washburne	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Paris	17,500
GREAT BRITAIN. Robert C. Schenck...	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	London.....	17,500
GREECE. J. Meredith Read....	Minister Resident.....	Athens	7,500
GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR AND NI- CARAUGUA. Geo. Williamson.....	Minister Resident.....	Guatemala.....	10,000
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. Henry A. Pierce.....	Minister Resident.....	Honolulu.....	7,500
HAYTI. E. D. Basset	Minister Resident and Con- sul General.....	Pt. au Prince..	7,500
ITALY. George P. Marsh.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Florence.....	12,000

Diplomatic officers—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Title.	Where employed.	Salary.
JAPAN. Jno. A. Bingham.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Yeddo	\$12,000
LIBERIA. J. M. Turner.....	Minister Resident and Con- sul General.....	Monrovia.....	4,000
MEXICO. John W. Foster.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Mexico	12,000
NETHERLANDS. F. B. Stockbridge....	Minister Resident	The Hague.....	7,500
PERU. Richard Gibbs.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Lima.....	12,000
PORTUGAL. Benjamin Moran.....	Minister Resident.....	Lisbon.....	7,500
GERMAN EMPIRE. J. C. Bancroft Davis.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Berlin	17,500
RUSSIA. Geo. H. Boker.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	St. Petersburg	17,500
SPAIN. Caleb Cushing.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..	Madrid.....	12,000
SWEDEN AND NOR- WAY. C. C. Andrews	Minister Resident.....	Stockholm.....	7,500
SWITZERLAND. Horace Rublee	Minister Resident.....	Berne.....	7,500
TURKEY. Horace Maynard	Minister Resident.....	Constantin'le ..	7,500
VENEZUELA. Thos. Russell.....	Minister Resident.....	Caracas.....	7,500
URUGUAY AND PAR- AGUAY. John C. Caldwell	Minister Resident.....	Montivideo.....	10,000

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

As constituted Jan. 1, 1876.

SENATE.

President—THOS. W. FERRY, of Michigan.

ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.	
George Goldthwaite.....	1877	Louis V. Bogy.....	1879
George E. Spencer.....	1879	Francis M. Cockrell.....	1881
ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.	
Powell Clayton.....	1877	Phineas W. Hitchcock.....	1877
Stephen W. Dorsey.....	1879	Algernon S. Paddock.....	1881
CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.	
Aaron A. Sargent.....	1879	John P. Jones.....	1879
NEWTON BOOTH.....	1881	William Sharon.....	1881
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Jas. E. English.....	1879	Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877
William W. Eaton.....	1881	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	1879
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Eli Saulsbury.....	1877	Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.....	1877
Thomas F. Bayard.....	1881	Theodore F. Randall.....	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.....	1877
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.	
James M. Harvey.....	1877	Henry B. Anthony.....	1877
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.	
Lot M. Morrill.....	1877	MORGAN C. HAMILTON.....	1877
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1881	Samuel B. Maxey.....	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. Daves.....	1881	John W. Johnson.....	1883
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1877	Henry G. Davis.....	1877
ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.....	1881	Allen Taylor Caperton.....	1881
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
William Windom.....	1877	Timothy O. Howe.....	1879
Samuel J. R. McMillan.....	1881	Angus Cameron.....	1881
MISSISSIPPI.			
James L. Alcorn.....	1877		
Branch K. Bruce.....	1881		

Democrats in Roman. Republicans in *Italic*. Independ'ts in SMALL CAPS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats, in Roman, 178; Republicans, in *Italic*, 107; Independent, in SMALL CAPS, 7. 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.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Geo. M. Landers.
2. James Phelps.
3. *H'y H. Starkweather.*
4. Wm. H. Barnum.

DELAWARE.

- James Williams.

FLORIDA.

1. *William J. Purman.*
2. *Josiah T. Walls.*

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. *Charles B. Farwell.*
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. Hartsell.
19. Wm. B. ANDERSON.

INDIANA.

1. Benoni S. Fuller.
2. James D. Williams.
3. Michael C. Kerr.
4. Jephtha D. New.
5. William S. Holman.
6. *Milton S. Robinson.*
7. Franklin Landers.
8. *Morton C. Hunter.*
9. *Thomas J. Cason.*
10. Wm. S. Haymond.
11. *J. L. Evans.*
12. Allen H. Hamilton.
13. *John H. Baker.*

IOWA.

1. *George W. McCrary.*
2. *John Q. Tufts.*
3. L. L. Ainsworth.
4. *Henry O. Pratt.*
5. *James Wilson.*
6. *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. K. Brown.*

KENTUCKY.

1. A. R. Boon.
2. John Y. Young.
3. Charles W. Milliken.
4. J. Proctor Knott.
5. Edward Y. Parsons.
6. Thomas L. Jones.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn.
8. Milton J. Durham.
9. *John D. White.*
10. John. B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

1. Randall L. Gibson.
2. E. John Ellis.
3. *Chester B. Darrall.*
4. William M. Levy.
5. *Frank Morey.*
6. *Charles E. Nash.*

MAINE.

1. *John H. Burleigh.*
2. *William P. Frye.*
3. *James G. Blaine.*
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. *Bufus S. Frost.*
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. *Omaz 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 Crouse.

NEVADA.

Wm. Woodburn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Frank Jones.
2. Samuel L. Bell.
3. *Henry W. Blair.*

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Clem't 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. Metcalfe.
2. Jno. G. Schumaker.
3. S. B. CHITTENDEN.
4. Arch. M. Bliss.
5. Edwin R. Meade.
6. Samuel S. Cox.
7. Smith Ely, Jr.
8. Elijah Ward.
9. Fernando Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Benj. J. 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. MacDougall.
27. Eldridge C. Lapham.
28. Thomas C. Platt.
29. Chas. C. B. Walker.
30. John M. Davy.
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. Robbins.
8. Robert B. Vance.

OHIO.

1. Milton Saylor.
2. H. B. Banning.
3. John S. Savage.

OHIO—Con.

4. John A. McMahon.
5. Americus V. Rice.
6. Frank H. Hurd.
7. Lawrence T. Neal.
8. William Lawrence.
9. Early F. Poppleton.
10. Charles Foster.
11. John L. Vance.
12. Ansel 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. Hiester Clymer.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. William Mutchler.
11. Frank D. Collins.
12. W. W. Ketchum.
13. James B. Reilly.
14. John B. Packcr.
15. Joseph Powell.
16. Sobieski Ross.
17. John Reilly.
18. William S. Stenger.
19. Levi Maish.
30. 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 H. Rainey.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.

2. E. W. MACKEY.
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. Alex. S. Wallace.
5. Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.

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. Atkins.
9. W. P. Caldwell.
10. H. Casey Young.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Keagan.
2. David B. Culbertson.
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. 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.
 Colorado—Thos. M. Patterson.
 Dakota—J. P. Kidder.
 Idaho—Thos. W. BENNETT.
 Montana—Martin Maginnis.

- New Mexico—S. B. Elkins.
 Utah—GEO. Q. CANNON.
 Washington—Orange Jacobs.
 Wyoming—Wm. R. Steele.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Term expires.	Salary.	Legislatures meet.	State elections.
Alabama.....	Montgomery	George S. Houston	Nov. 1876	\$4,000	3 M. Nov.....	Tu aft. 1 Nov.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Augustus H. Garland.....	Jan. 1877	3,500	* 1 Tu. a. 2 M. Nov	Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov.
California.....	Sacramento	Wm. Irwin	Dec. 1877	7,000	* 1 M. Dec.....	1 Wed. Sept.
Connecticut.....	Hartford	Charles R. Ingersoll.....	May, 1877	2,000	1 W. May.....	1 Monday, April.
Delaware.....	Dover	John P. Cochran	Jan. 1879	1,333	* 1 Tu. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	Marcellus L. Stearns.....	Jan. 1877	3,500	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan	Do
Georgia.....	Atlanta	James Milton Smith.....	Jan. 1877	4,000	* 2 W. Jan.....	1 Wed. Oct.
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	John L. Beveridge.....	Jan. 1877	2,500	* 1 M. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Jan. 1877	3,000	* 1 W. Jan.....	2 Tuesday Oct.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	Sam'l J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 1878	2,500	2 M. Jan.....	Do
Kansas.....	Topeka	Thomas A. Osborn.....	Jan. 1877	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	Jas. B. McCreary.....	Sept. 1877	5,000	* 1 M. Dec.....	1 Monday Aug.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	William Pitt Kellogg.....	Jan. 1877	8,000	1 M. Jan.....	1 Monday Nov.
Main.....	Augusta	Sheldon Connor.....	Jan. 1878	2,500	1 W. Jan.....	2 Monday Sept.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	John Lee Carroll.....	Jan. 1878	4,500	* Do	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Massachusetts.....	Boston	A. H. Rice.....	Jan. 1877	5,000	Do	Do
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	John J. Bagley.....	Jan. 1877	1,000	* Do	Do
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	John S. Pillsbury.....	Jan. 1878	3,000	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan.	Do
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Adelbert Ames.....	Jan. 1878	3,000	1. M. Jan.....	Do
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Charles H. Hardin.....	Jan. 1877	5,000	* Last M. Dec.....	Do
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	Silas Garber.....	Jan. 1877	1,000	* Th. a. 1 M. Jan	2 Tuesday Oct.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	L. R. Bradley.....	Jan. 1877	6,000	* 1 M. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	P. U. Cheney.....	June 1879	1,000	1 M. June.....	2 Tuesday March.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Joseph D. Bedle.....	Jan. 1877	3,000	2 Tu. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
New York.....	Albany.....	Samuel J. Tilden.....	Jan. 1877	10,000	1 Tu. Jan.....	Do
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Curtis Brogden.....	Jan. 1877	5,000	* 3 M. Nov.....	1 Thursday Aug.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	Rutherford P. Hayes.....	Jan. 1878	4,000	* 1 M. Jan.....	2 Tuesday Oct.
Oregon.....	Salem.....	LaFayette F. Grover.....	Sept. 1878	1,500	* 2 M. Sept.....	1 Monday June.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	John F. Hartmanft.....	Jan. 1878	5,000	* 1 Tu. Jan.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov.....	Henry Lippitt.....	May, 1876	1,000	May and Jan.....	1 Wed. April.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Daniel H. Chamberlain.....	Jan. 1877	4,000	4 M. Nov.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.

Tennessee	Nashville.....	James D. Porter.....	Jan. 1878	3,000	* 1 M. Oct	Tu. aft. 1 m. Nov.
Texas	Austin.....	Richard Coke	Jan 1878	5,000	2 Tu. Jan.....	1 Tu. Nov.
Vermont.....	Montpelier	<i>Ashael Peck</i>	Oct. 1876	1,000	* 1 W. Oct	1 Tuesday Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	James L. Kemper	Jan. 1878	5,000	1 M. Dec.....	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.
West Virginia.....	Charlestown	John J. Jacob	Mar. 1877	2,700	2 Wed. Jan.....	2 Tuesday Oct.
Wisconsin	Madison	<i>Harrison Ludington</i>	Jan. 1878	5,000	2 W. Jan	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.

Republicans in italic.

*Biennial Sessions and Elections.

TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.
Alaska	Sitka	Not organized.	Montana	Virginia City.....	Benj. F. Potts.
Arizona	Tucson	A. P. K. Stafford.	New Mexico.....	Santa Fe	Marsh Giddings.
Colorado.....	Denver	Edward M. McCook.	Utah	Salt Lake City.....	S. B. Axtell.
Dakotah	Yankton	John L. Pennington.	Washington	Olympia	Elisha P. Ferry.
Idaho.....	Boise City	Thos. W. Bennett.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	John A. Campbell
Indian	Tahlaquah	Not organized.			

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

STATE.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Form of Government.
United States.....	Ulysses S. Grant	President.....	Fd. Rep.—2hs of con.
Great Britain.....	Victoria I.....	Queen	Lim. Mon.—Lds&Com
France	McMahon.....	President.....	Republic.
Russia	Alexander II.....	Czar	Absolute Monarchy.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph I	Emperor.....	Do.
Sweden and Nor...	Oscar II.....	King	Lim. Mon., with Leg.
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King	Lim. Mon., with PrSts.
Holland.....	William III.....	King	Lim. Mon.—two Chms
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King	Do.
German Empire...	William I.....	Emperor.....	Do.
Spain.....	Alfonzo.....	King	Const. Monarchy.
Portugal.....	Louis Phillipe...	King	Lim. Mon.—one Chm.
Italy.....	Vict'r Eman'l III	King	Lim. Mon.—two Chms
Greece.....	George I.....	King	Limited Monarchy.
Turkey.....	Abdul Azis.....	Sultan.....	Absolute Monarchy.
Monaco.....	Charles III.....	Prince.....	Absolute Sovereignty.
Switzerland.....	Dr. J. Dubbs.....	Pr. Fed. Coun..	Federate Republic.
San Marino.....	P. Belluzzi and G. Belluzzi.....	Captaines.....	{ Republic-Senate and Executive Council.
Servia.....	Milan IV.....	Regents	{
Roumania.....	Charles I.....	Hospodar.....	Hereditary Monarchy.
Montenegro.....	Nicholas I.....	Prince.....	Limited Monarchy.
Egypt.....	Ismæi Pacha.....	Khedervi.....	Republican.
China.....	T'oung-chi.....	Hoang 'Ti.....	Absolute Monarchy.
Muscat.....	Wahabee.....	Imaum.....	Do.
Persia.....	Nassar ed Dini..	Schah.....	Do.
Japan.....	Mikado.....	Mikado.....	Absolute Despotism.
Anam (Coch. Chi)	Tu Duc.....	King	Do.
Siam.....	Pewar Sath.Mon	King	Do.
Afghanistan.....	Sher Ali.....	Shah.....	Do.
Bokhara.....	Mozar-ed-di.....	Khan.....	Do.
Khokan.....	.....	Khan.....	Do.
Yemen.....	.....	Imaum.....	Do.
Beloochistan.....	.....	Khan.....	Federate Tribes.
Thibet.....	.....	Tale Lama.....	Hierarchy.
Burmah.....	Serewa.....	King	Absolute Despotism.
Abysinia.....	Gobazzie.....	Emperor.....	Federate Monarchy.
Madagascar.....	Uranavolo II.....	King	Despotic Monarchy.
Morocco.....	SiddiMohamm'd	Emeer.....	Despotic Sovereignty.
Brazil.....	Don Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	Hereditary Monarchy.
Argentine Confed.	DomFSarmiento	President.....	Federate Republic.
Uruguay.....	Lorenzo Battle..	..... do.....	Republic.
Paraguay.....	— Ruzzolo.....	Provis. Pres..	Do.
Bolivia.....	M. Melgarejo.....	President.....	Do.
Chili.....	J. Joaquin Perez	..... do.....	Do.
Costa Rica.....	Bruno Corazza...	Provis. Pres..	Do.
Ecuador.....	Jan. De Espin'a	President.....	Do.
Guatemala.....	Vincent Cerna...	..... do.....	Do.
Honduras.....	J. Maria de Mda	..... do.....	Do.
Mexico.....	Jordo de Tejada	..... do.....	Do.
Columbia.....	Eustorgia Salgar	..... do.....	Do.
Nicaragua.....	Fer. Guzman.....	..... do.....	Do.
Peru.....	Jose Balta.....	..... do.....	Do.
San Salvador.....	Francois Duenas	..... do.....	Do.
Venezuela.....	Guzman Blanco	..... do.....	Do.
Hayti.....	Nissage Saget...	..... do.....	Do.
Dominica.....	Buenv'en'a Baez	Provis. Pres..	Do.
Sandwich Islands.	(Vacant).....	King	Monarchy.
Society Islands...	Pomare.....	Queen	Do.
Liberia.....	Edward J. Roye	President.....	Republic.
Dahomey.....	Adahoonzou II..	King	Absolute Despotism.
Mosqueto.....	Jamaso.....	Indian King...	Monarchy.

State Government.

State Institutions 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.
WILLIAM P. LYON.....	Associate Justice.....	4,000	May 31, 1877.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Associate Justice.....	5,000	May 31, 1879.
LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.....	Clerk .....	.....	.....
O. M. CONOVER.....	Reporter .....	.....	.....

Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Name.	Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
1st ...	JOHN T. WINTWORTH	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....	JOSEPH T. MILLS	Lancaster	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876.
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...	OLON H. CLOUGH.....	Superior.....	2,500	June 30, 1876.
12th...	H. S. CONGER	Janesville	2,500	Dec. 31, 1876.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Executive Department.

HARRISON LUDINGTON	Governor.
CHARLES D. PARKER.....	Lieutenant Governor.
FRANK H. PUTNEY.....	Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

<i>Adjutant General</i>	G. A. HANNAFORD, with rank of brigadier general.
<i>Quartermaster General</i> ...	G. E. BRYANT, with rank of brigadier general,
<i>Surgeon General</i>	Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, with rank of brigadier general.
<i>Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary</i>	FRANK H. PUTNEY, with rank as colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	WILLIAM WALL, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	FRED C. WINKLER, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	WALTER STONE, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	NATHAN COLE, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	GEORGE A. WILSON, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	GEORGE W. CARTER, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	E. M. ROGERS, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	EDWARD F. PRATT, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp</i>	JOHN KELLEY, with rank of colonel.
<i>Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General</i>	E. G. LINDEMAN, with rank of captain.

Secretary of State's office.

PETER DOYLE.....	Secretary of State.
S. CADWALLADER.....	Assistant Secretary of State.
D. H. TULLIS.....	Bookkeeper.
H. J. HOFFMAN.....	Printing Clerk.
C. W. KEMPE.....	Insurance Clerk.
MICHAEL BOHAN.....	General Clerk.
GEO. P. HARRINGTON.....	Bookkeeper Trust Funds.
THOMAS C. BOURKE.....	Marriage Records.

State Treasurer's office.

FERDINAND KUEHN.....	State Treasurer.
JEFF. J. KUEHN.....	Assistant Treasurer.
A. MENGES.....	Bookk'p'r, B'k'g, & Rec'ng C'k.
W. D. CARR.....	Corresponding Clerk.
C. E. W. STRUVE.....	Bookkeeper, Land Department.
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 PREMILLER.....	General Clerk.
GABRIEL ERICKSON.....	Entry Clerk.
H. L. HYDE.....	General Clerk.
O. F. BLAKLEY.....	Mail Clerk.

Superintendent of Public Property.

ANDREW SEXTON.....	Superintendent.
ROBERT MONTEITH.....	Assistant Supt.
WILLIAM JONES.....	Messenger.

State Library.

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.....	Librarian.
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State Historical Society.

D. S. DURRIE.....	Librarian.
LYMAN C. DRAPER.....	Correspond'g Sec.

State Agricultural Society.

ELI STILSON.....	Oshkosh.....	President.
W. W. FIELD.....	Madison.....	Secretary.

State Armory.

E. G. LINDEMANN.....	State Armorer and Clerk in Adj't-Gen.'s office.
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Treasury-Agent.

HENRY KLEINPELL.....	Agent.
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St. Croix Land-Grant.

H. A. TAYLOR.....	Agent.
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Railroad Commissioners.

GEORGE H. PAUL.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires.
J. H. OSBORN.....	Oshkosh.....	May 1, 1876.
JOHN W. HOYT.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1877
H. A. TENNEY.....	Madison.....	May 1, 1878'
		Clerk of the Board'

Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries.

WM. WELCH.....	Madison	Appointed. March 20, 1874.
ALFRED PALMER.....	Boscobel	March 20, 1874.
R. B. HOY.....	Racine	April 9, 1874.

State Horticultural Society.

A. G. TUTTLE.....	Baraboo.....	President.
F. W. CASE.....	Madison.....	Recording Secretary.
E. H. BENTON.....	Leroy.....	Corresponding Secretary.

Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters.

JOHN W. HOYT.....	Madison.....	President.
JOHN E. DAVIES.....	Madison.....	Secretary.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

MRS. MARY E. B. LYNDE.....	Milwaukee.....	Term expires. April 3, 1876.
W. W. REED.....	Jefferson.....	April 3, 1877.
E. E. CHAPIN.....	Columbus.....	April 3, 1878.
H. H. GILES.....	Madison.....	April 3, 1879.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 3, 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. H. GILES.....	President.
E. E. CHAPIN.....	Vice-President.
A. C. PARKINSON.....	Secretary.

State Prison Commissioners.

JOEL RICH.....	Juneau.....	Term expires. January, 1876.
W. E. SMITH.....	Milwaukee.....	January, 1878.
NELSON DEWEY.....	Cassville.....	January, 1880.
H. N. SMITH.....		Warden.

Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Madison.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DAVID ATWOOD.....	Madison.....	Term expires. April 1, 1876.
SIMEON MILLS.....	Madison.....	April 1, 1877.
F. J. BLAIR.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1878.
A. H. VAN NORSTRAND.....	Green Bay.....	April 1, 1879.
ANDREW PROUDFIT.....	Madison.....	April 1, 1880.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.

[Located near Oshkosh.]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHAS. D. ROBINSON.....	Green Bay.....	Term expires. November, 1876.
A. M. SKEELS.....	Ripon.....	November, 1877.
THOS. D. GRIMMER.....	Oshkosh.....	November, 1878.
D. W. MAXON.....	Cedar Creek.....	November, 1879.
JOHN T. KINGSTON.....	Necedah.....	November, 1880.

Industrial School for Boys,

[Located at Waukesha.]

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WM. BLAIR.....	Waukesha.....	Term expires.
EDWARD O'NEIL.....	Milwaukee.....	April 3, 1876.
CHARLES R. GIBBS.....	Whitewater.....	April 3, 1877.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.....	Fort Howard.....	April 3, 1878.
JOHN MATHER.....	East Troy.....	April 3, 1878.

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

(Located at Janesville.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. H. TRIPP.....	Janesville.....	Term Expires
A. A. JACKSON.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1876.
J. B. DOE.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1877.
J. B. WHITING.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878.
S. W. SMITH.....	Janesville.....	April 3, 1878.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

(Located at Delavan.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A. L. CHAPIN.....	Beloit.....	Term Expires
HENRY L. BLOOD.....	Appleton.....	April, 1876.
JOHN E. THOMAS.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	April, 1877.
JOSEPH HAMILTON.....	Milwaukee.....	April, 1878.
WILLARD ISHAM.....	Delavan.....	April, 1878.

University of Wisconsin.

(Located at Madison.)

BOARD OF REGENTS.

N. B. VANSLYKE.....	Madison.....	Term Expires
H. D. BARRON.....	St. Croix Falls.....	First Monday in Feb., 1876
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. STEEL.....	Sparta.....	First Monday in Feb., 1878
EDWARD SEARING.....	Madison.....	ex officio as State Sup't.

Normal Schools.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

His Excellency, HARRISON LUDINGTON, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
Hon. EDWARD SEARING, <i>ex officio</i>	Madison.
WM. E. SMITH.....	Term expires.
CHARLES A. WEISBROD.....	February 1, 1876
JAMES I. LYNDEN.....	Oshkosh.....
S. A. WHITE.....	February 1, 1876
W. H. CHANDLER.....	La Crosse.....
A. H. WELD.....	Whitewater.....
WM. STARR.....	February 1, 1877
J. H. EVANS.....	Sun Prairie.....
F. W. COTZHAUSEN.....	River Falls.....
	February 1, 1877
	Ripon.....
	February 1, 1878
	Platteville.....
	February 1, 1878
	Milwaukee.....
	February 1, 1878

COUNTY OFFICERS

OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Judges.	County Superintendent.	Post-office.	Term expires.
Adams.....	Friendship.....	J. B. Harrison.....	Jesse M. Higbee.....	Plainville.....	Dec. 31, 1877
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.....	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 Deperere.....	do.....
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	Ferdinand Felter.....	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.....	John J. Jenkins.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.....	do.....
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	R. J. MacBride.....	H. J. Hoffman.....	Neillsville.....	do.....
Columbia.....	Portage.....	Joshua J. Guppy.....	Kennedy Scott.....	Rio.....	do.....
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Ira B. Brunson.....	G. J. 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. Delancy.....	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 Hesford.....	Eau Claire.....	do.....
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	N. C. Giffin.....	W. L. O'Connor.....	Rosendale.....	do.....
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	Wm. McGonigal.....	G. M. Guernsey.....	Platteville.....	do.....
Green.....	Monroe.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.....	Thos. C. Richmond.....	Bem.....	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. I. 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.....	Wm. H. Seymour.....	Ahnapee	Dec. 31, 1877.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Charles S. Benton.....	S. M. Leet.....	West Salem.....	do
La Fayette.....	Darlington.....	Thomas J. Law	Henry Jane.....	Shullsburg	do
Lincoln.....	Jenny	F. C. Weed.....	David Fynn.....	Jenny	do
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	T. G. Olmsted.....	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.....	Plover.....	do
Racine.....	Racine.....	E. O. Hand.....	M. J. Smith.....	Johnson's P. O.....	do
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	Henry W. Fries.....	David D. Parsons.....	Sextonville.....	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. Moffat.....	Frank P. Chapman.....	New Richmond.....	do
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	James W. Lusk.....	James T. Lunn.....	Ironton.....	do
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Henrich Klostermann.....	Miss C. A. Magee.....	Clintonville.....	do
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Bille Williams.....	Geo. W. Weeden.....	Sheboygan City.....	do
Taylor.....	Medford.....	E. R. Prink.....	Ole N. Lee.....	Medford.....	do
Trempealeau.....	Galesville.....	Charles E. Perkins.....	Amos Whitney.....	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.....	Sussex.....	do
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Winfield Scott.....	C. W. Packard.....	New London.....	do
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	D. L. Bunn.....	Wm. T. Williams.....	Wautoma.....	do
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	Geo. Gary.....	F. A. Morgan.....	Oshkosh.....	do
Wood.....	Grant Rapids.....	I. L. Mosher.....	C. B. Garrison.....	Centralia.....	do

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Clerks.	County Treasurers.	District Attorneys.	Registers.	Sheriffs.	Term expires.
Adams.....	A. O. Holm.....	F. B. Hamilton.....	S. W. Pierce.....	L. S. Perkins.....	W. H. Crosby.....	Jan., 1877
Ashland.....	John H. Schutt.....	Geo. A. Stahl.....	1 W. M. Tomkins..	John W. Bell.....	1 Benj. S. Sparks..	.....do.....
Barron.....	N. M. Rockman..	W. Bird.....	J. H. Ives.....	Walter Speed.....	A. J. Barton.....	Jan., 1878
Bayfield.....	William Knight..	Andrew Tate.....	Geo. R. Cook.....	J. D. Cruttenden..	P. W. Smith.....	Jan., 1877
Brown.....	M. J. Meade.....	Geo. R. Cook.....	1 J. C. Neville.....	B. M. Berendsen..	Gerhard Bong.....	.....do.....
Buffalo.....	W. W. Wyman.....	G. M. Reinhardt..	Aug. Finkelnburg	Henry Bechman..	John Buehler.....	Jan., 1878
Burnett.....	Andrew Ahlstrom	Canute Anderson..	W. J. Johnson.....	Arne Higden.....	Oliver Olson.....	.....do.....
Calumet.....	George D Breed..	Claus Menke.....	John E. McMullen	Arthur Connelly..	Sam. Vincent.....	Jan., 1877
Chippewa.....	J. P. Hurlburt..	H. C. McRae.....	J. S. Carr.....	A. Hoffman.....	Frank Caboon.....	.....do.....
Clark.....	J. F. Canon.....	W. F. Hutchinson	1 J. R. Sturdevant	W. T. Hutchinson	Jacob Rossman..	.....do.....
Columbia.....	L. S. Rolleston..	O. H. Sorrenson..	J. H. Rogers.....	Joseph Schaeffer..	James O. Prescott	.....do.....
Crawford.....	Jas. E. Campbell.	Aaron Denio.....	Alpheus E. Frank	D. B. Richardson.	James A. Porter..	.....do.....
Dane.....	Philip Barry.....	Bernard Minch....	Burr W. Jones.....	Lars J. Grinde....	Wm. C. Kiser.....	.....do.....
Dodge.....	Warren Marston..	O. W. Traynor....	J. B. Hays.....	Christian Hemmy	Charles End.....	.....do.....
Door.....	C. A. Masse.....	Chris. Leonhardt..	O. E. Dreutzer....	James Keogh, Jr..	Wm. Wagner.....	.....do.....
Douglas.....	V. Cournoyer....	James Bardon....	1 Jas. S. Ritchie..	D. Geo. Morrison..	1 V. Desimal.....	.....do.....
Dunn.....	W. H. Landon.....	Carroll Lucas.....	R. C. Bierce.....	1 S. A. Peterson...	T. J. George.....	.....do.....
Eau Claire.....	Mathias Arnstad .	B. J. Churchill....	1 Loren Edwards..	Hans Simonson...	D. C. Whipple....	.....do.....
Fond du Lac.....	Henry I. Davidson	Jno. W. Hall.....	Sumner L. Brasted	C. L. Pierce.....	1 H. R. Hill.....	.....do.....
Grant.....	F. S. Kidd.....	Alexander Ivey...	Geo. B. Carter.....	Jas. Woodhouse..	Jas. B. McCoy....	.....do.....
Green.....	L. Seltzer.....	J. R. Melvin.....	A. S. Douglas.....	C. E. Tauberg.....	D. W. Ball.....	.....do.....
Green Lake.....	Oscar F. Silver...	A. G. Hopkins.....	M. L. Kimball....	H. B. Lowe.....	D. M. Green.....	.....do.....
Iowa.....	John Hoare.....	Christian Kessler.	M. J. Briggs.....	Richard Dunstan..	James Ryan.....	.....do.....
Jackson.....	W. S. Darrow.....	S. D. Blake.....	Carl C. Pope.....	Geo. H. Perkins...	Almon Shaver....	Jan., 1878
Jefferson.....	Harrison Hake...	Fred. Buckholtz..	W. H. Rogers.....	Robert Haas.....	James Giles.....	Jan., 1877
Juneau.....	Charles F. Cutler.	M. F. Ca ney.....	1 F. S. Veeder....	Thos. J. Hinton...	Geo. R. Nichols...	.....do.....
Kenosha.....	E. G. Timme.....	Jno. English.....	J. V. Quarles....	D. B. Benedict....	John Lucas.....	.....do.....
Kewaunee.....	Louis Bouemmer..	Wenzel Seyk.....	Lyman Walker....	Vitalis Miller....	Peter Dreissen..	.....do.....
La Crosse.....	L. J. Pettingill..	Jno. Lienlokken..	H. M. Safford....	L. Wachenheimer	H. S. Phillips....	Jan., 1878
La Fayette.....	Neil Fisher.....	T. B. Campbell....	Jas. R. Rose.....	T. C. L. McCay....	Chas. B. Helm....	Jan., 1877
Lincoln.....	Z. Space.....	T. P. Matthews....	Chas. O'Neill.....	Van R. Willard...	Aldin Crown.....	.....do.....

Manitowoc.....	John P. Wickert..	Quirin Ewon	H. Sibree.....	John Franz.....	Albert Wittenberg	Jan., 1877
Marathon.....	John Ringle.....	F. W. Kickbusch..	C. H. Mueller	John Patzer.....	R. P. Manson	do.....
Marquette.....	A. H. German.....	Stephen Fallis....	W. H. Peters	C. H. Pierce.....	August Lusk	do.....
Milwaukee.....	John Saar.....	Richard Rooney....	C. K. Martin	Charles F. Best....	Chas. Halzhauser..	do.....
Monroe.....	Wm. P. Palmer	Francis Avery.....	J. M. Morrow	J. W. Curran.....	C. W. McMillan....	do.....
Oconto.....	Robert Ellis.....	James McGeo	G. J. Tisdale	Huff Jones	P. W. Geekie.....	do.....
Outagamie.....	W. H. Lamphear	N. Weiland	W. Kennedy	¹ J. A. Bertsey.....	John Brill.....	do.....
Ozaukee.....	John C. Schroeling	Chas. G. Meyer.....	Wm. A. Pors	¹ John Miller.....	Frank Delles.....	do.....
Pepin.....	Wm. Boyd, Jr.....	C. N. Averill.....	H. E. Houghton....	Louis Peterson	Horace Richards..	do.....
Pierce.....	H. B. Warner	M. J. Paine	F. L. Gilson	C. W. Brown.....	W. P. Knowles.....	do.....
Polk.....	Wm. J. Vincent....	Fred. A. Dresser....	Geo. D. McDill....	Iver Michaelsen ..	V. M. Babcock	Jan., 1878
Portage.....	Wm. B. Carpenter..	Wm. Albertie.....	Wm. H. Paekard....	Ole O. Wogsland ..	John Eckels.....	Jan., 1877
Racine.....	Jas. Tinker.....	Julius Lueck.....	S. B. Van Buskirk..	W. G. Hyde	Lewis Dickenson..	do.....
Richland	Jesse G. Bunell....	Chas. W. Peckham ..	Jas. Lewis.....	David B. Sommers ..	W. C. S. Barron....	do.....
Rock.....	E. L. Carpenter....	B. F. Cary.....	John W. Sale.....	C. L. Valentine....	S. W. Fisher.....	do.....
St. Croix.....	Wm. L. Perrin.....	Alexander Ross....	¹ John E. Glover....	Patriek McNally..	¹ Thomas Walsh....	do.....
Sauk.....	Anton Fisher.....	Alfred L. Slye.....	Jno. Barker.....	John M. True.....	William Hudson....	do.....
Shawano.....	J. M. Schweeres....	E. F. Sawyer.....	K. M. Phillips.....	D. E. Wescott	A. K. Porter.....	do.....
Sheboygan.....	Carl Zillier.....	Wm. Ashby.....	Conrad Krez.....	Ernst Clarenbach..	J. M. Sandrok.....	do.....
Taylor.....	Alfred Dodge.....	Frank A. Healy.....	J. K. Parish	W. B. Jeffers	Henry Grant.....	Jan., 1878
Trempealeau....	A. R. Wyman.....	David Kribs.....	A. W. Newman.....	John O. Melby	Joseph Kellogg....	Jan., 1877
Vernon.....	Jno. R. Casson	Ole Johnson.....	H. P. Proctor.....	Edward Lind.....	² Alex. Lowrie.....	Jan., 1878
Walworth.....	D. L. Cowdery.....	D. L. Fairchild....	Alfred D. Thomas ..	A. L. Sanborn.....	Sidney C. Goff	Jan., 1877
Washington.....	Joseph Ott.....	Albert Semler.....	Patrick O'Meara....	Andrew Schmidt..	Louis Miller.....	do.....
Waukesha.....	T. C. Martin.....	Anthony Houser....	³ D. H. Sumner.....	Jas. McDonough....	Eph. Beaumont	do.....
Waupaca.....	A. J. Perkins.....	W. J. Chamberlain ..	F. F. Wheeler.....	Ole O. Hole.....	² Selah Cornwell..	Jan., 1878
Wausara.....	Geo. Sexton	N. W. Milliken....	B. A. Cady	J. J. Hawley	Ira P. Coon.....	Jan., 1877
Winnebago.....	O. F. Chase.....	R. D. Torrey.....	A. A. Austin.....	Wm. Gudden.....	E. Stephens	do.....
Wood.....	C. O. Baker.....	E. Dtruit.....	P. O. Cassidy.....	L. Kromer.....	F. B. Case	do.....

¹ Term expires January, 1878.

² Term expires January, 1877.

³ Term expires November 15, 1877.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

COUNTIES.	Clerks of Court.	Coroners.	Surveyors.	Term expires.	County Judge.	County Clerk.	County Treas.	District Att'y.	Supt. of Schools.
Adams	D. Scofield	A. J. Hill.....	Z. Wise	Jan. 1877	\$300	\$650	\$725	\$300	\$500
Ashland	E. F. Prince	John F. Childs.....	Charles H. Pratt.....	do.....	250	1,000	800	400	100
Barron.....	F. C. Donally	J. G. Beckwith	B. Inaderer.....	Jan. 1878	450	900	900	450	+3
Bayfield.....	B. B. Wade	John Marshall.....	.....	Jan. 1877	100	900	900	.....	50
Brown	John B. A. Massie	Thos. Hobbins.....	J. V. Suydham.....	do.....	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,200	800
Buffalo	J. W. De Graff.....	B. McDonough.....	John Buesch.....	Jan. 1878	600	1,000	800	400	800
Burnett	J. J. Buck	Peter Anderson.....	H. W. Sundler	do.....	15	600	800	.....	+3
Calumet.....	J. P. Hume	Wm. Mahoney.....	John Albers	Jan. 1877	500	850	850	500	800
Chippewa	A. J. Lockwood.....	F. Schmidtmeier.....	Wm. Baker	do.....	800	1,800	1,800	700	1,000
Clark.....	L. J. Glass	Wm. Yorkston.....	C. E. Bussell.....	do.....	400	800	800	600	600
Columbia	S. M. Smith	Z. J. D. Swift.....	Henry Meriton.....	do.....	1,500	1,200	1,200	700	1,000
Crawford	W. A. Vaughan	Barnaby Dunne.....	Cyrus Sterling.....	do.....	500	1,000	1,000	650	800
Dane	Bernard Esser	John Arians.....	John Douglass.....	do.....	2,000	1,800	1,800	800	*900
Dodge	John Lowth	Augustine Butler.....	George M. Morse.....	do.....	2,100	1,400	1,400	700	*950
Poor.....	Chris. Daniels.....	John Garland.....	Henry Schuyler.....	do.....	300	1,000	800	500	500
Douglass	H. E. Lafitte	L. F. Wheelock.....	*Thompson Ritchie.....	Jan. 1878	600	1,400	1,000	500	120
Dunn	Nils. Michelet	J. P. Wood.....	J. H. Webster	Jan. 1877	400	1,000	1,200	400	900
Eau Claire	Harry Searl.....	J. L. Johnson.....	Russell Hackett	do.....	1,000	1,500	1,500	800	800
Fond du Lac	Maurice McKenna.....	James O'Reilly.....	James Bowe	do.....	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,200
Grant.....	David Shreiner.....	Henry F. Young.....	Joel A. Barber.....	do.....	1,000	1,200	1,000	600	1,000
Green	Ed. Bartlett.....	L. Frankenberger.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	do.....	950	1,000	900	550	800
Green Lake	Scott P. Rogers.....	H. P. Merriam.....	D. P. Blackstone.....	do.....	500	600	500	400	800
Iowa	Wm. Sands	Charles Hope.....	Thomas Brown	do.....	800	1,200	1,500	500	900
Jackson	R. E. Bradford.....	Ira Bowman.....	George M. Adams.....	Jan. 1878	400	1,500	1,500	400	500
Jefferson	David E. Baker.....	James Rogan.....	K. P. Clark.....	Jan. 1877	1,000	800	800	600	800
Juneau	C. W. Fossbinder.....	G. Burritt.....	Y. V. Beebe	do.....	700	1,000	1,000	500	800
Kenosha	L. B. Nichols	John P. Runkle.....	Jason Lathrop.....	do.....	1,100	1,000	600	500	500
Kewaunee	Patrick J. Rooney.....	Christian Roberts.....	Constant Thiry.....	do.....	450	1,000	1,000	450	820
La Crosse	Charles Smith	Torger Hanson.....	S. Middlebrook.....	Jan. 1878	1,200	1,400	1,000	800	800
La Fayette	George F. West.....	B. H. Paddock.....	Simon G. Beebe	Jan. 1877	800	900	1,000	500	800
Lincoln.....	A. D. Gorham .....	.....	.....	do.....	200	1,000	1,000	400	100

Manitowoc	Adolph Piening	John Oswald.....	C. Tiedemann.....	Jan. 1877	1,200	1,200	1,200	500	800
Marathon	Louis Marchette	Henry Dern	Joseph McEwen	do.....	400	1,500	1,500	500	500
Marquette	John Maxwell	Samuel Crockett.....	Thos. McLaughlin	do.....	500	750	750	275	500
Milwaukee	Pat. Connolly	Charles Kepper	Geo. F. Epeneter	do.....	1,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	*500
Monroe.	S. H. Stearns.....	Geo. B. Robinson	A. S. Ingalls	do.....	600	1,100	1,100	850	800
Oconto	Charles Hall	John Merline	J. A. Van Cleve	Jan. 1878	500	1,200	1,700	500	800
Outagamie	D. C. Babcock.....	O. W. Pond	John Stephens	Jan. 1877	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	800
Ozaukee	I C. E. Chamberlin	John Nevins.....	H. J. Coc	do.....	1,000	900	1,000	600	800
Pepin	Alex. G. Coffin	W. Brownlee	N. Plummer	do.....	250	550	550	250	†
Pierce	M. C. Guest.....	Enoch Quimby	J. J. Schulthess	do.....	600	900	900	500	800
Polk	Asabel Kimball.....	M. Fitzgerald.....	J. B. Kwurtzell.....	Jan. 1878	300	1,200	1,000	300	500
Portage	Jas. E. Rogers	Benj. F. Cooper.....	W. G. Hinman	Jan. 1877	400	1,000	1,000	500	800
Racine	F. W. Bruce	Jerry Slater.....	M. T. Montgomery	do.....	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	800
Richland.	Michael Murphy.....	George Jarvis.....	James Appleby.....	do.....	400	800	800	350	800
Rock	A. W. Baldwin.....	Wm. Taylor	Edward Ruger.....	do.....	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	*600
St. Croix	S. S. Starr	D. H. Johnson.....	Alfred Pierce.....	Jan. 1878	500	1,100	1,000	800	800
Sauk	Philip Check, Jr	A. West.....	D. B. Hulburt.....	Jan. 1877	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,100
Shawano	C. A. Raisler.....	O. E. Havniss.....	John Melindy.....	do.....	200	850	850	300	150
Sheboygan	A. H. Edwards.....	James Berry.....	G. Marguardt	do.....	1,000	1,400	1,400	800	800
Taylor	T. J. Jeffers	R. Peterson	H. Ripley.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	H. L. Bunn.....	Robert Cance	Wm. Coates.....	do.....	350	1,000	1,000	600	800
Vernon	P. J. Layne	B. J. Castle	Egbert Wyman	Jan. 1878	1,000	800	800	300	875
Walworth	J. F. Lyon	W. H. Bell.....	Warren Beckwith	Jan. 1877	1,100	750	750	650	1,000
Washington	Jas. Kenealey, Jr.	Otto Bösewetter	John Brosius	do.....	1,000	750	950	700	900
Waukesha	W. S. Greene.....	S. H. Barstow.....	R. C. Hathaway	Jan. 1878	1,500	800	1,000	600	1,000
Waupaca	Chas Churchill	W. C. Isabell.....	B. F. Dorr	Jan. 1877	400	1,100	1,000	600	800
Waushara	H. H. Olson.....	C. B. Barnes	Edgar Sears.....	do.....	300	700	700	200	800
Winnebago	H. B. Harshaw.....	C. R. Hamlin	C. Palmer.....	do.....	2,000	1,500	1,400	800	1,200
Wood	F. W. Burt	R. H. Grace	Wm. Scott	do.....	200	700	800	500	300

1 Term expires Jan., 1878. 2 Term expires Jan., 1877, *Same in each of two districts. † Per-diem.



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.

	Term expires.
Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE.....	March 3, 1879.
Hon. ANGUS CAMERON.....	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, 1823; 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, 1866-'75; 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.

Second District.—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district-attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was commissioner of the Second District board of enrollment, from September, 1863 to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; and was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a republican, receiving 11,676 votes, against 11,459 for A. G. Cook democrat.

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 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 44th 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, Chenango county, New York, December 16, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1838; studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841, and removed the same year to Wisconsin, where he has practiced since; was appointed Attorney General of Wisconsin in 1844; was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Wisconsin in 1845; was elected a Representative in the thirtieth Congress, serving from December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849; was

elected Mayor of Milwaukee in 1860; was a member of the Legislative Assembly 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.

Fifth District—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties.

SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, of Beaver Dam, was born at Leyden, 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, Shawano, Taylor, and Wood counties.

GEO. W. CATE, of Stevens Point, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, Sep-

tember 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.)

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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 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. 1896

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 the assembly in 1857; served as mayor of the city of Beaver Dam; was a candidate for chief justice in 1860, and defeated; was elected a representative in congress in 1860; was elected county judge of Dodge county in 1869, and was defeated as an independent candidate in 1873; held the office of clerk of the United States court for the district of Wisconsin from 1863 to 1866. He was elected attorney-general in 1873 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 35,392 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, 1874, those from even numbered districts, in 1875.]

President of the Senate—CHARLES D. PARKER, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FIRST DISTRICT—Sheboygan county. Population in 1875, 34,021.

ENOS EASTMAN (Dem.), of Plymouth, was born in the town of Ellsburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1821; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer, came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled on the farm where he has since resided; was a member of the assembly in 1871 and has at various times held different offices in his town of which he is now chairman. He received 2,990 votes, against 2,323 for T. M. Blackstock (Rep.)

SECOND DISTRICT—Brown, Door, and Kewaunee counties. Population in 1875, 57,798.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Democratic Reform), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1834; at the age of six removed with his widowed mother to Chicago, where he remained until 1853, when he came to 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; 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—1st, 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th and 13th wards of Milwaukee and the towns of Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Granville of Milwaukee county. Population in 1875, 60,449.

WM. H. JACOBS (Lib. Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Holtzen, Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 25, 1831; was educated at common and private schools; is by occupation a banker; came to the United States in 1850, and after a short residence in St. Louis, settled in Milwaukee in 1851, where he has since resided; was clerk of the court for Milwaukee county in 1861 and 1862; entered the military service as colonel of the 26th Regt. Wis. Vol., and participated in the battles of Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchee, etc. He received 6,734 votes, against 33 for Ed. Ascherman (Ind.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Monroe and Vernon counties. Population in 1875, 42,550.

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—Racine county. Population in 1875, 23,711.

ROBERT HALL BAKER, (Rep.) of the city of Racine, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wis., June 27, 1839; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a manufacturer, having been for twelve years an equal partner in the manufacturing establishment of J. I. Case & Co.; was elected to the senate from Racine county, in 1872; was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor, on the Republican ticket, in 1873; was elected mayor of Racine in 1874. He received 2,706 votes, against 2,130 for Charles Herrick, (Lib.)

SIXTH DISTRICT—3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 12th, wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population in 1875, 62,478.

JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL (Democrat) 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 1872-73, and again elected in 1875, without opposition, receiving 7,339 votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—City of Madison and the towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York, in the county of Dane. Population in 1875, 27,026.

GEORGE E. BRYANT, (Rep.), of Madison, was born at Templeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 11, 1832; was a cadet of Norwich University; is by profession a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Madison. He entered the military service as captain of the Madison Guards, the first company tendered in Wisconsin for the suppression of the rebellion of 1861, was afterwards commissioned colonel of the 12th Wisconsin infantry, and participated in the general engagements of the 17th army corps, army of the Tennessee, under Gens. Grant, Sherman, and McPherson; has been three times elected judge of Dane county, a position he now holds. He received 2,644 votes, against 2,384 for A. R. Cornwall, (Lib.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population in 1875, 40,166.

ASAHIEL 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; commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, at East St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1846; removed to Peacham in 1847, and thence to Kenosha in 1854, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; has 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 3,777 votes against 2,745 for U. S. Hollister, (Reform.)

NINTH DISTRICT—IOWA COUNTY. Population in 1875, 24,133.

DAVID MCFARLAND (Reformer) of Highland, was born in Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., June 7, 1822; was educated at common school and Delaware Academy; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled in Iowa county, where he now lives; has been repeatedly elected justice of the peace, chairman, assessor, and school superintendent in his town; was appointed a member of the county board of supervisors by Gov. Salomon, in 1862; was elected member of the assembly in 1862; was appointed one of the "fund commissioners," by the county board in 1873, to settle the railway indebtedness of Iowa county. [He received 1,970 votes, against 1,833 for L. W. Joiner (Rep.)

TENTH DISTRICT—Waukesha County. Population in 1875, 29,495.

WILLIAM BLAIR, (Rep.,) of Waukesha, was born in Dundonald, Scotland' July 31, 1820; 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—La Fayette county. Population in 1875, 22,175.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Gratiot, was born in Duncanally county, Donegal, Ireland, June 13, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he removed from his native place with his parents to Barhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1831, and from thence to the United States in 1846, and first settled at Pittsburg, Pa.; he came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Gratiot; he has held various town offices, including chairman of the town board; was sheriff of the county in 1869-'70, and president of the county agricultural society in 1871-'72; was elected to the Senate in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, receiving 1,933 votes against 1,905 for Nelson Bowers (Dem.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Green county. Population in 1875, 22,027.

JOSEPH B. TREAT (Rep.), of Monroe, was born at Orono, Maine, December 22, 1836; received an academic education; at the age of fourteen went to Boston, Mass., and remained there two years, when he returned to Orono, and thence removed to Wisconsin in 1860, settling at Monroe, where he has since resided; commenced business for himself as a dry goods merchant at the age of eighteen and has been engaged in it ever since; has uniformly declined to be a candidate for office; 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 in 1875, 45,439.

JOHN A. BARNEY, (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, June 14, 1840; was educated at common and private schools; studied law two years before entering the army, but never engaged in the practice; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 with his parents, and settled at Mayville, where he has since held his residence; has served as clerk and chairman of the town, and clerk and president of the village of Mayville; was appointed postmaster by President Johnson, which position he resigned upon Grant's election; was county superintendent of schools for the east district of Dodge county for the four years ending Dec. 31, 1874. He enlisted as a private in Co. B., 10th Regt, Wis. Vol., in 1861; was with that regiment in its campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, participating in all the engagements until he lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was also taken prisoner; was commissioned captain by brevet by Gov. Fairchild, for meritorious services rendered at Perryville and Chickamauga. He received 4,819 votes, against 2,264 for Vincent Roberts (Rep.)

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Sauk county. Population in 1875, 26,932.

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 Venago county, Penn. He came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled as a farmer, in the town of Delton, Sauk county, where he has held the office of supervisor since 1869, having been chairman of the board for four years; 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 in 1875, 38,457.

JOHN SCHUETTE, (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Sep. 25, 1837; was educated at common and private schools; is by occupation a merchant; emigrated from Germany in 1848, and settled in Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis.; thence removed with his parents the next spring to Manitowoc, where he has since resided; was appointed harbor commissioner for Manitowoc, in 1866; elected trustee for the village of Manitowoc in 1866, and was elected alderman and supervisor in 1874. He received 2,907 votes, against 2,160 for Joseph Vilas (Dem.)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Grant county. Population in 1875, 39,086.

OSCAR CLARK HATHAWAY (Rep.), of Beetown, was born at Swanton Franklin county, Vermont, March 1st, 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, 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 in 1875, 39,039.

HORATIO NELSON DAVIS (Rep.), of Beloit, was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 17, 1812; received an academic education; is by profession a banker. He came to Wisconsin in 1838, first settling at Waukesha and removed to Beloit in 1865; he was elected chairman of the town board of Waukesha six successive years, and was twice elected chairman of the county board; was elected county treasurer in 1847, and held the office by subsequent elections for six years; was commissioned by President Lincoln, March, 1862, captain and commissary of subsistence, and was brevetted major in 1864; left the service at the termination of the war; was elected president of the Beloit National Bank in 1865; was elected mayor of Beloit in 1872, without opposition, and was again elected to that position in April, 1875. He was elected to the senate in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, receiving 3,706 votes against 1,982 for William A. Lawrence (Independent).

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springdale, Waupun, the north ward of the village of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population in 1875, 35,054.

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 re-elected in 1875, receiving 3,082 votes against 2,140 for James Russel (Dem.)

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Winnebago county. Population in 1875, 45,033.

WILLIAM PRENTISS ROUNDS (Rep.), of Menasha, was born in the town of Bridgton, Maine, August 15, 1827; received a common school education; is by occupation a manufacturer and grain dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Milton, Rock county, from which place he removed to Menasha in 1849; has held various town and village offices for a number of years; was a member of the Assembly in 1870 and 1871, and was appointed on the legislative visiting committee by Governor Fairchild. He received 4,051 votes against 3,442 for Armine Pickett (Reformer.)

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Elen, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola, and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population in 1875, 15,187.

DANIEL CAVANAGH (Dem.), of Osceola, was born in the town of Dingle, Hery 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.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The counties of Marathon, Lincoln, Oconto, Shawano and Waupaca, and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne and Seymour, and 3d ward of New London, in the county of Outagamie. Population in 1875, 59,369.

WILLIS C. SILVERTHORN (Lib. Dem.), of Wausau, was born at Toronto, Canada, August 30, 1838; was educated at Albion Academy and Wisconsin State University; is by profession a lawyer; located at Wausau in 1864, was elected district attorney of Marathon county in 1864, and held that office for six years; was a member of the assembly in 1868 and in 1874. He received 4,693 votes, against 3,968 for E. L. Bump (Rep.)

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The county of Calumet, and the city of Appleton, and the towns of Buchanan, Dale Center, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville and Kaukauna, in the county of Outagamie. Population in 1875, 32,363.

JAMES RYAN (Dem.), of Appleton, was born at Fort Howard, Brown county, Wisconsin, March 24th, 1830; was educated at the common-school,

and in the printing-office; removed from Fort 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 3545, votes.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Jefferson county and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county. Population in 1875, 34,908.

WILLIAM W. REED (Liberal Republican), of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio; received an academic education; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Jefferson where he has since resided; has held various local offices and was a member of the assembly in 1862, 1866, and 1867; has been examining-physician for pensions of Jefferson county since 1863; is president of the board of trustees of the Jefferson Liberal Institute and a member of the State board of charities and reform. He received 3,552 votes against 2,344 cast for C. B. Skinner, (Rep.)

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population in 1875, 44,490.

HENRY DANFORTH BARRON (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, Polk county, was born at Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 10, 1833; received a common school education; entered the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and graduated there; came to Wisconsin in August, 1851, and became the editor of the *Waukesha Democrat*, (afterwards the *Waukesha Chronotype*), a Democratic weekly; was appointed postmaster at Waukesha by President Pierce; moved to Pepin in 1857, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was appointed circuit judge by Governor Randall in July, 1860, for the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the twelve northwestern counties of the State, including Pepin and Polk, for an unexpired term; moved to St. Croix Falls in September, 1861; was unanimously elected member of Assembly for the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Barron, Douglas, and Polk, in 1862, re-elected in 1863, and again in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1871, and 1872; was speaker of the Assembly of 1866, and again of that of 1873; was one of the presidential electors at large in 1868, and president of the electoral college of that year; was a presidential elector again in 1872, and president of the electoral college; was elected by joint ballot of the Legislature a regent of the Wisconsin State University in February, 1863, and has continued in that office up to the present time; is one of the vice-presidents of the State Historical Society; was nominated in March, 1869, by President Grant for Chief Justice of Dakota Territory, and declined the same; was appointed fifth auditor of the United States treasury, by the President, in April, 1869, which office he resigned January 1, 1872, to take a seat in the Assembly of 1872; was appointed by Governor Fairchild a trustee for Wisconsin, of the Antislavery Cemetery in May, 1871; was elected to the Senate in 1873, and re-elected in 1875; was chosen president *pro tem.* for the session of 1875. He received 3,672 votes against 3,427 for Charles Smith (Reformer.)

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Green Lake, Waushara and Marquette counties. Population in 1875, 35,494.

ROBERT L. D. POTTER (Rep.), of Wautoma Waushara county, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, February 5, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer: resided in Massachusetts for a period, and removed to Easton, Pa., in 1863, where he was tutor in the high school, and in 1866 graduated at the Union Law School at that place; read law in the office of ex Gov. Andrew H. Reeder; he came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Wautoma; was elected district attorney for Waushara county in 1860; and re-elected for three successive terms, and has filled various local offices; was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, receiving 3,471 votes against 2,565 cast for John W. Woodhull, (Ind.)

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Springdale, Verona, Vermont, Vienna and Westport in Dane county. Population in 1875, 25,772.

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—Columbia county. Population 1875, 28,803.

LEVI W. BARDEN, (Rep.) of Portage City, was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1820; received an academic education, and graduated at the State and National Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1852; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in December, 1852, and settled at Portage City; was district attorney for Columbia county from 1857 to 1861, and a member of the assembly in 1865. He received 2,725 votes against 1,964 for Evan O. Jones, (Ind.)

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Crawford and Richland counties. Population in 1875, 32,417.

DANIEL L. DOWNS, (Rep.) of Richland Center, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 2, 1824; received an academic education at Belvidere, 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 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 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—Adams, Juneau, Portage and Wood counties. Population in 1875, 42,707.

THOMAS B. SCOTT, (Rep.) of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born February 8, 1829, at Roxburyshire, Scotland; received a public school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and first settled in Columbia county; removed to Grand Rapids in 1851, where he has since resided; has occupied various town offices, and was county clerk one term and county treasurer of Wood county two terms. He was elected State senator in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, without opposition.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin and Taylor counties. Population in 1875, 50,074.

ROCKWELL J. FLINT (Rep.), of Menomonee, Dunn county, was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vt., March 23, 1842; is one of the editors and proprietors of *The Dunn County News*; he came to Wisconsin in 1855 with his parents, and settled in Buffalo, Marquette county; removed to Portage in 1860; entered the office of *The Wisconsin State Register* in 1861, to learn the printer's trade; removed to Prescott in 1868 and became one of the proprietors of the *Prescott Journal*; was appointed Asst. U. S. Assessor of I. R. in 1869 and resigned the office in about six months; was elected alderman in 1871 without opposition; removed to Menomonie the same year, where he now resides. During the late rebellion he enlisted as a private, August, 1862, in Co. C., 23d Wis. Vol.; participated in the first campaign against Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman, and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post; was detailed in the U. S. Signal Corps in 1863, and entered the Camp of Instruction at Memphis; passed a satisfactory examination and was promoted to sergeant; was appointed quarter-master sergeant of Signal Corps U. S. A. Dept. of the Gulf in 1864; participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, on Mobile bay, and other minor engagements; was a member of the assembly in 1875. He received 4,237 votes against 3,314 for William Wilson, (Liberal.)

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—La Crosse County. Population in 1875, 23,945.

SYLVESTER L. NEVINS, (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in New York city, April 5, 1849; received a collegiate education, graduating at Middlebury, Vt., in 1838; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at La Crosse; served as alderman in 1871, '72, and '73, and was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of La Crosse in 1874. He received 1,926 votes, against 1,852 for D. A. McDonald (Ref.)

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Buffalo, Clark, Jackson, and Trempeleau counties. Population in 1875, 47,832.

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 a member of the assembly in 1873. 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 in 1875, 40,407.

GILEAD J. WILMOT (Dem.), of Wst Bend, Washington county, was born in Diana, Lewis county, N. Y., April 21, 1834; was educated at Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, N. Y.; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1854, and in the fall of the same year came to Wisconsin and settled at Port Washington, Ozaukee county; was mustered into the United States service December, 1862, as captain of company C, 34th regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was afterwards, in 1865, commissioned captain of company B, 1st regiment, enrolled militia of the military district of Vicksburg, Miss. He received 3,575 votes against 2,124 for B. S. Weil (Regular Democrat.)

Recapitulation.

Republican members.....	21
Reform members	12
Total	<u>33</u>

ASSEMBLY.

(The Assembly consists of 100 members, chosen annually by districts.)

ADAMS AND WOOD COUNTIES—G. M. MARSHALL, (Rep.) of Big Springs, Adams county, was born in Canada East, May 13, 1834, though his parents were citizens of the United States; was educated at the common school and Willeston Academy, Vt.; is a founder and machinist; permanently removed with his parents to Vermont in 1842; entered as an apprentice in a foundry and machine shop at Burlington in 1850, and commenced business as a carriage-maker at Shelburne Falls, in 1856; came to Wisconsin in 1865 and settled at Big Springs, Adams county; has served two years as chairman of his town. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875 and was re-elected, receiving 1,057 votes against 891 for Geo. B. Bacon, (Dem.)

ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, AND POLK COUNTIES—SAM. S. FIFIELD, (Rep.) of Ashland, was born at Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1839; received a common school and printing-office education; is an editor and publisher; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls, Minn., in 1860, 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 to preside over that body at the last session. He received 1,805 votes against 817 for D. C. Strong, (Ref.)

BROWN COUNTY—First District—(City of Green Bay, and towns of Bellevue, Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Preble, and Scott.)—MITCHELL RESCH (Dem.) of Green Bay, was born at St. Avold, France, February 17, 1829; received a common school education; is a liquor merchant; emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in New York City; removed to Green Bay in 1863; has served four years as alderman of that city. He received 902 votes against 555 for John M. Smith, (Rep.)

Second District—(The city of Fort Howard, and the towns of Ashwabannon, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, West Deperre, and Wrightstown.) 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 was re-elected as an independent Republican, receiving 788 votes against 308 for A. T. Buckman, (Rep.) 287 for Chas. R. Clough, (Dem.) and 167 for M. Brunette, (Ind. Dem.)

Third District—(Village of Deperre, and towns of Deperre, Glenmore, Holland, Morrison, New Denmark, and Rockland, in the county of Brown, and the towns of Carlton, Franklin, and Montpelier, in the county of Kewaunee.) DENIS DEWANE. (Dem.) of New Denmark, Postoffice address, Coopers-town, Manitowoc county; was born in the parish of Roserea, county Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at New Denmark; was a member of the board of supervisors four years, and has held other local offices. He was a member of the Legislature in 1873, and was again elected in 1875, receiving 793 votes against 740 for Leopold Kellner, (Rep.)

BUFFALO COUNTY—EDWARD LEES, (Dem.) of Fountain City, was born in the town of Huddington, Scotland, March 3, 1819; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Waukesha, thence removed to Buffalo county in 1855; is by occupation a farmer; was a member of Assembly from Waukesha county in 1853 and 1854; has held various offices in Buffalo county. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874, and re-elected in 1875, receiving 964 votes against 559 for P. Farr, Jr., (Rep.)

CALUMET COUNTY.—HENRY HORST (Dem.), of Hayton, was born in Germany, October 15, 1835; received a common-school education; came to the United States in 1846, and settled at Pittsburg, Penn., from which place he removed to Wisconsin in 1850; was a member of the board of the town of Charleston three years, and chairman of the town in 1867, '73 and '75; was appointed swamp-land commissioner in 1874 for Manitowoc and Calumet counties. He received 1,011 votes against 554 for Henry Luehr, (Rep.)

CHIPPEWA AND TAYLOR COUNTIES.—CADWALLADER JACKSON WILTSE (Dem.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in the town of Clarence, Erie county, New York, May 29, 1823; received a common-school and classical education;

is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1850, first settling in Waukesha county and removed to Chippewa Falls in 1862, was appointed Superintendent of schools, notary public and commissioner of deeds of the State of New York and city attorney of Chippewa Falls; has been elected superintendent of schools, county supervisor, county judge, district attorney, and to various other local offices. He received 1,110 votes against 763 for J. J. Jenkins, (Rep.)

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES.—HUGH B. MILLS (Rep.), of Millston Jackson county, was born in Canada, January 14, 1828; received a common-school education; removed with his parents to New York in 1832, where he resided till 1849, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in Jackson county in 1852, where he has since been engaged in farming and lumbering; has at different times served his town as treasurer and as chairman of the board. He received 1,705 votes against 1,034 for Ludwig Peters, (Dem.)

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—*First District*—(City of Portage and towns of Fort Winnebago, Marcellon, Newport, Lewiston, Randolph and Scott) MICHAEL GRIFFIN (Rep.), of Kilbourn City, was born in the county of Clare, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1842; received a common-school education; is a lawyer; emigrated to America with his parents in 1847, and settled at Kingston, Canada, thence he removed to Hudson, Ohio, in 1851; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Sauk county, but on his return from the war removed to Kilbourn City. He enlisted as a private in 1861, in company E, 12th Wisconsin volunteer infantry and was afterwards promoted to 1st lieutenant, and continued in the service till the close of the war; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was with General Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, in his march to the sea, and thence north through the Carolinas; has been three times elected town-clerk, and was a member of the county board in 1874 and '75. He received 911 votes against 650 for O. D. Coleman, (Dem.)

Second District—(City of Columbus, and towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Otsego, Springvale, and the west ward of the village of Randolph.) JOHN GARDNER GRIFFIN, (Rep.) of Randolph, was born in Connecticut, October 30, 1815; received a common school and academic education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in the town of Courtland; has held various town offices and legislative appointments, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in Conn. He received 802 votes against 447 for J. L. Williams, (Ref.)

Third District—(Towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Leeds, Lodi, Lowville, Pacific, West Point, and Wyocena.)—AUGUSTUS OSMYN DOLE, (Rep.) of Poynette, was born at Shelburne, Franklin county, Mass., Feb. 11, 1816; received a common school and academic education; is a miller, millwright, and mill-proprietor; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Arlington, Columbia county, whence he removed to Poynette in 1866; has served as town clerk, justice of the peace, and member of the school board, and held various other local offices. He received 679 votes against 535 for Chas. J. Pardee, (Dem.)

CRAWFORD COUNTY—FERGUS MILLS, (Dem.) of Seneca, was born in Oldham Parish, Eng., October 11, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; emigrated to this country with his parents in 1841 and came to Crawford county, Wisconsin, in 1858, having spent the intervening years in Pennsylvania and Ohio; removed to Rock Island, Ill., in 1864, thence to Mercer county, Penn. in 1865, and returned to Crawford county in 1868; was secretary of the Crawford County Agricultural Society in 1874-5. He received 1,064 votes against 885 for Ira Bisbie, (Rep.)

DANE COUNTY—First District—(Towns of Albion, Bristol, Cottage Grove, Christiana, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie and York)—**WILLIAM SEAMONSON**, (Rep.) of Stoughton, was born near Skien, Norway, Feb. 9, 1840; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and first settled in Jefferson county but three years later removed to Pleasant Springs, where he has since resided; enlisted Aug. 1862 as a private in Co. D, 23rd Wis. Vol., and was afterwards appointed sergeant and clerk of the company; he participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Cypress Bend, Ark.; Grand Gulf, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Assault and siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Carrion Crow Bayou, La.; Jackson, La.; Sabine Cross-Roads, La.; Pleasant Hill, La.; Cane River, La.; Ft. Spanish, Ala.; Ft. Blakely, Ala.; was mustered out of the service with the regiment at Mobile, Ala., July 4th, 1865; was elected town treasurer in 1868, and has served four years as chairman; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1871, 1872, and 1875. He received 1,404 votes against 1,143 for T. C. Lund, (Ref.)

Second District—(Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Windsor, and the city of Madison.) **WILLIAM CHARLTON** (Liberal Rep.), of Madison, was born in the county of Armagh, Province of Ulster, Ireland, October 11, 1831; received a good common school education; is by occupation a farmer, though not actively engaged in that pursuit for some years; came to the United States in 1843, and to Wisconsin in 1844, settling in Walworth county, from which place he removed to Verona, Dane county, in 1847, and from there to the city of Madison in 1867; enlisted as a private in company B, 11th Wisconsin infantry in November, 1861, and served till the close of the war; was promoted through the several grades to the captaincy of the same company; was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., in 1863, and in the siege of Spanish Fort and in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., in March and April, 1865, being severely wounded in the last engagement; was twice elected chairman of the board of the town of Verona; was a member of the Legislature in 1866, and was the same year elected county treasurer of Dane county, and re-elected in 1868. He received 1,327 votes against 1,304 for P. L. Spooner, Jr., (Rep.)

Third District—(Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Roxbury, Springfield, Vermont, Vienna, and Westport.) PETER ZANDER (Dem.), of Cross Plains, was born in the town of Habelrath, Prussia, March 30, 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Milwaukee in 1852, and removed the same year to Indiana, but after a short residence there returned to Wisconsin and settled at Cross Plains; has held the office of town and county supervisor about fifteen years. He received 1,312 votes against 644 for C. A. Martin (Rep.)

Fourth District—(Towns of Blue Mounds, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Rutland, Springdale, and Verona.) MICHAEL JOHNSON (Reform), of Springdale—P. O. address Mt. Vernon—was born 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 fourteen years; town treasurer for seven years, and was elected chairman in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, 1874, and 1875. He was a member of the Assembly in 1874 and '75, and was re-elected, receiving 1,155 votes against 977 for Halle Steensland (Rep.)

DODGE COUNTY—*First District*.—(The village of Fox Lake, the east ward of the village of Randolph and the towns of Calamus, Elba, Fox Lake, Portland, Trenton and Westford.) PATRICK GRIFFIN (Dem.)—post-office address Waterloo—was born in county Clare, Ireland, March 14, 1841; received a common-school education; is a farmer; came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and settled first in the town of Shields, Dodge county, Wisconsin, but afterwards removed to Lowell and thence to the town of Portland, in April, 1869, his present place of residence; was chairman of his town in 1875, and has held various other town offices. He received 655 votes against 653 for T. S. Hayhurst, (Rep.)

Second District.—The city of Beaver Dam, and the towns of Deaver Dam, and Lowell.) COLUMBUS GERMAIN (Dem.), of Beaver Dam, was born in the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, January 14, 1827; received a common-school education; is a mechanic; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled at Milwaukee, but removed to Dodge county, January, 1845; was appointed under-sheriff of Dodge county in 1860, 1864 and 1868, and was elected sheriff in 1862 and 1866. He received 749 votes against 694 votes for S. P. K. Lewis, (Rep.)

Third District.—(Towns of Burnett, Chester, Clyman, Oak Grove, and the south ward of the village of Waupun.) GEORGE HENRY LAWRENCE (Rep.), of Burnett Station, was born at Winooski Falls, Vermont, December 4, 1845; received a common-school education; is a farmer and grain-dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Burnett, Dodge county; was in the military service from 1861 to 1863; served as supervisor in 1873, '74 and '75. He received 634 votes against 562 for Owen McCollow, (Dem.)

Fourth District.—(Towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa and Williamstown.) CHARLES E. KITE (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in the village of Stone, Gloucestershire, England, April 24, 1829; received a common-school education; is a farmer; came from England to America in 1847, and settled in Dodge county, where he has since resided with the exception of six years in California; has been chairman of his town and member of the board three years; has always acted with the Democratic party, but refused to vote at the last presidential election "because there was no Democratic candidate in the field." He received 800 votes against 223 for Stoddard, (Rep.)

Fifth District.—(Towns of Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford and Rubicon.) GEO. SCHOTT (Dem.), P. O. address, Hartford, was born at Kleinberenweiler, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 13, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer and dealer in machinery; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in the town of Herman, where he continues to reside; was a member of Assembly in 1872, and of the county board in 1873 and 1874. He received 845 votes, against 166 for Stoddard (Rep.)

Sixth District.—(Towns of Ashippun, Emmett, Lebanon and Shields.) JAMES HIGGINS (Reform)—P. O. address, Hubbleton—was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, March 25, 1824; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled in the town of Shields, where he now resides; has served seven years as chairman of his town and several years as justice of the peace and two years as county clerk, 1871 and '72. He received 420 votes, against 397 for Thos. O'Meara, the regular Democratic nominee.

DOOR COUNTY—(With towns of Ahnepee, Casco, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Pierce and Red River, in Kewaunee county)—LEROY M. WASHBURN (Ref.), of Sturgeon Bay, Door county, was born in Dover, Me., Feb. 12, 1847; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at Sturgeon Bay; is chairman of the town board and has held various other local offices. He received 1,166 votes, against 557 for John Noyes (Rep.)

DUNN AND PEPIN COUNTIES—MENZUS R. BUMP (Rep.), of Rock Falls, Dunn county, was born in Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., May 22, 1848; received a common school and academic education; is a farmer and mechanic; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Buffalo county the same year, thence removed to Rock Falls in 1868; has been chairman of the board for three years and has held various other local offices; served three years in the army as a non-commissioned officer and was at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and through the campaign that led to the capture of Atlanta, and in other engagements; was in command of a company of men in the campaign through North Carolina and at the surrender of Johnston. He received 1,449 votes, against 1,272 for R. J. Baker (Ref.)

Eau Claire County.—HOBART M. STOCKING, (Rep.) of Eau Claire, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., April 28, 1845; was educated in common school, Galesville University, and in the printing office; is a lum-

berman; removed with his parents to Elkhorn, Wis., in 1848, thence to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1849, and returned to Wisconsin in 1858; went to Eau Claire in June, 1864, and in company with his brother assumed the proprietorship of the Eau Claire *Free Press* and continued its publication until Jan. 1, 1870; entered the military service in March, 1865, as captain company G, 48th Wisconsin infantry, and was mustered out January, 1866; was appointed receiver in the United States land-office at Eau Claire in May, 1869, which office he held until the expiration of his commission in June, 1873. He received 1,575 votes, against 1,113 for H. P. Buck, (Dem.)

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.—*First District*.—(City of Ripon and towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun and the north ward of the village of Waupun.) JAMES K. SCRIBNER, (Rep.) of Eldorado Mills, was born in Westport, Fairfield county, Conn., June 13, 1823; received an academic education; is a miller by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in Eldorado, where he now resides. He received 1,310 votes, against 1,099 for C. W. Frederick, (Dem.)

Second District. (City of Fond du Lac, and towns of Fond du Lac, Laramine and Oakfield.) EDSON A. PUTNAM, (Rep.) of Oakfield, was born in the town of Middlesex, Washington county, Vermont, October 14, 1832; received a common school and academic education; is engaged in the manufacture of window blinds; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oakfield; has been superintendent of schools of his town two terms, and chairman of the board of supervisors four years. He received 1,647 votes, against 1,359 for R. M. Lewis, (Dem.)

Third District. (Towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Empire, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah.) LAMBERT BROST (Dem.) of 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 sixteen years, and has served five years as a member of the town board of which he is now chairman. He received 1,580 votes, against 523 for John Meiklejohn, (Rep.)

GRANT COUNTY—*First District*.—(Towns of Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville, and Smelser.) WILLIAM D. JONES (Rep.), of Hazel Green, was born in Salem, Westmoreland county, Penn., October 11, 1830; received a common school education; is a miller by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Hazel Green, his present place of residence. He received 857 votes against 693 for Thomas Jenkins (Dem.)

Second District.—(Towns of Clifford, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima, and Potosi.) JOSEPH BOCK (Rep.), of Lancaster, was born in the Province of Elsass, 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 at 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 battle of first Bull Run, in skirmishes near Gordonsville, Va., near Richmond railroad, and along the Rappahannock; was severely wounded at the battle of Gainesville, Va., 2d August, 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 received 619 votes against 556 for John Boermer (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mount Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville, and Woodman,) GEORGE BROWN (Rep.), of Woodman, was born in South Cerney, Gloucestershire, England, June 27, 1830; received a common school education; is a farmer; emigrated in 1852, and after a short residence in New York and Illinois, settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1855; has served as justice of the peace and town supervisor, and held the office of chairman five years; entered the military service during the late war, in company D, forty-second regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He received 688 votes against 655 for T. J. Graham (Dem.)

Fourth District—(Towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterloo, and Wyalusing.) WILLIAM JOHN MCCOY (Dem.), of Beetown, was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., September 30, 1834; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Beetown; was chairman of his town in 1869, '70, '71, '74, and '75. He received 735 votes against 600 for John Brackett (Rep.)

GREEN COUNTY—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 and, was a member of the Assembly in 1873. He received 1,976 votes against 1,537 for J. C. Zimmermann (Dem.)

GREEN LAKE COUNTY—WALDO S. FLINT, (Rep.) of Princeton, was born at Braintree, Orange county, Vt., Feb. 23, 1820; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and first settled at Rochester, Racine county, and removed to Princeton in 1850; has held various town offices, and has been chairman of the county board and president of the village of Princeton; was a member of the State Senate in 1871 and 1872. He received 1,216 votes against 743 for M. L. Kimball, (Dem.)

IOWA COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Highland, Pulaski, Ridgeway, and Wyoming.)—ANSLEY GRAY, (Rep.) of Avoca, was born in Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wis., May 20, 1854; finished the freshman year in Beloit College, and graduated in the law department of the State University in June 1875, and at once opened a law office at Avoca, in his native county, and at the ensuing election was chosen to represent the district in the Legislature. He received 1,035 votes against 1,033 for Joseph Bennett, (Rep.)

Second District—(City and towns of Mineral Point, Linden, Mifflin, Moscow, and Waldwick.)—KEARTON COATES, (Rep.) of Linden, was born at Gunnerside, Swaledale, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1820; is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but is at present engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and first settled at Platteville, Grant county, and removed to Linden in 1844, where he now resides; has held various town offices serving seven years as assessor and six years as chairman; was register of deeds of Iowa county in 1867 and 1868, and county superintendent of the poor in 1870, '71, '72 and '74; was an unsuccessful candidate for county judge in 1873; he was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 678 votes against 497 for James Heath, (Dem.)

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—*First District*—(The city of Watertown, [including the 5th and 6thwards thereof in Dodge county,] and the towns of Ixonia and Watertown.) THOMAS SHINNICK (Dem.), of Watertown, was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, April 1, 1833; received a common-school education; is a farmer; came to the United States, and after a short stay in Lowell, Massachusetts, removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1855; was eleven years clerk of his town, six years justice of the peace, and two years chairman; was a member of the Assembly in 1867. He was elected without opposition, receiving 1,597 votes.

Second District—(Towns of Aztalan, Farmington, Concord, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Waterloo, and the village of Waterloo.) 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; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Lake Mills where he now resides; was a member of the Assembly in 1870. He received 771 votes against 756 for Mark R. Clapp, (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Palmyra, Sullivan, and Sumner.) DAVID WHITNEY CURTIS (Rep.), of Fort Atkinson, was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, November 14, 1833; received a common-school education; is a lumber and produce merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled near Fort Atkinson; entered the military service as 1st lieutenant, in company D, 29th Wisconsin volunteers in 1863, and was promoted to captain and assistant quarter-master in 1865; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege

of Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, siege and capture of Mobile, and all the other engagements in which the regiment took part. He received 1,245 votes against 1,118 for Albert Winslow, (Dem.)

JUNEAU COUNTY—**CHARLES ERWIN BOOTH**, (Rep.), of Elroy, was born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., July 1, 1840; received an academic education and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1870; is a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1865, and after residing in Rock and Walworth counties till 1871, he removed to Juneau county and located at Elroy. In 1861 entered the army commanded by Gen. Burnside and participated in the battles of South Mills, N. C., South Mountain, and Antietam, Md.; returned home in the fall of 1862 and resumed his studies till January, 1863, when he again entered the army and was stationed at Auger General Hospital until 1864. He received 1,531 votes, against 741 for Job N. Grant (Liberal.)

KENOSHA COUNTY—**FREDERICK ROBINSON**, (Dem.,) of the city of Kenosha, was born in Church Stretton, England, March 11, 1824; was educated at a private school; is a chemist and druggist; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Southport, (now Kenosha); was elected alderman of the city in 1852, '58 and '68; chief engineer of the fire-department in 1859, '60, and '72; chairman of the county board in 1868, and mayor of the city in 1862, '63, and '69; was a member of the Assembly in 1872. He received 1,202 votes, against 1,024 for S. W. Maxwell, (Rep.)

LA CROSSE COUNTY—**JOHN BRADLEY**, (Rep.,) of Bangor, was born in Litchfield, Conn., April 29, 1819; received a common school education: is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled at Trenton, Dodge county, and removed to Burns, La Crosse county, in 1855; was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 1,893 votes, against 1,707 for Palmer, (Dem.)

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—**DANVERSE NEFF**, (Rep.,) of Calamine, was born at New Lisbon, Otsego county, N. Y., May 21, 1834; received a common school education; is a general merchant, including lumber, grain, and live-stock; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Benton, La Fayette county, and afterwards removed to Calamine; has been justice of the peace six years, and chairman of the board of Willow Springs two years; has held the office of post-master since 1860. He received 1,694 votes, against 1,617 for T. J. Van Meter, (Dem.)

MANITOWOC COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Centerville, Eaton, Liberty, Meeme, Newton, Schleswig and Rockland,) **CHARLES RUDOLPH ZORN** (Dem.), of Keil, was born in Schoenow, Prussia, August 4, 1844; received a common-school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in the town of Schleswig, his present place of residence; was elected chairman of the town-board in 1871, '73, '74, and '75; was a member of the Assembly in 1873 and '74, and was again elected in 1875, receiving 573 votes against 531 for John Voss, (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Manitowoc Rapids and Maple Grove.) THOMAS MOHR (Ref.),—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 received 632 votes against 562 for R. S. O'Connell, (Rep.)

Third District—(Towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Mishicott, the village of Two Rivers, and the city of Manitowoc.) WILLIAM F. TISCH (Dem.), of Mishicott, was born in the city of Eutin, near Lubeck, Holstein, Germany, November 17, 1838; received a common school education; is a miller by occupation; emigrated in 1851 and settled at Williamsburgh, N. Y.; removed to Patterson, N. J., in 1853, and came to Wisconsin the next year, settling at Mishicott, his present place of residence; was chairman of the town in 1872. He received 1,025 votes against 673 for R. D. Smart (Rep.)

MARATHON AND LINCOLN COUNTIES—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 town clerk, and county judge in Marathon county for fourteen years; was clerk of the board of supervisors for six years; has been president of the village, justice of the peace, police justice, &c., of Wausau; was a member of the Assembly in 1864, 1872, and 1875, and was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1,296 votes.

MARQUETTE COUNTY—B. FRANK GOODELL, (Dem.) of Montello, was born in Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 12, 1843; received a common school education; is an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin with his mother in 1850 and settled at Packwaukee, Marquette county; removed to Oxford in 1859, to Portage in 1862, and to Montello in 1865 where he has since resided. He received 673 votes against 507 for Robert Mitchell, (Rep.)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—*First District*—(First ward.) PATRICK DREW, (Dem.) of Milwaukee, was born in Ballycorney, county of Limerick, Ireland, February 21, 1832; received a common school education; is a mason and builder; emigrated and settled in New York City in 1850, but removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1854; has served two terms on the school board, 1863-65, and was a member of the county board in 1863; represented the first ward of Milwaukee in the Assembly in 1868 and 1869. He received 609 votes against 519 for Henry Smith, (Ind.)

Second District—(Second Ward.) PETER FAGG (Ind. Dem.), was born in Villissingen, Province of Feeland, Kingdom of Holland, January 14, 1837; is a notary public and collector; came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1848; removed to Madison in 1854, and back to Milwaukee in 1858; thence to Fond du Lac county in 1861, then to Milwaukee again in 1867; was elected justice of the peace in Alto, Fond du Lac county, and supervisor for the same place in 1862, and re-elected; was appointed guard in the State Prison under Hon. Henry Cordier in 1865; was appointed [police officer in Milwaukee under chief Beck, in 1867, and deputy sheriff under the administration of sheriff Parsons and McDonald, a position he resigned in October, 1873. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and was re-elected as an Independent Democrat, receiving 763 votes, against 534 for George Tyre (Dem.)

Third District—(Third Ward.) 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 '61; represented the sixth district in the State Senate in 1862 and '63, 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 received 583 votes, against 339 for Jas. McGrath (Ind.)

Fourth District—(Fourth ward.) BERNARD F. COOKE (Dem.), of No. 623 Wells street, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 16, 1842; received a common-school education; is a builder and contractor. He received 840 votes against 774 for E. B. Simpson, (Rep.)

Fifth District—(Fifth and twelfth wards.) DAVID VANCE (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Ireland, February 19, 1836; received a common-school education; is engaged in the commission and insurance business; emigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of three months, and lived in Jefferson county, New York, till 1854, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled at Milwaukee. He received 685 votes against 682 for H. J. Hilbert (Dem.)

Sixth District—(Sixth and thirteenth wards) CHARLES KRAATZ, (Dem.), No. 640 First-st., Milwaukee, was born in the Province of Pommeania, Germany, May 17, 1835; received a common-school education; is by occupation a mason; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Sheboygan, and moved in 1856 to Milwaukee; was alderman of the 6th ward in 1869 and '70. He was elected without opposition, receiving 989 votes against 15 scattering.

Seventh District—(7th ward.) LEMUEL ELLSWORTH (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born at Esopus, Ulster county, New York, December 27, 1836; received a common-school education; is a vessel-owner; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled at Milwaukee. He was a member of the Assembly in 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 687 votes against 348 for W. H. Rishop (Ref.)

Eighth District—(8th and 11th wards) HENRY FINK (Ind.), of Milwaukee, 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 received 663 votes against 451 for John P. Ryan, (Dem.)

Ninth District—(Ninth and Tenth Wards.) GEORGE H. WALTHER (Reform), of Milwaukee, was born in the village of Betzigerode, Electorate Hessa, Germany, November 23, 1828; was educated at the gymnasium in Marburg, and graduated at the military academy at Cassel; is a surveyor and civil engineer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Dodge county, where he held his residence until 1866, when he removed to Milwaukee on being mustered out of the United States military service; was an army officer in Germany, and was honorably discharged; was deputy register, deputy county surveyor, county surveyor, and drainage commissioner of Dodge county; a number of years justice of the peace in Theresa, same county, and about three years revenue inspector of the first district of Wisconsin; entered the military service in 1861 as captain of company I, seventh regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry (iron brigade); served as such until February 4, 1863, when, at the request of the War Department, he was promoted major of thirty-fourth Wisconsin infantry (a nine month's regiment); at the expiration of term of service of that regiment was re-commissioned major of the thirty-fifth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and subsequently promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the same regiment; participated in the engagements at Orange Court House, Beverly Ford, White Sulphur Springs, the battles of Gainesville and Bull Run, Va., siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile, Ala., and in an engagement at Whistler, in Alabama; was, with the regiment, mustered out in 1866, and was twice wounded while in the United States' service. He received 737 votes, against 596 for W. Frankforth, (Ind.)

Tenth District.—(Towns of Granville, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa.) F. A. ZAUTCKE, (Rep.).—P. O. address Milwaukee—was born in Prussia, July 25, 1837; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled in Granville, Milwaukee county; was a member of Assembly in 1870. He received 666 votes, against 567 for Thos. Toben, (Dem.)

Eleventh District.—(Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, and Oak Creek.) HUBERT LAVIES, (Ref.).—P. O. address Root Creek,—was born in Niederdress, Prussia, August 31, 1833; received a common school education; is a

farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he has continued to reside; has served one year as assessor of his town, three years as treasurer, and six years as justice of the peace. He received 675 votes, against 617 for E. S. Estes, (Rep.)

MONROE COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Sparta, and Wells.) ALBERT T. COLBURN (Rep.)—P. O. address, Cataract—was born in Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., August 9, 1816; received a common school education; is a miller; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled the next year at Janesville; removed to Jefferson in 1851, and to the town of Little Falls in 1866, where he now resides; was elected a justice of the peace in Janesville in 1848, at the first election after the adoption of the constitution; was elected supervisor of the Jefferson assembly district in Jefferson county in 1863, and for the Sparta district in Monroe county, in 1867, and re-elected in 1869; in 1870 was elected chairman of the board of the town of Little Falls, and has been re-elected every year since; was chosen chairman of the county board in 1870. He received 657 votes against 552 for Wm. McIntire (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Tomah, Wilton, and Wellington.) CHAS. D. WELLS (Dem.), of Tomah, was born in the town of Sutton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 3, 1849; was educated in the printing-office; is an editor and publisher; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled at Stoughton, Dane county; has been connected with several Wisconsin newspapers in different capacities. He received 841 votes against 734 for W. W. Jackson (Rep.)

OCONTO COUNTY.—LOUIS P. PAHL (Ref.), of Oconto, was born in Aalen, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 13, 1833; received an academic education; is a brewer; emigrated to the United States in 1854, and after a year's residence in Albany, N. Y., removed to Wisconsin and settled in Oconto; has served as supervisor of his town, and as treasurer of the city. He received 982 votes against 971 for John Leigh (Rep.)

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY, [in part]—(City of Appleton, and towns of Buchanan, Center, Dale, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville, and Kaukauna.) DAVID HAMMEL, (Dem.) of Appleton, was born in Gemunden, Rhine Prussia, Nov. 26, 1838; received a common school education; is a merchant and manufacturer of flour-barrel staves; emigrated to the United States in 1853, settling at Syracuse, N. Y., but removed to Hamilton, Canada West, in 1856; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled at Appleton. He received 1,686 votes against 649 for E. M. Gowell, (Rep.)

OZAUKEE COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Belgium, Fredonia, Port Washington, and Saukville.) GUSTAV GOETZE, (Ref.) 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 elected to the Assembly in 1874, and re-elected in 1875, receiving 881 votes against 214 for Wm. F. Foster, (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Cedarburg, Grafton, and Mequon.) WILLIAM CARBYS, (Ind. Rep.) P. O. address, Mequon River, was born in Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany, Feb. 26, 1826; received an academic education; is a merchant; came to New York City in 1849, and removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling in the town of Mequon where he now resides; was elected town clerk in 1875 and still holds that office; was assistant U. S. Marshall in 1870. He received 549 votes against 408 for P. Spehn, (Dem.)

PIERCE COUNTY—CHRISTOPHER L. TAYLOR, (Dem.) of Maiden Rock, was born at Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1829; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of staves and headings; came to Chicago in 1862, and thence removed to Maiden Rock in 1868; was collector and enrolling officer in the town of Hartland, N. Y., and has been chairman of the town of Maiden Rock for the last four years. He received 1,019 votes against 837 for J. D. Trumbull, (Rep.)

PORTAGE COUNTY—THOMAS WESLEY ANDERSON, (Rep.) of Stevens Point was born in Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., March 30, 1828; received a common school and academic education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Oak Grove, Dodge county; removed to Newport, Sauk county, in 1855, and to his present place of residence near Stevens Point in 1857; has served as town superintendent of schools and town supervisor. He received 1,258 votes against 818 for O. H. Lamoreaux, (Dem.)

RACINE COUNTY.—*First District*—(City of Racine.) 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 received 1,058 votes, against 858, for Thos. Dickinson (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mount Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville.) ELIAS N. WHITE (Reformer), of Burlington, was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 26, 1826; received a common school education; is by profession a farmer and produce dealer; removed from New York state to Waukegan, Illinois in 1852, and thence to Lyons, Walworth county, Wis., in 1860; was postmaster four years; removed from Lyons to Burlington, Wis., in 1868; has been twice elected chairman of the board of supervisors. He was elected to the assembly in 1873 and 1874, and re-elected in 1875, receiving 1,054, against 1,003 for Peter Meyers (Rep.)

RICHLAND COUNTY.—First District.—(Towns of Buena Vista, Henrietta, Ithica, Orion, Richland, Rockbridge, Westford and Willow.) J. L. R. MC COLLUM (Dem.)—post-office 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 LaFayette county, but removed to Richland county in 1851. He received 737 votes against 726 for Joseph Moody (Rep.)

Second District.—(Towns of Akan, Bloom, Eagle, Dayton, Forest, Marshall, Richwood and Sylvan.) HENRY HARRISON HOYT, (Rep.)—post-office address West Branch—was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1840; received a common school education; is a farmer; removed to Ohio in 1842, settling in Licking county, and thence to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at West Branch, Richland county; has served several years as town clerk, assessor and chairman of the board of supervisors; enlisted in Co. H, 5th Regt., Wis. Vol. Inf., May 10, 1861, and served three years; was in the battles of Lees Mill, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Cramptons Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Maryland Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and other minor engagements. He received 603 votes against 511 for J. T. Barnes (Dem.), and 52 for Aug. S. Ripley (Ind. Rep.)

ROCK COUNTY.—First District.—(Towns of Avon, Center, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union.) LLOYD T. PULLEN (Rep.), of Evansville, was born in Anson, Somerset county, Maine, May 1, 1825; received a common school education; is a merchant and banker; removed with his parents to Kingfield, Maine, in 1832, where he resided till 1854 engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits; came to Wisconsin in 1854 settling in Argyle, La Fayette county, and removed to Evansville in 1867; has held various town offices in Maine and Wisconsin; was elected to the Assembly in 1860 and again in 1862, from La Fayette county. He received 656 votes, against 589 for Seth Fisher, the regular Republican nominee.

Second District.—(Towns of Fulton, Lima, Milton, Janesville and Porter.) GEORGE GLEASON (Rep.)—post-office address, Whitewater—was born in Farmington, Hartford county, Conn., November 11, 1810; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842 and settled in the town of Lima, Rock county, where he continues to reside; has served as supervisor of his town, and for the last thirteen years as assessor. He received 797 votes, against 377 for Chas. P. Culver (Ref.)

Third District.—(Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie and Rock.) ANDREW BARLASS (Rep.), of Harmony—post-office address, Emerald Grove—was born in the parish of Kinross, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1822; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled where he now resides; has held various local offices. He was a member of the Assembly in 1874 and 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 817 votes, against 150 for J. R. Hunter (Dem.)

Fourth District.—(City of Beloit and towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle.) 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 elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 671 votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT—(City of Janesville.) JERE A. BLOUNT (Dem.), of Janesville, was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, February 18, 1826; received an academic education; is a lumber merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled in the town of Janesville, Rock county, whence after a residence of seventeen years he removed to the city of Janesville; was clerk of his town from 1853 to 1862; was elected alderman of the city of Janesville in 1870 and 1874. He received 702 votes against 685 for F. Kimball, (Rep.)

ST. CROIX COUNTY—PHILO QUINCY BOYDEN (Reform) of Hudson, was born in Washington county, Indiana, January 4, 1829; received a common school education; is a druggist; removed from Washington county to Madison county, Indiana, in 1851, and to Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1859; was elected mayor of the city of Hudson in 1872, without opposition. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874 and re-elected in 1875, receiving 1,499 votes against 1,265 for Mert Herrick, (Rep.)

SAUK COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Merrimaek, Prairie du Sac, Sumter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington, and Westfield) DAVID B. HULBURT (Rep.)—post-office address Loganville—was born in Portland, Chautauque county, New York, 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; was postmaster of Loganville from 1871 until his election to the Assembly. He received 752 votes against 689 for E. W. Evans, (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, Ironton, LaValle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland.) SILAS J. SEYMOUR (Rep.)—post-office address Reedsburg—was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, 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; was chairman of the town board of supervisors three years and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly in 1861. He received 1,383 votes against 706 for Norman Stewart (Lib.)

SHAWANO COUNTY AND PARTS OF OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA—(Towns of Bear Creek, Larrabee, Matteson, Lebanon, Mukwa, and Royalton, in the county of Waupaca; and the towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Deer Creek, Ellington, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn and Seymour, in the county of Outagamie, and village of New London, in both counties.) JOHN JAMES KNOWLTON (Ind. Dem.), of Seymour, Outagamie county, was born in the town of Wales, Erie county, 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; was at the surrender of Kerby Smith's army in June, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. He received 1,501 votes against 1,479 for H. S. Dixon (Rep.)

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—*First District*—(City of Sheboygan and towns of Herman, Moselle, Sheboygan, and Wilson.) JOSEPH WEDIG (Ref.), of Sheboygan, was born in the city of Hildesheim, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 26, 1826; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Sheboygan; has held the office of justice of the peace since 1853; was police justice of the city in 1854 and 1855; alderman and overseer of the poor in 1857 and 1858; 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 and 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 688 votes against 374 for H. N. Rose (Rep.), and 268 for L. Luecke (Ind.)

Second District—(Towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Rhine, and Russell.) WILLIAM NOLL (Rep.)—P. O. address, Cascade—was born in Huebingen, Nassau, Germany, March 23, 1834; received a common school education; is a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Milwaukee; removed to Kiel, Manitowoc county, in 1859, and thence to Cascade, Sheboygan county in 1865; was town clerk of the town of Lyndon in 1871, and supervisor in 1875. He received 783 votes against 580 for F. Reumele (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sheboygan Falls, Sherman, and the village of Sheboygan Falls.) LOUIS WOLF (Dem.), of Sheboygan Falls, was born in Durkheim, Germany, September 15, 1825; is by occupation a manufacturer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Sheboygan; was a member of the Assembly in 1865 and in 1874. He received 652 votes against 523 for Wm. Higby (Rep.)

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY—NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK, (Rep.) of Arcadia, was born at Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., Nov. 22d, 1832; attended the public schools and five terms at Lowville academy; is by occupation a farmer; removed to Athens, Calhoun county, Mich., in 1850, to West Point, Ind., the next year, and in 1853 crossed the plains to California; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Arcadia, Trempealeau county; has held various town offices; was elected treasurer of the county in 1860, and was twice re-elected; was a member of the Assembly in 1872, 1874, and 1875, and was re-elected, receiving 825 votes against 783 for Joshua Rhodes, (Dem.)

VERNON COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling, and Wheatland.) JOHN STEVENSON, (Rep.)—P. O. address Enterprise—was born near Montreal, Canada, April 11, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Ohio with his parents in 1837, and removed to Wisconsin in 1856 settling in Vernon county; has been several times elected chairman of the town of Harmony, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1875; enlisted in Co. D, 43rd Reg't Wis. Vol., Sept. 1st, 1864, and served till the close of the rebellion; was at the battle of Johnsonville, Tenn. He received 633 votes against 513 for I. F. Tharp, (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster, and Whitestown.) TIMOTHY S. JORDAN, (Rep.)—P. O. address West Lima—was born in Wayne county, Indiana, Dec. 21st, 1827; received a common school education; is a farmer; lived in Indiana until he removed to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled in the town of Union, Vernon county; has been chairman of the town board for six successive years; enlisted in Co. I, 12th Reg't Wis. Vol. in 1864, and went with the army on the march through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition, receiving 1,277 votes.

WALWORTH COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon and Walworth.) CHARLES S. TEEPLE (Rep.) of Darien, was born in the town of Esperence, Schoharrie county, New York, February 10, 1830; received a common school education; is a merchant; removed to New York City in 1853, and from there to Darien, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he has since resided; has held different local offices and has been post-master for the last ten years. He received 731 votes against 486 for J. A. Treat, (Dem.)

Second District—(Towns of Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, Lynn, Lyons and Spring Prairie.) BENONI O. REYNOLDS, (Rep.), of Geneva, was born in Sympronius, Cayuga county, New York, July 26, 1824; received a common school education and graduated at "Rush Medical College" Chicago, in February 1851, and in New York in 1861; is a physician and surgeon; removed to Richland county, Ohio, in 1837, and to Marseilles, Wandott county, in 1841; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Ives Grove, Racine county; in 1854 removed to Elkhorn, Walworth county, and in 1866 to Geneva, his present place of residence; has held the office of president of the village of Geneva, since 1864 and during that time was a member of the county-board, having been twice elected to these positions; was commissioned surgeon of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry in December, 1861, and served in the field continuously until February, 1865. He received 780 votes against 520 for D. R. Johnson, (Dem.)

Third District—(Towns of East Troy, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and Whitewater.) D. MANFIELD STEARNS (Rep.),—post-office address, Elkhorn—was born in the town of Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, August 19, 1839; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in the town of Sugar Creek where he now resides; has been justice of the peace, town clerk, and three years assessor. He received 1,065 votes against 450 for J. M. Merrill, (Dem.)

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield and village of Schleisingerville.) ANDREW MARTIN (Dem.)—post-office address Riceville—was born in Prussia, June 1, 1837; received a common school education: is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in the town of Jackson, where he now resides; has been justice of the peace since 1868. He was a member of the assembly of 1875 and was re-elected, receiving 733 votes against 695 for Patrick O'Brien (Ind.)

Second District—(Towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne, West Bend and the village of West Bend.) PHILIP SCHNEIDER (Dem.)—post-office address, Barton—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, again in 1874 and was re-elected in the same manner, receiving 1,577 votes.

WAUKESHA COUNTY—*First District*—(Towns of Eagle, New Berlin, Genesee, Muskego, Mukwonago, Ottawa, Summit, Vernon and Waukesha.) WILLIAM HENRY HARDY (Dem.), of Genesee, was born at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, October 15, 1831; received a public school education and

attended Carroll College at Waukesha; is a grain and lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Genesee; was chairman of the town board in 1873 and 1874; has also served as town clerk, town treasurer, and town superintendent of schools; was a member of the assembly in 1874. He received 1,298 votes against 1,269 for Edwin Porter (Rep.)

Second District—(Towns of Delafield, Brookfield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Mer-ton, Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.) JAMES S. DENT, (Rep.,) of Menomonee Falls, was born in the town of Hornelsville, Steuben county, N. Y., August, 1, 1831; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1842, and settled in the town of Prairieville, Waukesha county, thence removed to the town of Menomonee, where he has since resided; has served repeatedly as assessor of his town, and as chairman of the town board; was assistant United States marshal in 1861. He received 1,256 votes, against 1,156 for Charles Secor, (Dem.)

WAUPACA COUNTY—[In part.] (Towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Iola, Lind, Little Wolf, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca, and Weyauwega.) HENRY C. MUMBRUE, (Ind. Rep.,) of Waupaca, was born in the village of Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., February 15, 1823; was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Winneconne where he was for several years engaged in steamboating on Lake Winnebago, Fox and Wolf rivers; removed to Waupaca county, December, 1855, and is now engaged in farming and selling merchandise; has held various town offices in Winnebago and Waupaca counties. He received 1,083 votes, against 784 for Geo. H. Calkins, (Ref.)

WAUSHARA COUNTY—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, receiving 1,685 votes.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—*First District*—(1st, 2d, 4th and 5th wards of the city of Oshkosh, and the towns of Oshkosh and Vinland.) 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 farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Oshkosh. He was a member of the assembly in 1873, and was again elected in 1875, receiving 1,227 votes against 671 for H. B. Jackson, (Rep.), and 42 for A. B. Knapp (Ind.)

Second District—(Towns of Clayton, Neenah, Menasha and Winneconne, and village of Menasha and city of Neenah.) ERIC McARTHUR (Rep.,) of Winneconne, was born in Ottawa, Canada, September 10, 1824; received a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled in the village of Eureka, Winnebago county and thence removed to

Winneconne in 1874. He received 1,110 votes against 1,070 for George Donaldson (Dem.)

Third District.—Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Omro, and the 3d and 6th wards of the city of Oshkosh.) LEROY S. CHASE (Rep.)—P. O. address Oshkosh—was born in the town of Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, May 16, 1840; received a common school education; is a farmer and teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Omro, Winnebago county, where he has since resided; was town supervisor in 1873; entered the military service in 1865 as private in the 46th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and was appointed sergeant; was afterwards detached from the regiment, and served as a mounted orderly under General Granger, and subsequently as clerk in the provost marshal's office at Huntsville, Ala. He was elected to the assembly in 1874, and re-elected receiving 786 votes against 566 for Chas. Morgan (Dem.)

Fourth District.—(Towns of Nepeuskun, Nekimi, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, and Wolf River.) SYDNEY 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 1864 as a member of company D, 7th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was in the battles of Hatch's Run, Gravely Run, and Five Forks. He received 532 votes against 286 for E. B. Rounds (Dem.)

** Recapitulation.*

Republican members.....	51
Opposition	49
Total	100

* In the organization of the Assembly the following members voted for a Republican for speaker: Messrs. Marshall, Fifield, Fisk, H. B. Mills, M. Griffin, J. G. Griffin, Dole, Seamonson, Lawrence, Bump, Stocking, Scribner, Putnam, Jones, Bock, Brown, Luchsinger, Flint, Coates, Phillips, Curtis, Booth, Bradley, Neff, Fagg, Vance, Kraatz, Ellsworth, Fink, Zauterke, Colburn, Carbys, Anderson, Field, Hoyt, Pullen, Gleason, Barlass, Merrill, Hulbert, Seymour, Noll, Comstock, Stevenson, Jordan, Teeple, Reynolds, Stearns, Dent, Walker, McArthur, Shufelt, and Chase—53.

The following members voted for a Liberal Democrat: Messrs. Resch, Dewane, Lees, Horst, Wiltse, Fergus Mills, Charlton, Zander, Johnson, P. Griffin, Germain, Kite, Schott, Higgins, Washburn, Brost, McCoy, Gray, Schinnick, Robinson, Zorn, Mohr, Tisch, Goodell, Ringle, Drew, Keogh, Cooke, Walther, Lavies, Wells, Pahl, Hammel, Goetze, Taylor, White, McCollum, Blount, Boyden, Knowlton, Wedig, Wolf, Schneider, Martin, Hardy, Mumbroe, and Wall—47.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1876.

No. miles.	Dist.	Name.	Age	Occupations.	Nativity.	Y'rs in State.	Post Office.	County.	Politics
125	5	Baker, Robert H.....	37	Manufacturer	Wisconsin ...	37	Racine	Racine	Rep.
40	27	Barden, Levi W.....	56	Farmer.....	New York...	24	Portage	Columbia	Rep.
140	13	Barney, John A.....	36	Farmer	New York...	29	Mayville	Dodge.....	Dem.
325	24	Barron, Henry D.....	42	Lawyer	New York...	24	St. Croix Falls	Polk	Rep.
75	10	Blair, William.....	55	Machinist.....	Scotland.....	30	Waukesha	Waukesha	Rep.
5	7	Bryant, George E.....	44	Farmer	Mass.....	20	Madison	Dane	Rep.
144	11	Campbell, Francis.....	45	Farmer	Ireland	26	Gratiot	La Fayette...	Rep.
138	20	Cavanagh, Daniel.....	46	Farmer	Ireland	33	Osceola	Fond du Lac	Dem.
50	17	Davis, Horatio N.....	63	Banker	New York...	37	Beloit	Rock	Rep.
8	26	Davis, Romazo E.....	44	Farmer	New York...	28	Middleton.....	Dane	Lib.
140	32	Douglas, Mark.....	47	Farmer and lumberman...	Scotland.....	31	Melrose	Jackson	Rep.
65	28	Downs, D. L.....	52	Physician and druggist...	Ohio	26	Richland Cen.	Richland	Rep.
150	1	Eastman, Enos.....	55	Farmer	New York...	27	Plymouth	Sheboygan ..	Dem.
135	8	Farr, Asahel.....	55	Surgeon	Vermont	21	Kenosha	Kenosha.....	Rep.
225	30	Flint, Rock J.....	34	Editor	Vermont	21	Menomonee ...	Dunn	Rep.
105	16	Hathaway, O. C.....	43	Miner	Vermont	23	Beetown	Grant.....	Rep.
118	18	Hiner, William H.....	54	Iron manufacturer.....	Penn.....	25	Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac	Rep.
210	2	Hudd, Thomas R.....	42	Lawyer.....	New York...	23	Green Bay.....	Brown	Dem.
100	3	Jacobs, W. H.....	44	Banker	Germany	26	Milwaukee	Milwaukee ..	Ref.
57	9	McFarland, David.....	54	Farmer	New York...	30	Highland	Iowa	Dem.
105	6	Mitchell, John L.....	34	Farmer	Wisconsin ..	34	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee ..	Dem.
140	31	Nevis, Sylvester L.....	57	Lumberman	New York...	17	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Rep.
225	25	Potter, R. L. D.....	42	Lawyer	New York...	19	Wautoma.....	Waushara	Rep.
55	23	Reed, Wm. W.....	50	Physician	Ohio	26	Jefferson	Jefferson	Lib.
155	19	Rounds, Wm. P.....	49	Grain dealer and manuf'r.	Maine	31	Menasha	Winnebago ..	Rep.
160	22	Ryan, James.....	46	Publisher.....	Wisconsin ..	46	Appleton.....	Outagamie....	Dem.
180	15	Schuette, John.....	39	Merchant.....	Germany	28	Manitowoc	Manitowoc....	Rep.
150	29	Scott, Thos. B.....	45	Lumberman	Scotland.....	28	Grand Rapids	Wood.....	Rep.
250	21	Silverthorn, Willis C.....	37	Lawyer.....	Canada.....	35	Wausau	Marathon ..	Dem.
150	4	Tate, J. H.....	45	Merchant.....	Vermont	10	Viroqua	Vernon	Rep.
80	12	Treat, Jos. B.....	40	Merchant.....	Maine	16	Monroe	Green	Rep.
37	14	Welch, David E.....	40	Farmer	Ohio.....	9	Baraboo	Sauk	Rep.
135	33	Wilnot, Gilead J.....	42	Merchant	New York...	22	West Bend.....	Washington....	Dem.

CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, 1876.

Name.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Y's in State.	Post-office.	County.
A. J. Turner.....	43	Chief Clerk.....	Editor and Pub....	New York.....	21	Portage.....	Columbia.
J. F. A. Williams...	22	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Pennsylvania.....	13	Prairie du Chien...	Crawford.
J. T. Huntington...	32	Bookkeeper.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	27	Delton.....	Sauk.
J. T. Jacobson.....	26	Enrolling Clerk.....	Bookkeeper.....	Wisconsin.....	26	Racine.....	Racine.
Miss Georgie Clise..	22	Engrossing Clerk....	Clerk.....	do.....	22	Lancaster.....	Grant.
Ed. Borchardt.....	26	Transcribing Clerk..	Editor and Pub....	do.....	26	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
E. T. Gardner.....	65	Sergeant-at-Arms....	Lawyer.....	Maine.....	35	Monroe.....	Green.
George Hawley.....	51	Asst. Serg't-at-Arms	Farmer.....	Illinois.....	48	Wiota.....	La Fayette.
D. McBride.....	75	Postmaster.....	Editor and Pub....	Pennsylvania.....	40	Sparta.....	Monroe.
C. A. Carter.....	31	Ass't Postmaster....	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	31	Johnstown.....	Rock.
M. Lynch.....	56	Door-keeper.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	19	West Farmington..	Polk.
T. Torkelson.....	36	do.....	do.....	Norway.....	22	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson.
S. F. Leavitt.....	30	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	30	Summit.....	Waukesha.
John Hallahan.....	22	do.....	Railroad Fireman..	do.....	22	Madison.....	Dane.
R. B. Winsor.....	58	Gallery Attendant..	Insurance Agent..	New York.....	40	Lyons.....	Walworth.
A. T. Conger.....	54	Ass't Attendant.....	Hotel-keeper.....	Vermont.....	20	Oxford.....	Marquette.
J. E. Smith.....	18	Night Watch.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	18	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.
H. A. Head.....	39	Com. Room Att'dt..	Farmer.....	New York.....	37	Albion.....	Dane.
Alfred Newgent....	27	do.....	Law Student.....	Canada.....	22	Chilton.....	Calumet.
C. H. Newton.....	21	do.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	17	Friendship.....	Adams.
T. H. Hanson.....	28	Porter.....	Steward.....	Norway.....	20	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
P. Gilluly.....	54	Janitor.....	Laborer.....	Ireland.....	26	Madison.....	Dane.
Arthur A. Hills.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	13	do.....	Dane.
Sherman G. Potter..	11	do.....	do.....	do.....	11	Wautoma.....	Waushara.
Daniel Trainer.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	Madison.....	Dane.
Herbert Rinder.....	12	do.....	do.....	do.....	12	do.....	Dane.
Eugene Abbott.....	17	do.....	do.....	do.....	17	Black River Falls.	Jackson.
Fred Richards.....	17	do.....	do.....	do.....	17	Lodi.....	Columbia.
Geo. Gevicko.....	10	do.....	do.....	do.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.
Lucien Pickarts....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	14	do.....	Dane.
Willie Scampton...	13	do.....	do.....	do.....	13	do.....	Dane.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1876.

Miles.	No. of seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yrs. in State.	Post-office.	County.	Politics.
200	31	Anderson, Thos. W.....	48	Farmer.....	New York...	24	Stevens Pt..	Portage.....	Rep.
47	47	Barlass, Andrew.....	54	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	34	Em'd Grove	Rock.....	Rep.
44	57	Blount, Jere. A.....	50	Lumber-merchant.....	Vermont.....	29	Janesville ..	Rock.....	Dem
95	40	Bock, Joseph.....	39	Abstract office.....	Germany.....	19	Lancaster ..	Grant.....	Rep.
75	95	Booth, Charles E.....	36	Physician.....	New York...	11	Elroy.....	Juneau.....	Rep.
316	16	Boyden, Philo Q.....	47	Druggist.....	Indiana.....	25	Hudson.....	St. Croix....	Ref.
140	96	Bradley, John.....	56	Farmer.....	Connecticut.	32	Bangor.....	La Crosse....	Rep.
145	60	Brost, Lambert.....	41	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	34	Hinesberg ..	Fond du Lac	Dem
96	29	Brown, George.....	46	Farmer.....	England.....	21	Woodman ..	Grant.....	Rep.
215	21	Bump, M. R.....	28	Farmer and mechanic.....	New York...	20	Rock Falls...	Dunn.....	Rep.
118	65	Carbys, William.....	50	Merchant.....	Germany.....	21	Mequon Riv	Ozaukee.....	Ind.
	1	Charleton, William.....	45	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	29	Madison.....	Dane.....	Lib.
157	82	Chase, Leroy S.....	36	Farmer and teacher.....	Maine.....	22	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago..	Rep.
70	32	Coates, Kearton.....	56	Farmer.....	England.....	34	Linden.....	Iowa.....	Rep.
115	25	Colburn, Albert T.....	60	Miller.....	New York...	30	Catatract ..	Monroe.....	Rep.
184	23	Comstock, Noah D.....	44	Farmer.....	New York...	21	Arcadia.....	Trempleau..	Rep.
100	53	Cook, Bernard F.....	34	Builder and contractor.....	Wisconsin ..	34	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee..	Dem
48	24	Curtis, David W.....	43	Lumberman and merchant.....	Vermont.....	32	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson....	Rep.
122	43	Dent, James S.....	45	Farmer.....	New York...	34	Menom.F'lls	Waukesha...	Rep.
205	7	Dewane, Denis.....	42	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	23	Cooperstown	Brown.....	Dem
25	83	Dole, Augustus O.....	60	Miller.....	Massachus'ts	20	Poynette.....	Columbia....	Rep.
100	66	Drew, Patrick.....	44	Mason and builder.....	Ireland.....	22	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee..	Dem
100	79	Ellsworth, Lem.....	40	Vessel-owner.....	New York...	19	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee..	Rep.
100	97	Fagg, Peter.....	39	Notary public and collector.....	Holland.....	28	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee..	Dem
125	80	Field, Norton J.....	37	Railroad-agent.....	New York...	30	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rep.
547		Fifield, Sam. S., Speaker.....	37	Editor.....	Maine.....	22	Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Rep.
100	77	Fink, Henry.....	36	Merchant.....	Germany.....	24	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee..	Ind.
180	98	Fisk, Wm. J.....	43	Contractor.....	Ohio.....	39	Green Bay...	Brown.....	Rep.
130	74	Flint, Waldo S.....	56	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	34	Princeton ..	Green Lake..	Rep.
152	13	Germain, Columbus.....	49	Mechanic.....	New York...	33	Beaver Dam	Dodge.....	Dem
40	45	Gleason, George.....	66	Farmer.....	Connecticut.	34	Whitewater.	Rock.....	Rep.

130	64	Goetze, Gustav.....	53	Justice of Peace.....	Germany.....	20	Ozaukce.....	Ozaukce.....	Ref.
60	62	Goodell B. Frank.....	33	Editor and publisher.....	Ohio.....	26	Montello.....	Marquette... Dem	
49	73	Gray, Ansley.....	21	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	21	Avoca.....	Iowa..... Dem	
90	84	Griffin, John G.....	61	Farmer.....	Connecticut.....	19	Randolph ...	Columbia... Rep.	
60	49	Griffin, Michael.....	34	Lawyer.....	Ireland.....	20	Kilb'rn City.	Columbia... Rep.	
26	12	Griffin, Patrick.....	35	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	27	Waterloo.....	Dodge..... Dem	
54	54	Hammel, David.....	38	Merchant and manufacturer.....	Prussia.....	10	Appleton.....	Outagamie.. Dem	
76	17	Hardy, William H.....	44	Grain and lumber dealer.....	New York.....	30	Genesee.....	Waukesha... Dem	
40	11	Higgins, James.....	52	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	25	Hubbleton...	Dodge..... Dem	
174	58	Horst, Henry.....	41	Farmer.....	Germany.....	26	Hayton.....	Calumet..... Dem	
82	30	Hoyt, Henry H.....	36	Farmer.....	New York.....	19	W. Branch...	Richland... Rep.	
62	48	Hulburt, David B.....	47	Farmer and surveyor.....	New York.....	19	Loganville..	Sauk..... Rep.	
22	71	Johnson, Michael.....	44	Farmer.....	Norway.....	23	Mt. Vernon..	Dane..... Ref.	
130	28	Jones, Wm. D.....	46	Miller.....	Penn.....	22	Hazel Green	Grant..... Rep.	
98	34	Jordan, Timothy S.....	49	Farmer.....	Indiana.....	18	West Lima..	Vernon..... Rep.	
100	99	Keogh, Edward.....	40	Printer.....	Ireland.....	34	Milwaukee..	Milwaukee.. Dem	
160	14	Kite, Charles E.....	47	Farmer.....	England.....	29	Mayville.....	Dodge..... Dem	
210	56	Knowlton, John J.....	35	Farmer.....	New York.....	16	Seymour.....	Shawano... Dem	
100	26	Kraatz, Charles.....	41	Mason.....	Germany.....	22	Milwaukee..	Milwaukee.. Dem	
90	85	Lawrence, George H.....	31	Farmer and grain dealer.....	Vermont.....	21	Burnett.....	Dodge..... Rep.	
107	59	Lavies, Herbert.....	43	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	32	Root Creek..	Milwaukee.. Dem	
190	100	Lees, Edward.....	57	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	28	F't'n City...	Buffalo..... Dem	
25	19	Luchsinger, John.....	37	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	20	New Glarus.	Green..... Rep.	
168	51	McArthur, Eric.....	52	Lumberman.....	Canada.....	30	Win'conne ..	Winnebago. Rep.	
105	86	McCoy, Wm. J.....	42	Merchant.....	New York.....	24	Bectown.....	Grant..... Dem	
65	2	McCollum, J. L. R.....	34	Farmer.....	Mass.....	28	Sextonville..	Richland... Dem	
70	27	Marshall, George M.....	42	Founder and machinist.....	Canada.....	11	Big Springs..	Adams..... Rep.	
130	3	Martin, Andrew.....	46	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	23	Riceville.....	Washington Dem	
48	46	Merrill, Sereno T.....	60	Paper manufacturer.....	Mass.....	30	Beloit.....	Rock..... Rep.	
119	72	Mills, Fergus.....	36	Farmer.....	England.....	8	Seneca.....	Crawford... Dem	
104	50	Mills, Hugh B.....	48	Farmer and lumberman.....	Canada.....	27	Millston.....	Jackson.... Rep.	
190	9	Mohr, Thomas.....	45	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	26	Manitowoc...	Manitowoc. Ref.	
150	55	Mumbrue, Henry C.....	48	Merchant and farmer.....	New York.....	27	Waupaca.....	Waupaca... Ind.	
150	20	Neff, Danverse.....	42	General merchant.....	New York.....	22	Calamine.....	La Fayette.. Rep.	
150	42	Noll, William.....	42	Hardware merchant.....	Germany.....	25	Cascade.....	Sheboygan.. Rep.	
213	10	Pahl, Louis P.....	43	Brewer.....	Germany.....	21	Oconto.....	Oconto..... Ref.	
62	75	Phillips, Chas. H.....	52	Farmer.....	New York.....	27	Lake Mills...	Jefferson... Rep.	
22	41	Pullen, Lloyd T.....	51	Merchant and banker.....	Maine.....	22	Evansville..	Rock..... Rep.	
130	94	Putnam, Edson A.....	44	Manufacturer of window blinds.....	Vermont.....	21	Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac Rep.	

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Statistical List of Members of the Assembly for 1876—Continued.

Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Yr's in State.	Post-office.	County.	Politics.
180	87	Resch, Mitchell	47	Liquor Merchant.....	France	13	Green Bay...	Brown.....	Dem
95	37	Reynolds, Benoni O.	52	Physician & Surgeon	New York...	28	Geneva	Walworth ..	Rep.
250	63	Ringle, Bartholomew	62	Lawyer.....	Germany	30	Wausau	Marathon ..	Dem
141	92	Robinson, Frederick	52	Chemist & Druggist	England	30	Kenosha	Kenosha.....	Dem
140	89	Schneider, Philip	50	Farmer	Germany	30	Barton	Washington	Dem
140	15	Schott, George.....	40	Far. & D'r in Machinery	Germany	27	Hart'ord	Dodge	Dem
130	36	Scribner, Jas. K.	48	Miller	Connecticut.	26	Eld'do Mills	Fond du Lac	Rep.
20	44	Seamonson, Wm.....	36	Farmer	Norway	33	Stoughton ..	Dane	Rep.
58	18	Seymour, Silas J	52	Farmer.....	New York...	27	Reedsburgh	Sauk	Rep.
44	6	Shinnick, Thos	43	Farmer.....	Ireland	21	Watertown ..	Jefferson ..	Dem
168	35	Shufelt, Sidney A	52	Farmer.....	Vermont	22	Omro	Winnebago .	Rep.
86	38	Stearns, D. Mansfield.....	37	Farmer.....	Vermont	21	Elkhorn	Walworth ..	Rep.
180	33	Stevenson, John	41	Farmer.....	Canada	20	Enterprise...	Vernon	Rep.
186	52	Stocking, Hobart M.....	31	Lumberman.....	New York...	28	Eau Claire ..	Eau Claire...	Rep.
225	69	Taylor, C. L.	47	Manufacturer of staves.....	New York...	8	Maiden R'k	Pierce	Dem
70	39	Teepie, Chas. S.	46	Merchant	New York...	20	Darien	Walworth ..	Rep.
195	8	Tisch, Wm. F	38	Miller	Germany	22	Mishicot	Manitowoc ..	Dem
100	78	Vance, David	40	Com's and Insurance.....	Ireland	22	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Rep.
160	81	Walker, Jabez K.	57	Farmer.....	Maine	20	East Oasis ..	Waushara ..	Rep.
103	67	Wall, Thos	36	Farmer.....	New York...	21	Oshkosh	Winnebago ..	Dem
100	90	Walther, Geo. H.	48	Surveyor & Civil Engineer.....	Germany	21	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Ref.
230	91	Washburn, Leroy M.....	29	Merchant	Maine	6	Sturg'n Bay	Door	Ref.
183	5	Wedig, Joseph	50	Lawyer	Germany	27	Sheboygan ..	Sheboygan ..	Ref.
120	68	Wells, Chas. D	27	Editor and Publisher	N. H	20	Tomah	Monroe	Dem
100	70	White, Elias N	50	Farmer and Produce Dealer	New York...	16	Burlington ..	Racine	Ref.
196	88	Wiltse, Cadwallader J.....	53	Lawyer.....	New York...	26	Chip. Falls..	Chippewa ..	Dem
185	4	Wolf, Louis	50	Manufacturer	Germany	27	Sheb. Falls..	Sheboygan ..	Dem
18	61	Zander, Peter	44	Farmer.....	Prussia	24	Cross Plains	Dane	Dem
100	76	Zauteke, F. A	39	Farmer.....	Prussia	35	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee ..	Rep.
175	93	Zorn, Charles R	32	Farmer.....	Prussia	22	Kiel	Manitowoc ..	Dem

Republicans, 49; Opposition 48; Ind., 3.

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CONDENSED LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1876.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	Post-office.	County.
R. M. Strong.....	45	Chief Clerk.....	Merchant.....	Vermont.....	25	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
C. D. Long.....	56	Assistant Clerk.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	36	Darien.....	Walworth.
W. M. Fogo.....	34	Book-keeper.....	Editor.....	Ohio.....	24	Richland Center.....	Richland.
R. A. Gillett.....	41	Enrolling Clerk.....	Accountant.....	Ohio.....	26	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Mrs. Fannie Vilas.....	37	Engrossing Clerk.....	Copyist.....	New York.....	27	Madison.....	Dane.
J. P. Cooper.....	25	Transcribing Clerk.....	Editor.....	New York.....	2	Elroy.....	Juneau.
Frank O. Wisner.....	34	Clerk Judiciary Com'tee	Editor.....	Ohio.....	18	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.
Elisha Starr.....	69	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Printer.....	New York.....	39	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Geo. H. Osgood.....	29	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms	Farmer.....	New Hampshire.....	7	Janesville.....	Rock.
John H. Manschot.....	25	Postmaster.....	Book-keeper.....	New York.....	21	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Fred M. Griswold.....	20	Assistant Postmaster.....	Cheese-maker.....	Wisconsin.....	20	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Henry Matthews.....	44	Doorkeeper.....	Carpenter.....	Germany.....	20	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Wm. F. Shallock.....	55	do.....	Horse dealer.....	Germany.....	36	do.....	Milwaukee.
T. E. Abbott.....	22	do.....	Farmer.....	Vermont.....	15	Menom'ee Falls.....	Waukesha.
E. S. Chase.....	43	do.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	23	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
W. Alten.....	28	Gallery Attendant.....	Miller.....	Wisconsin.....	28	Mequon River.....	Ozaukee.
Frank Burgess.....	22	do.....	Cigar maker.....	Wisconsin.....	22	Evansville.....	Rock.
John Hannon.....	44	Com. Room Attendant.....	Deputy-sheriff.....	New York.....	23	Elkhorn.....	Walworth.
W. H. Bell.....	29	do.....	Clerk.....	Maine.....	20	Burnett.....	Burnett.
W. R. Kent.....	32	do.....	Farmer.....	Wales.....	29	Manchester.....	Green Lake.
Richard Prichard.....	33	Porter.....	Teacher.....	Ohio.....	20	Valley.....	Vernon.
W. F. Bingman.....	48	Fireman.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	21	Cambridge.....	Dane.
Thos. Nelson.....	23	Watchman.....	Law student.....	New York.....	1	Madison.....	Dane.
C. F. Ainsworth.....	12	Speaker's Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin.....	12	do.....	Dane.
Charles Weight.....	13	Clerk's Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	13	do.....	Dane.
Theo. Thorson.....	20	Sergt.'s Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	20	Woodman.....	Grant.
M. L. Parker.....	13	Messenger.....	do.....	do.....	13	do.....	Grant.
Willie Betts.....	15	do.....	do.....	do.....	15	do.....	Grant.
Walter Holt.....	14	do.....	do.....	Switzerland.....	7	Madison.....	Dane.
Joseph Ready.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....

Condensed List of Officers, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in State.	Post-office.	County.
Mark Baker.....	14	Messenger	Student	Wisconsin	14	Milton.....	Rock.
Harry Mecker.....	11	.....do .....	.....do	New York.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.
B. B. Jones.....	14	.....do .....	.....do	Wisconsin	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Lyman Curtis	13	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	13	Milton.....	Rock.
James DeBauker.....	15	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	15	Racine	Racine.
Willie Plumb.....	17	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	17	Madison.....	Dane.
Julius Voltz.....	15	.....do .....	.....do	New York.....	9	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Lucius Cannon.....	15	.....do .....	.....do	Wisconsin	15	.....do	Milwaukee.
Freddie D. Fagg	13	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	13	.....do	Milwaukee.
Henry Delaney.....	15	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	15	Ft. Howard.....	Brown.

* STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

On Judiciary.

Senators Barron, Polk.
Potter, Waushara.
Bryant, Dane.
Silverthorn, Marathon.
Hudd, Brown.

On Finance.

Senators Baker, Racine.
Treat, Green.
Jacobs, Milwaukee.

On Incorporations.

Senators Scott, Wood.
Baker, Racine.
Eastman, Sheboygan.

On Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.

Senators Schuette, Manitowoc.
Tate, Vernon.
Cavanagh, Fond du Lac.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators Rounds, Winnebago.
Blair, Waukesha.
McFarland, Iowa.

On Military Affairs.

Senators Welch, Sauk.
H. N. Davis, Rock.
Barney, Dodge.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators Farr, Kenosha.
Douglas, Jackson.
Silverthorn, Marathon.

On Agriculture.

Senators Barden, Columbia.
Schuette, Manitowoc.
Cavanagh, Fond du Lac.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators Tate, Vernon.
Rounds, Winnebago.
Mitchell, Milwaukee.

On State Affairs.

Senators Farden, Columbia.
Bryant, Dane.
Mitchell, Milwaukee.

On Federal Relations.

Senators Bryant, Dane.
Farr, Kenosha.
Hudd, Brown.

On Education.

Senators Nevins, La Crosse.
Hiner, Fond du Lac.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Banks and Banking.

Senators Blair, Waukesha.
Hiner, Fond du Lac.
Silverthorn, Marathon.

On Internal Improvements.

Senators Treat, Green.
Hathaway, Grant.
Wilmot, Washington.

On Contingent Expenses.

Senators Downs, Richland.
Schuette, Manitowoc.
Reed, Jefferson.

On Public Lands.

Senators Douglas, Jackson.
Rounds, Winnebago.
McFarland, Iowa.

On State Prison.

Senators Hathaway, Grant.
Blair, Waukesha.
Eastman, Sheboygan.

On Railroads.

Senators Hiner, Fond du Lac.
Barron, Polk.
Potter, Waushara.
Campbell, La Fayette.
Farr, Kenosha.
Scott, Wood.
Jacobs, Milwaukee.
Barney, Dodge.
Wilmot, Washington.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators Welch, Sauk.
Baker, Racine.
R. E. Davis, Dane.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators Flint, Dunn.
H. N. Davis, Rock.
Ryan, Outagamie.

* These committees were appointed under the rules in force at the opening of the session. The rules have since been revised. See page 157.

* *ASSEMBLY.**Judiciary.*

Messrs. M. Griffin, Columbia.
Comstock, Trempealeau.
Flint, Green Lake.
Merrill, Rock.
Ringle, Marathon.
Wiltse, Chippewa.
Wedig, Sheboygan.

Ways and Means.

Messrs. Fink, Milwaukee.
Booth, Juneau.
Teepie, Walworth.
Boyd, St. Croix.
Brost, Fond du Lac.

Federal Relations.

Messrs. Pullen, Rock.
Scribner, Fond du Lac.
Reynolds, Walworth.
Charleton, Dane.
Drew, Milwaukee.

Education.

Messrs. Chase, Winnebago.
Scribner, Fond du Lac.
Teepie, Walworth.
Hardy, Waukesha.
McCollum, Richland.

Railroads.

Messrs. Fisk, Brown.
Bradley, La Crosse.
Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Phillips, Jefferson.
Merrill, Rock.
McArthur, Winnebago.
White, Racine.
Robinson, Kenosha.
Germain, Dodge.

Insurance, Banks, and Banking.

Messrs. Vance, Milwaukee.
Phillips, Jefferson.
Marshall, Adams.
Wall, Winnebago.
Martin, Washington.

State Affairs.

Messrs. Curtis, Jefferson.
Neff, La Fayette.
Coates, Iowa.
Luchsinger, Green.
Johnson, Dane.
Goodell, Marquette.

Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Flint, Green Lake.
Neff, La Fayette.
M. Griffin, Columbia.
Horst, Calumet.
Wiltse, Chippewa.

Incorporations.

Messrs. Stocking, Eau Claire.
Putnam, Fond du Lac.
Keogh, Milwaukee.
Tisch, Manitowoc.
Washburn, Door.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. Bock, Grant.
Bump, Dunn.
Dent, Waukesha.
Lees, Buffalo.
Kraatz, Milwaukee.

Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. McArthur, Winnebago.
H. B. Mills, Jackson.
Anderson, Portage.
Blount, Rock.
Mumbrue, Waupaca.

Internal Improvements.

Messrs. Lawrence, Dodge.
Stevenson, Vernon.
J. G. Griffin, Columbia.
Pahl, Oconto.
Hammel, Outagamie.

Militia.

Messrs. Field, Racine.
Bock, Grant.
Bump, Dunn.
Walther, Milwaukee.
Charleton, Dane.

Agriculture.

Messrs. Walker, Waushara.
Brown, Grant.
Gleason, Rock.
Dewane, Brown.
F. Mills, Crawford.

Town and County Organization.

Messrs. Colburn, Monroe.
Halburt, Sauk.
Field, Racine.
Fagg, Milwaukee.
Zander, Dane.

Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Carbys, Ozaukee.
Dole, Columbia.
Noll, Sheboygan.
Zorn, Manitowoc.
Schott, Dodge.

State Lands.

Messrs. Ellsworth, Milwaukee.
Seymour, Sauk.
Shufelt, Winnebago.
Wolf, Sheboygan.
Schinnick, Jefferson.

* For rules as revised since appointment of these committees, see page 167.

Mining and Smelting.

Messrs. Coates, Iowa.
Stearns, Walworth.
Jones, Grant.
P. Griffin, Dodge.
Lavies, Milwaukee.

Medical Societies.

Messrs. Booth, Juneau.
Reynolds, Walworth.
Boyden, St. Croix.
Goetze, Ozaukee.
Higgins, Dodge.

Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. Barlass, Rock.
Jordan, Vernon.
Stearns, Walworth.

Legislative Expenditures—Con.

Messrs. Knowlton, Outagamie.
Resch, Brown.

Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Luchsinger, Green.
Seamons, Dane.
Wells, Monroe.
Mohr, Manitowoc.
McCoy, Grant.

Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Hulburt, Sauk.
Putnam, Fond du Lac.
Colburn, Monroe.
Gray, Iowa.
Kite, Dodge.

*** JOINT COMMITTEES.**

On Claims.

ON PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators Campbell, La Fayette,
Nevins, La Crosse,
Eastman, Sheboygan.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Comstock, Trempealeau.
Pullen, Rock,
Carbys, Ozaukee,
Taylor, Pierce,
Cooke, Milwaukee.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senators H. N. Davis, Rock,
Reed, Jefferson.

Messrs. Marshall, Adams,
Barlass, Rock,
Lees, Buffalo.

On Local Legislation.

Senators Potter, Waushara,
Wilmot, Washington.

Messrs. Stevenson, Vernon,
Hoyt, Richland,
Schneider, Washington.

On Printing.

Senators Flint, Dunn,
Ryan, Outagamie.

Messrs. Zautcke, Milwaukee,
Stocking, Eau Claire,
Goodell, Marquette.

On Apportionment.

Senators Barron, Polk,
Bryant, Dane,
Hudd, Brown.

Messrs. Reynolds, Walworth,
Bradley, La Crosse,
Putnam, Fond du Lac,
Bock, Grant,
Wall, Winnebago,
Keogh, Milwaukee.

* For rules as revised since appointment of these committees, see page 177.





■ Cities over 3000 Inhabitants
 ● County Seats
 Scale 36 Miles to an Inch
 Rail Roads Completed
 Rail Roads Projected

LAKE SUPERIOR

420 miles long 160 miles wide
600 feet above the Ocean

M I C H I G A N

L I N C O L N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

M A R A T H O N

MAP OF WISCONSIN

Prepared for the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL from Official Records. 1876.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

Longitude West from Greenwich

Chicago



MAP OF
WISCONSIN

Prepared for the
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
from Official Records.

1870.

The Missouri Map & Engraving Co. St. Louis, Mo.

