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The Blue Book of the state of Wisconsin. 1883

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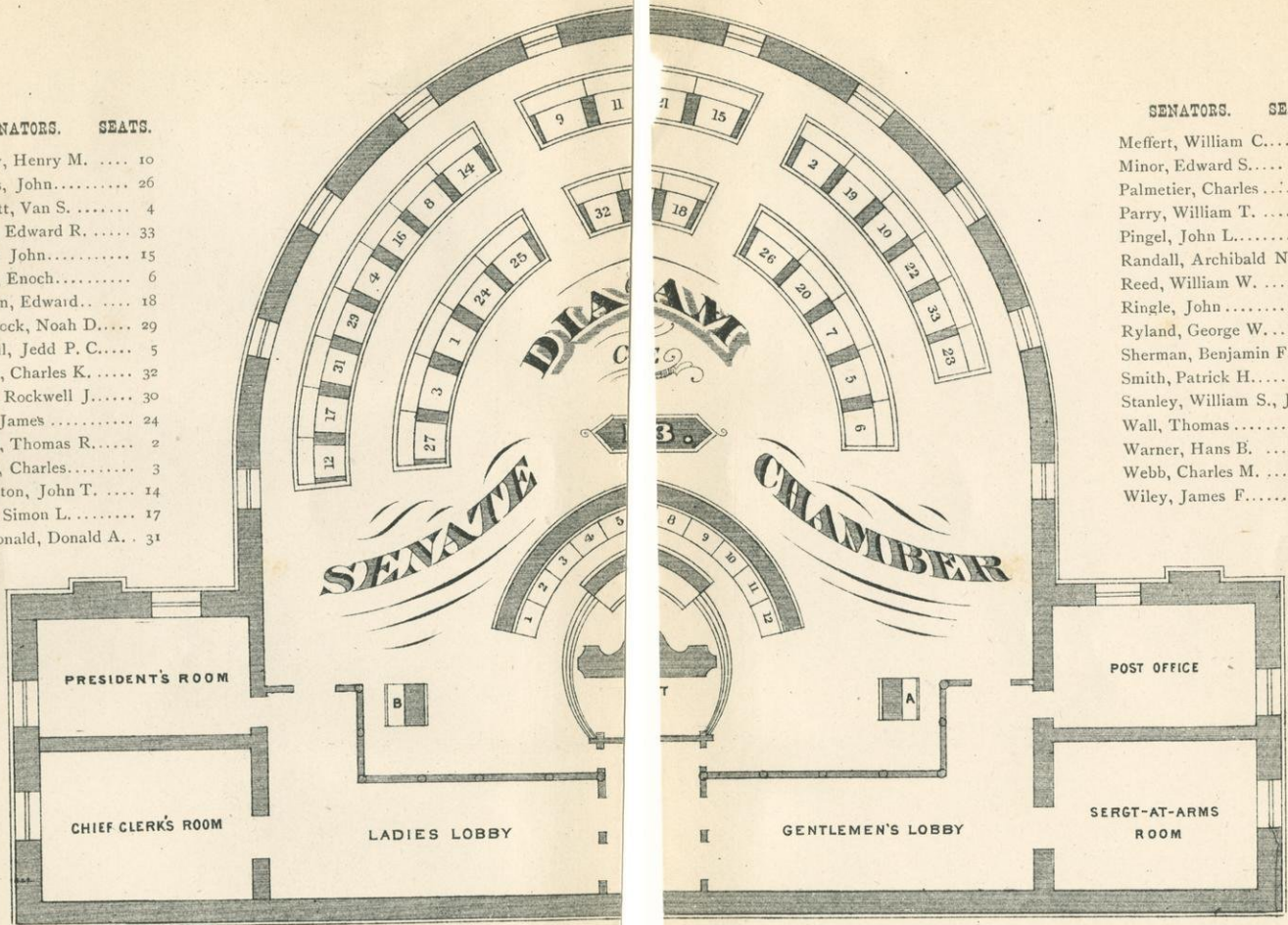
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President—S. S. FIFIELD, Lieutenant Governor.
 President pro. tem.—GEO. W. RYLAND.

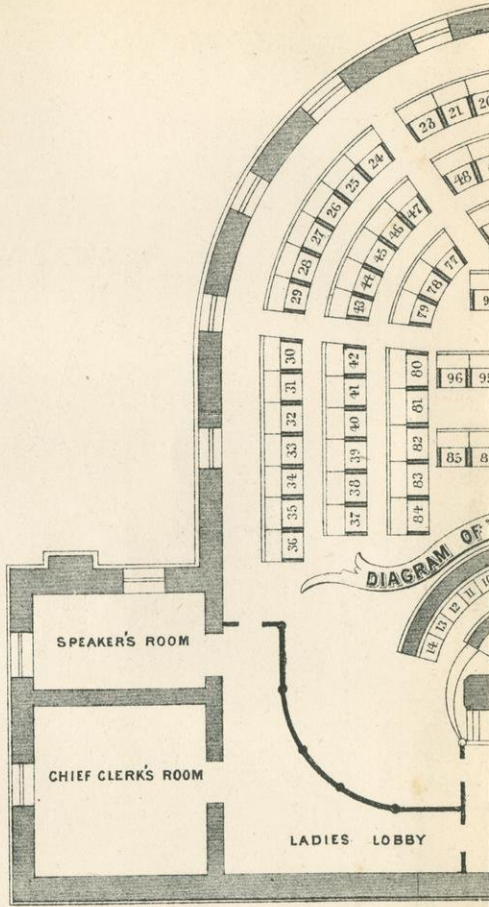
Chief Clerk—CHARLES E. BROSS.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—A. D. THORP, Seat A.

1. ERNST WELLECK, *Milwaukee Herald.*
3. O. D. BRANDENBURG, *St. Paul Pioneer Press.*
5. R. G. THWAITES, *Chicago Tribune.*
12. H. E. I.

6. LEVI ALDEN, *Wisconsin State Journal.*
7. H. W. HOYT, *Madison Democrat.*
9. JUD STONE, *Chicago Times.*
10. *Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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Speaker — EARL P. FINCH.

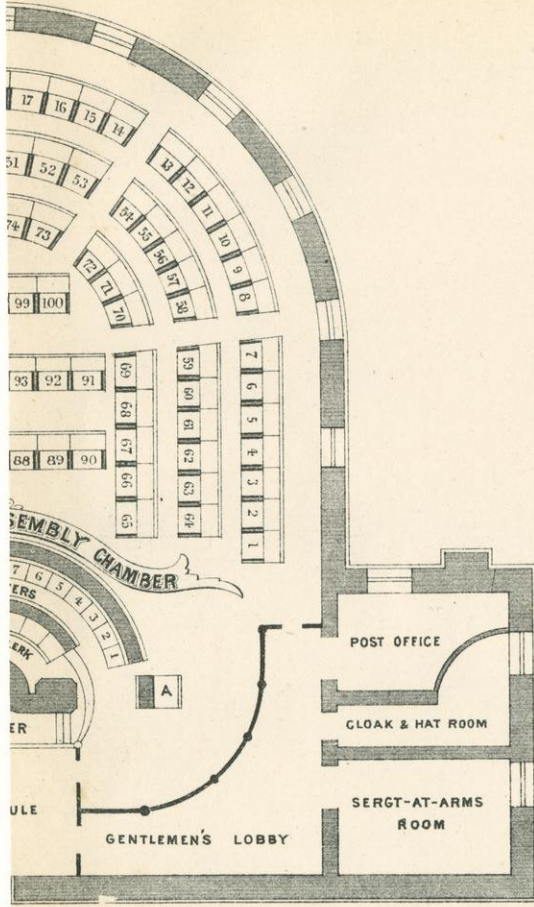
Chief Clerk — I.

- 4. H. E. LEGLER, *Milwaukee Sentinel*.
- 5. L. M. FAY, *Madison Democrat*.
- 8. R. G. THWAITES, *Wisconsin State Journal*.

- 9. O. D. BRAND
- 10. ERNST WELI

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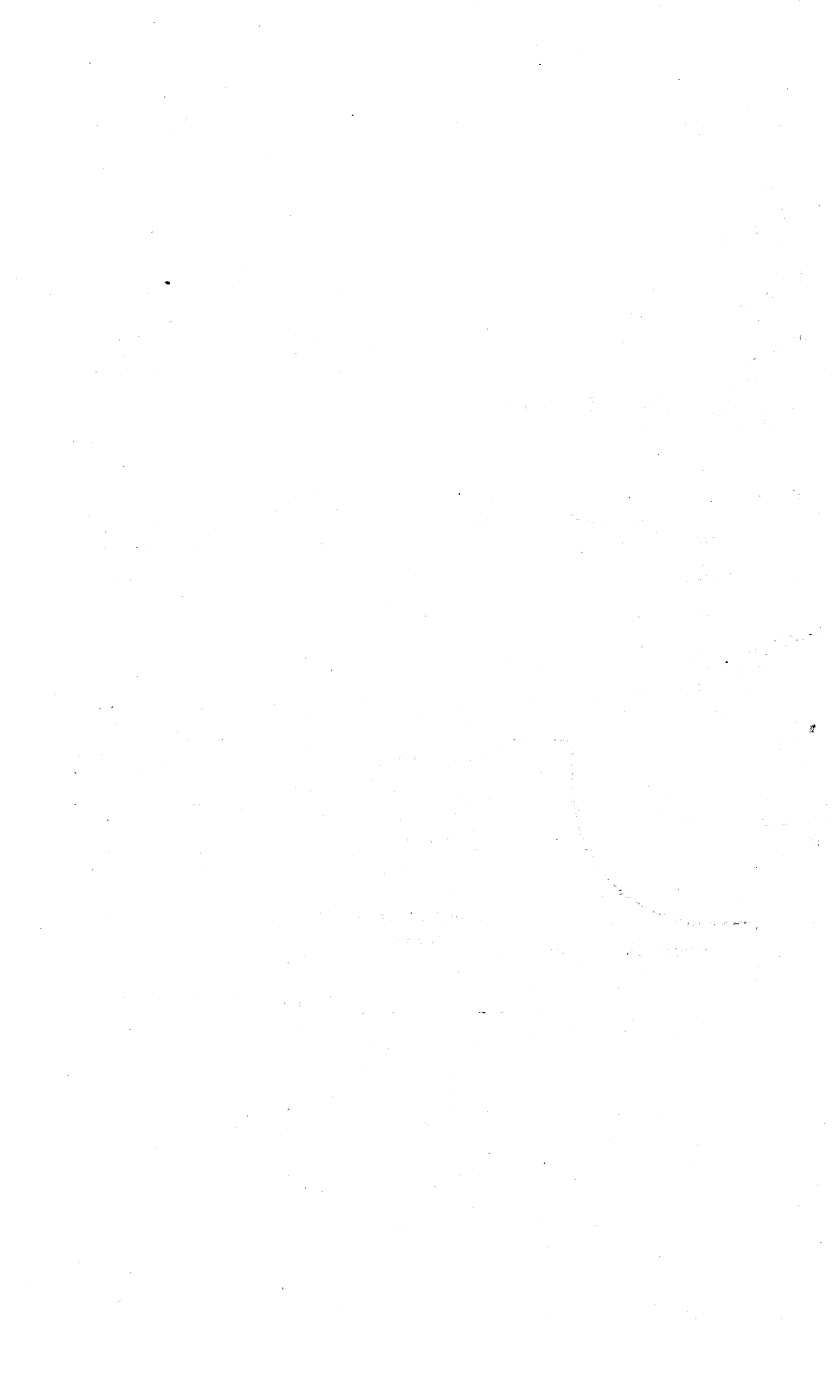
Sergeant-at-Arms — THOMAS KENNEDY, Seat A.

ERS.

TERS.

- 1. St. Paul Pioneer Press.
- 2. Milwaukee Herald.

- 11. M. M. SELLERS, *Racine News*.
- 13. JUD STONE, *Chicago Times*.
- 14. W. C. BRAWLEY, *La Crosse Chronicle*.





THE
BLUE BOOK
OF THE
STATUTE OF WISCONSIN



COMPILED BY
J. E. HEG,

UNDER DIRECTION OF

ERNST G. TIMME,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1883.

1912



1912

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOKS.

CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1883

AN ACT to amend chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, in relation to the distribution of the Blue Book.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 123 of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to amend chapter 141 of the laws of 1879, in relation to the distribution of Blue Books, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The secretary of state shall cause to be printed eight thousand copies of such Blue Book at each regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, to be distributed as follows: Fifty copies to each member of the senate and assembly, five copies each to the chief clerks and sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, one copy to each of the clerks and employes of the two houses, whose names appear in the Blue Book; one copy to the clerk of each standing committee, fifty copies each to the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction; twenty-five copies each to the lieutenant governor, state treasurer, attorney general, and insurance and railroad commissioner; two copies each to the rest of the state officers in the capitol, and one to each of their assistants; one copy each to the state agricultural society, the state horticultural society, the state board of charities and reform, and to the academy of arts and science; one copy to the home office of the Wisconsin humane society, and one copy to each branch office of said society; one copy to each regent of the state university and normal schools; one copy to each of the college, academy, free high school, normal school and free public libraries of the state, and to the state penal and charitable institutions; one copy each to the county clerks and superintendents of schools of the several counties in this state, and to the clerk of the supreme court of the United States courts for Wisconsin; one copy each to the reporters in regular attendance on the legislature; one copy to each justice of the supreme court, to each judge of the United States courts sitting within this state, circuit judge and county judge, and sixty copies to the state historical society, and one copy to each member of the state board of health. The remainder shall be kept by the secretary of state, who shall deliver to the superintendent of public property, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, one hundred and thirty-seven copies, to be by him distributed to the members of the legislature, and to the chief clerks and sergeants-at-arms of each house at the opening of the session; the remainder to be kept for exchange. One copy of such Blue Book for each justice of the supreme court, state officer and each member of the senate and assembly and the chief clerks thereof, shall be bound in half morocco and be lettered with the name of the person entitled to receive it. Each county clerk receiving

such Blue Book shall preserve and deliver the same to his successor in office, and it shall be for the use of all persons desiring to use the same in the office of said clerk. The expense for preparing and publishing such Blue Book, other than such as is covered by the contract with the state printer, shall be fixed by the secretary of state and paid out of the state treasury.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to the publication and distribution for the year 1882.

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

Approved February 23, 1882.

PREFACE.

In presenting the Blue Book of 1883, the twenty-second annual edition, to the legislature, the compiler trusts that it may be received with the same confidence in its reliability, that has been given to his previous work. The book is not as large as that of last year, but it is believed that, with the exception of the census by towns, everything that has heretofore appeared, will be found fully complete, with the addition of several new features. No very important features, however, have been added. In fact the book now embraces about every subject in the political or financial condition of the state. . The book is already too large, and any emphatic additions would make it cumbersome and expensive without materially increasing its value. The difficulty of obtaining information, moreover, will prevent the Blue Book from becoming what it might be under other circumstances. The compiler can use only such material as he finds before him, and this is utilized to the utmost. Should he go beyond this and seek information from county and town officials, the chances are that he would get but few returns so long as no compensation is allowed for that work.

The Secretary of State thought best to use the old stereotype plates for the Constitution and the Manual, instead of purchasing new plates as the law of 1882 would have allowed, since the change in state printer would have necessitated the purchase of new plates again, with the issue of the next volume, in order that there might be uniformity in the type, throughout the work.

The compiler has given the vote for each town and election district, for President in 1880, Governor in 1881, and for member of Congress in 1882. Thus the vote of any town for three successive years is given in full on the same page, a feature that will commend itself to those who have frequent occasions for such comparisons.

A map of the state, showing the congressional districts in colors, and a picture of the state capitol as it will appear when the extensions are completed, are valuable additions to the number of illustrations.

The annually increasing demand for the Blue Book, particularly from the public schools, shows that the information it contains is of special value to the student and the teacher as well as to every citizen of our state.

J. E. H.

MADISON, February 1, 1883.

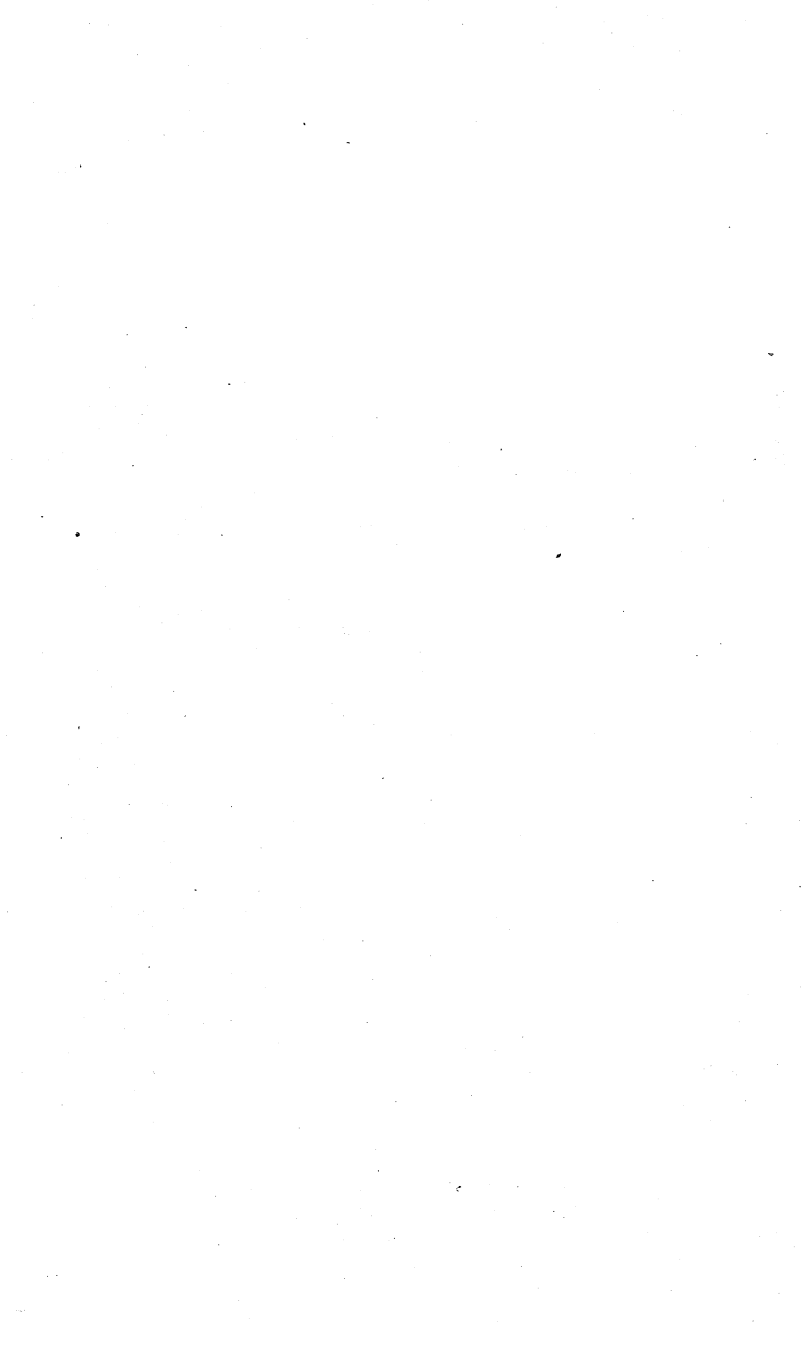
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Constitutions.



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To borrow money 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 SPAIGHT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

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

[The preamble and resolution following, preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's reports, p. 100), to have a important bearing on the construction of these 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.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

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

The rejected Articles were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts — 3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1791, and declared in force January 8, 1793.

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

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

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

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

Article XV. was proposed by Congress June 13, 1863, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

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

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

No final action was taken by California—1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland—3.

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

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

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

No final action was taken by Tennessee—1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

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

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

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

* Not assented to by Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of a

the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. *Provided, however,* That the Legislature shall have power to abolish the office of Judge of Probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meetings, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classifications shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 fall from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

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

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.

The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montross, 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, Koskoning, 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,
ABRAM VANDERPOOL.
- LA FAYETTE—**
CHARLES DUNN,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
ALLEN WARDEN.
- MILWAUKEE—**
JOHN L. DORAN,
GARRET M. FITZGERALD,
ALBERT FOWLER,
BYRON KILBOURN,
- MILWAUKEE—(continued.)**
RUFUS KING,
CHARLES H. LARKIN,
MORITZ 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 III

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

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 within the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote, such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. 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; *and provided further*, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

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

SECTION 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November

after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts; such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

SECTION 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected, or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment, all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

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

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

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

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

SECTION 33. 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 VI.

(Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.)

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. 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 office 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 a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

(Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.)

SECTION 4. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices for terms ending two and four years respectively, after the end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years.

(Section 12, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.)

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 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. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Section 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.)

SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

(Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.)

SECTION 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general elections shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such office respectively, until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

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

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

¹ Order of House of Commons 1663, July 16.

² *Elyngge*, 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." (1550,) 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 *subpena ad respondendum*, or, *testificandum*, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in another place. [When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.]

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

* *Stra.*, 989.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I, 6, *S. P. Protest of the Commons to James I.*, 1631; *2 Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. *1 Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarum, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

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

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

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

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

privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction: for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 293 col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

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

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 As per Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1850 was 126,323, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one Representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862 the ratio was changed, and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one Representative each, to 243.

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

13	Admitted under act of Congress of	June 1, 1796,	with one representative.
14	do	do	April 30, 1802, with one do
15	do	do	April 8, 1812, with one do
16	do	do	Dec. 11, 1816, with three do
17	do	do	Dec. 10, 1817, with one do
18	do	do	Dec. 8, 1818, with one do
19	do	do	Dec. 14, 1819, with three do
20	do	do	Mar. 2, 1821, with one do
21	do	do	Jan. 26, 1837, with one do
22	do	do	Jan. 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. 22, 1843, with two do
26	do	do	May 23, 1843, with two do
27	do	do	Sept. 8, 1843, with two do
28	do	do	Mar. 11, 1853, with two do
29	do	do	Feb. 14, 1859, with one do
30	do	do	Jan. 29, 1861, with one do

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

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

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 108. 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 facto in them for 33 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

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

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

<p>Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18. Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen. Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 <i>H.</i>, VI. 3 <i>Grey</i>, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 <i>Hats.</i>, 161; 4 <i>Inst.</i>; 8, <i>L. Parl.</i>, 263. A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 <i>Grey</i>, 186; 5 <i>Grey</i>, 134.</p>	}	<p>Not merely pro tempore. 1 <i>Chand.</i>, 169, 276, 277.</p>
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SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

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

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 328; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.*

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

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

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending; (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign, and averred by a member, (3 *Grey*, 418.) But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 18:0) 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 unani- mously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule 26.*]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

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

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

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

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146; *Town.*, col. 208; *D'Ewes*, 634; col. 2; *Scob.*, 47;) or, as it is said, (*5 Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (*6 Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself, *Scob.*, 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule 27.*]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the Chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule 34.*]

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, (*Town.*, col 38;) but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. *2 Hats.*, 239, 232; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 290; *8 Scob.*, 50.

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

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

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 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:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite,	Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Adjournment,	Postponement to a day within the session,
Lying on the table.	{ Postponement indefinite,
	{ Lying on the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. When 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 an insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

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

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

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

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1st. To agree. | } | Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; <i>e. g.</i> , if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put. |
| 2d. To disagree. | | |
| 3d. To recede | } | You may then either insist or adhere. |
| 4th. To insist. | | You may then either recede or adhere. |
| 5th. To adhere. | | You may then either recede or insist. |
- Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

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

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

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 136. 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'Erwes*, 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. *Elsyng's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

* Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

To committee of the whole.....	..	Noes.	
To select committee.....	..	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table .....	..	Noes.	
Be now <i>read</i>		Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....		30, P. J. 251	
Amendments to be read a second time .....	..	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....		Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....			334
With amendments be engrossed.....			395
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....	..	Noes.	399
Receive a rider.....			260
Pass		Ayes.	253
Be printed.....			
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.	341
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 preempторily, 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 recommitted.]

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

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

† This rule now fixes the limitation.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

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

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

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

amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 13 *Grey*, 240. In the Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

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

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

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

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

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

the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate, May 24, 1796.*

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

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

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

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

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

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for 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, 331; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament*.

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

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 1 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour.*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the 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; *Lord's Jour.*, May 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

Legislative Department,

COMPRISING

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

MANUAL OF CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

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

Organization

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Wednesday of January in every alternate year beginning with 1833.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drawing of Seats.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

OF MEMBERS.

Amendment to Article IV, section 21, State Constitution.

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

Section 110, R. S., 1878.

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

OF OFFICERS.

CHAP. 10, SEC. 111. The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed.

CHAP. 314, SEC. 2, LAWS 1882. The chief clerks shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars for each regular session, and ten dollars per day for each special session, and fifty dollars for opening each session, which shall be in full for transcribing, indexing, and all other services rendered. The other officers and employes of the senate and assembly shall receive per diems as follows: the sergeant-at-arms, the assistant clerks and book-keepers each five dollars; transcribing clerks, enrolling clerks and engrossing clerks, proof readers, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and postmasters each four dollars; all other clerks and assistant postmasters, each three dollars and fifty cents; door keepers, firemen, porters, gallery attendants, night

watchmen and janitors each three dollars; all messengers each two dollars. The per diem here established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the number of days employed; which certificates shall be authenticated by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. Upon such certificates, the account of the person named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper a full list of the accounts so audited.

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

Section 111a, R. S., 1878, as amended by chapter 314, Laws 1882.

SECTION 111a. The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex officio* and president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one clerk to the committee on engrossed bills, and one clerk to the joint committee on claims, one proof reader, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one document room clerk, one attendant for the enrolling and engrossing rooms, one janitor, one porter, one night-watchman, one fireman and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly, aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one proof-reader, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one clerk to the committee on engrossed bills, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, one porter, one night-watchman, four doorkeepers, two gallery attendants, one attendant for the enrolling and engrossing rooms, one fireman, one general attendant for the assembly chamber who shall act as a policeman, one document clerk, one document room attendant, one flagman, one wash room attendant, and twelve messengers. The chief clerk of each house shall employ such additional copyists to assist in enrolling and engrossing bills as shall be necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house; but no such copyists shall receive more than at the rate of three dollars per day for the time actually employed. Additional clerks for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon a joint resolution of both houses; and any clerk so employed shall not be employed after the exigency requiring his employment shall have passed.

In case an attendant shall be needed in any committee room, the sergeant-at-arms shall detail some messenger, or other employe, to act as such attendant.

Duties of Officers.

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

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

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.— It is their special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same when printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the Clerk, and in case of his absence to perform his duties generally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ENROSSING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

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

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

THE ENROLLING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

3. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards members, reporters, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the

department; but interference with legislation cannot be allowed under any circumstances.

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

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

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

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Assembly Post Office, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or 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 DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

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

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

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

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

Stationery

Section 2, chapter 153, Laws 1882.

The superintendent of public property shall furnish at the opening of every session of the legislature stationery as follows: To the lieutenant governor such quantity as shall be necessary to the discharge of his duties, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. Also sufficient stationery for the proper transaction of the business of the Senate and Assembly to be delivered to the chief clerks upon their written request, specifying the quantity and kind of stationery required, and the department and purpose for which the same is drawn.

Post-Office Arrangements.

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

Process of Passing Bills.

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

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

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

“Mr. Speaker:

If recognized, the Speaker responds:

“The gentleman from ——.”

The member announces:

“I ask leave to introduce a bill.”

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

“First reading of the bill.”

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

“Second reading of the bill.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Shall this bill be concurred in?”

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

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

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

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

*Committee of the Whole.**

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

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

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

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks—

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That the committee rise and report."

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

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

"GENTLEMEN:—Those who are of opinion that this committee do now rise and report (or as the case may be), say aye; those of contrary opinion, say no."

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

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

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

Who reports—

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

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

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

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

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

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And is stated as follows:

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

“Is the Committee ready for the question?”

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

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

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

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

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

Repealing bill:

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

Appropriation Bill:

“To appropriate to —, the sum of — dollars.”

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

<p>No. —, A.,</p> <p><i>A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>

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

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

Res. No. —, A.

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

“MR. TUCKER.”

FOR REPORTS the following form is used

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

“and recommend that it do pass;” or,

“and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed; or,

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

“to a select committee.”

Or, if the committee report by bill:

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

“And recommend its passage.”

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

It must *invariably* be in the following form:

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

Investigations.

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

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

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

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

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

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

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

"———, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

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

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

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

"I, ———, chairman of the *joint* committee appointed to investigate ———, do hereby certify that ——— has been duly subpoenaed to appear before said committee, as will fully appear by the writ served, and affidavit of service accompanying the same, on file with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

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

"Dated Madison, ———, 18—, at — o'clock

———."

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

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

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to ———, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. ———, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. ———, on the part of the Assembly, a *joint* committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate and Assembly, to investigate ———, at the room of said committee, in the city of Madison, the capital of the State, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at the hour

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

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

"—, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"—, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*"

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

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

"Assembly Chamber, —, 18—.

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

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

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

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

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows

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

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

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

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

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

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

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

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

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

To expel a member—67.

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

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

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

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

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

(See table on next page.)

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

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

To adjourn from day to day —

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

To compel the attendance of absent members —

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

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution — 51.

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

To recommend a Constitutional Convention —

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

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt — 51 affirmative votes.

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

To pass any bill, resolution or motion —

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

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House — 15.

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

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

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules — at least 34.

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

(See table on next page.)

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

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

Table

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

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

THE RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

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

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

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

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

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

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

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

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

QUORUMS.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

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

CLERK—ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

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

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

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

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

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

CALL TO ORDER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

RECONSIDERATION.

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

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

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

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

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

CALL OF THE SENATE.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

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

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

COMMITMENTS.

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

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

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

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

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

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

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

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

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

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

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

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

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

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

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

ENROLLMENT.

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

MAJORITY VOTE.

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

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

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

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

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

HOUR OF MEETING.

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

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

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

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

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

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

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

CHANGING OF RULES.

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

OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

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

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

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

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

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

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

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

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

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

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

OF THE OFFICERS.

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

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members — when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules — who are to serve on committees; and in general,

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?" —which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the Assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the

Journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on Judiciary, and the committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members each, and the committee on State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members, and shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 13. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Bills in the Third Reading. | 14. On Public Improvements. |
| 3. On Ways and Means. | 15. On Militia. |
| 4. On Federal Relations. | 16. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Education. | 17. On Town and County Organization |
| 6. On Railroads. | 18. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On Insurance, Banks and Banking | 19. On State Affairs. |
| 8. On State Affairs. | 20. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Cities. | 21. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 10. On Privileges and Elections. | 22. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 11. On Incorporations. | 23. On Enrolled Bills. |
| 12. On Ass't and Collection of Taxes. | |

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*—Five from the Assembly, and three from the Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*—Five from the Assembly and three from Senate.
3. *On Printing.*—Three from the Assembly and three from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a Committee of Conference.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.

25a.—The committee on bills in the third reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetition and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and reference and consistency with existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect or any material change in the construction, shall be reported to the house as an amendment.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

29.—No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly,

30.—No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

31.—The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

32.—After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.

5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

33.—After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

34.—Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly, shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

35.—Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

36.—All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee, shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

37.—The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

38.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor, shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

39.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be

announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

40.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

41.—If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

42.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

44.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

45.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

46.—When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

47.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

48.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

49.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

50.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

51.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

52.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

53.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

54.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

55.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

56.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

57.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

58.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

59.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

60.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

61.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

62.—In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put

TIE VOTE.

63.—In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

64.—When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

65.—No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

66.—Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

67.—On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

68.—A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

69.—The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

70.—While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

71.—Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave, (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

72.—The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 69.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

73.—When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

74.—The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It

requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?"—which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

75.—When, on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

76.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

77.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

78.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

79.—Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

80.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

81.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

82.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

83.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

84.—Whenever any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the governor shall have been reported to the Assembly with amendment by any standing committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole on every such amendment, shall be noted by or endorsed by the chairman of such committee.

85.—No amendment to any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution, requiring the signature of the governor, which has been made or considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be read by the Speaker on resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members, but the Speaker shall state what action has been taken by each committee which has considered the same, or thereon endorsed or noted, and the question shall first be put upon every such amendment, and the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if the amendment had been originally proposed in the Assembly.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

86.—The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

87.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

88.—On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

89.—A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

90.—Upon a third reading of an Assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the

question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill be concurred in?'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

91.— Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

92.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

93.— Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 35.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

94.— No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

95.— The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8.—The Joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Printing.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9. — Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10. In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12. — The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

“A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —,” filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original.

13. — The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

“A bill to repeal section — of chapter — of the — relating to —,” filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14. — Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called up-

on, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15. — It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. — After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17. — When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18. — When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the Legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19. — After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and

noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.—All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills, in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

Senate Bills.

PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22.—No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

23.—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same

was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

24.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

25.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant Governor shall not act in said Convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

26.—No joint rule of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

27.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

28.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

Annals of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1836,

Convened at Belmont, Iowa County, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—HENRY S. BAIRD, of Brown.

Secretary—EDWARD MCSHERRY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM HENRY.

BROWN.
Henry S. Baird,
John P. Arndt.

IOWA.
Ebenezer Brigham,
John B. Terry,
James R. Vineyard.

DUBUQUE.
Thomas McCraney,
John Foley,
Thomas McKnight.

CRAWFORD.
[Had no member of the
Council.*]

MILWAUKEE.
Alanson Sweet,
Gilbert Knapp.

DES MOINES.
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,
Joseph B. Teas,
Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—PETER HILL ENGLE, of Dubuque.

Chief Clerk—WARREN LEWIS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JESSE M. HARRISON.

DES MOINES.
Isaac Leffler,
Thomas Blair,
John Box,
George W. Teas,
David R. Chance,
Warren L. Jenkins,
Eli Reynolds.

CRAWFORD.
James H. Lockwood,
James B. Dallam.

MILWAUKEE.
William B. Sheldon,
Madison W. Cornwall,
Charles Durkee.

IOWA.
William Boyles,
George F. Smith,
Daniel M. Parkison,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas Shanley,
James P. Cox.

DUBUQUE.
Loring Wheeler,
Hardin Nowlin,
Hosea T. Camp,
Peter Hill Engle,
Patrick Quigley.

BROWN.
Ebenezer Childs,
Albert G. Ellis,
Alexander J. Irwin.†

* Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

† Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

Second Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1837-8,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned
 Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—LEVI STERLING.

BROWN.	MILWAUKEE.	DES MOINES.
John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.*	Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.	Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.
IOWA.	DUBUQUE.	CRAWFORD.
Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.	[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC LEFFLER, of Des Moines.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—WILLIAM MORGAN.

BROWN.	CRAWFORD.	DUBUQUE.
Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes	Ira B. Brunson,† Jean Brunet,‡	Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,|| Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.§
IOWA.	DES MOINES.	MILWAUKEE.
William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison.	Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.	William E. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

* In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

† In place of James B. Dallam.

‡ In place of James H. Lockwood.

|| Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

§ Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence" by a vote of the House.

Special Session of the First Legislative Assembly, 1838,
 Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned
 June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—ARTHUR B. INGRAHAM, of Des Moines.
Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GEORGE W. HARRIS.
 [Officers elected by Resolution.]

BROWN. Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt. IOWA. Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.	MILWAUKEE. Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet. DUBUQUE. John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.	DES MOINES. Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr. CRAWFORD. [Had no member of the Council.]
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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. Parkison, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins.*	MILWAUKEE. William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall. DUBUQUE. Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Luc's H. Langworthy,† Loring Wheeler.	DES MOINES. Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance. CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.
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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. Rountree. 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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* In place of George F. Smith, resigned. † In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS MORGAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.
CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	

Second Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839,
Convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, and adjourned March 11, 1839.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.*Secretary*—GEORGE BEATTY*Sergeant-at-Arms*—STEPHEN N. IVES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—LUCIUS I. BARBER, of Milwaukee.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.	RACINE. Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.	CRAWFORD. Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings, Charles Bracken.

Third Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1839-40,
 Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. NOYES.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. James Collins, Levi Sterling.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.		CRAWFORD. Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—EDWARD V. WHITON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES DURLEY

BROWN. Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.	ROCK AND WALWORTH. Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.	GRANT. Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Daniel S. Sutherland.	CRAWFORD. Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
	IOWA. Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.	RACINE. Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Fourth (extra) Session of the Second Legislative Assembly, 1840,
 Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—WILLIAM A. PRENTISS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—GILBERT KNAPP.

BROWN. Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN AND JEFFERSON. Ebenezer Brigham.
RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	GRANT. James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.	IOWA. Levi Sterling, James Collins.
ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell		CRAWFORD. Charles J. Learned.‡

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned. † In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned
 ‡ In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. WHITNEY.

BROWN.
Ebenezer Childs,
Barlow Shackelford,
Charles C. Sholes,
Jacob W. Conroe.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
William Shew,
Horatio N. Wells,
Augustus Story,
William R. Longstreet.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Othni Beardsley,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON

Daniel S. 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.

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,
MANITOWOG AND SHE-
BOYGAN.

Charles C. P. Arndt,
Morgan L. Martin.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Jonathan E. Arnold,
Don A. J. Upham.

RACINE.

William Bullen,
Lorenzo Janes.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

James Maxwell.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON.

Ebenezer Brigham.

IOWA.

Levi Sterling,
James Collins.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
James R. Vineyard.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX

Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN CATLIN.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS M. RUBLEE.

RACINE

George Batchelder,
Thomas E. Parmelee,
Reuben H. Deming.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

John Hackett,
Hugh Long,
Jesse C. Mills,
Edward V. Whiton

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
AND JEFFERSON,

Lucius I. Barber,
James Sutherland.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC,
MANITOWOG AND SHE-
BOYGAN.

William H. Bruce,*
Mason C. Darling,
David Giddings.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Joseph Bond,
Jacob Brazelton,
Adam E. Ray,
John S. Rockwell,
William F. Shephard.

IOWA.

Francis J. Dunn,
Ephraim F. Ogden,
Daniel M. Parkison,
David Newland.

GRANT.

Daniel R. Burt,
Nelson Dewey,
Neely Gray.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Alfred Brunson,†
Joseph R. Brown.

* Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

† Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and Joseph R. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Assembly, 1841-2,
 Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—JAMES COLLINS, of Iowa.

Secretary—GEORGE BEATTY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EBENEZER CHILDS.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	RACINE. William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.	IOWA. James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt. ¹	ROCK AND WALWORTH. James Maxwell.	GRANT. John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard. ³
MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX. Charles J. Learned.
John H. Tweedy, ² Don A. J. Upham.	Ebenezer Brigham.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—DAVID NEWLAND, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOMAS J. MOORMAN.

BROWN, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, PORTAGE AND SHEBOYGAN.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	IOWA. Thomas Jenkins, ⁷ David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison.
Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.	Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.	GRANT. Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
RACINE.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee. ⁴	John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp. ⁶	Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.
CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.		
Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson. ⁵		

¹ Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

² In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

³ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

⁴ Elisha S. Sill claimed a seat as an additional member but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

⁵ Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

⁶ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

⁷ In place of Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

First Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1842-43.

[The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor, (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February, 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day, they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April, 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.]

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa..

[Resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin of Brown elected to fill the vacancy.]

Secretary—JOHN V. INGERSOL. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES C. BROWN.
[Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of session.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Morgan L. Martin.

RACINE.

Consider Heath,*
Peter D. Hugunin.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
Edward V. Whiton.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Lucius I. Barber.

GRANT.

John H. Rountree,
Nelson Dewey.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
INGTON.

Hans Crocker,
Lemuel White,
David Newland.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

Theoph. La Chappelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ALBERT G. ELLIS, of Portage.

Chief Clerk—JOHN CATLIN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
NEBAGO.

Albert G. Ellis,
Mason C. Darling,
David Agry.

WALWORTH AND ROCK.

John Hopkins,
James Tripp,
John M. Capron,
Wm. A. Bartlett.

MILWAUKEE and WASH-
INGTON.

Andrew E. Elmore,
Benjamin Hunkins,
Thomas H. Olin,
Jonathan Parsons,
Jared Thompson,
George H. Walker.

IOWA.

Robert M. Long,
Moses Meeker,
William S. Hamilton.

CRAWFORD AND ST. CROIX.

John H. Manahan.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Isaac H. Palmer,
Lyman Crossman,
Robert Masters.

RACINE.

Philander Judson,
John T. Trowbridge,
Peter Van Vliet.

GRANT.

Franklin Z. Hicks,
Alonzo Platt,
Glendower M. Price.

* These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1843

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1843-4.
 Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President—MARSHALL M. STRONG, of Racine.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—G. C. S. VAIL.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WIN- NEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	GRANT.
Morgan L. Martin.	Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.	John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
ROCK AND WALWORTH.	IOWA.	RACINE.
Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.	Moses M. Strong.	Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
	CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
	Theoph. La Chappelle.	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.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON.	ROCK AND WALWORTH.
Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.	Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.	John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.
CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.	DANE, DODGE, GREEN, JEFFERSON AND SAUK.	GRANT.
John H. Manahan.	Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.	Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.
IOWA.		RACINE.
Moses Meeker, George Messersmith. Robert M. Long.		John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1845.
 Convened at Madison, January 6, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHARLES H. LARKIN.

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Randall Wilcox.

GRANT.

Nelson Dewey,
 John H. Rountree.

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Charles M. Baker,
 Edward V. Whiton.

IOWA.

Moses M. Strong.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Adam E. Ray,
 James Kneeland,
 Jacob H. Kimball.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

Wiram Knowlton.

RACINE.

Michael Frank,
 Marshall M. Strong.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN,
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.
 John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—GEORGE H. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—CHAUNCY DAVIS

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE,
 SHEBOYGAN AND WIN-
 NEBAGO.

Mason C. Darling,
 Abraham Brawley.
 William Fowler.*

ROCK AND WALWORTH.

Stephen Field,
 Jesse C. Mills,
 Salmon Thomas,
 Jesse Moore.

CRAWFORD AND ST.CROIX.

James Fisher.

RACINE.

Robert McClellan,
 Orson Sheldon,
 Albert G. Northway.

MILWAUKEE AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Charles E. Brown,
 Pitts Ellis,
 Byron Kilbourn,
 Benjamin H. Mooers,
 William Shew,
 George H. Walker.

DANE, DODGE, GREEN
 JEFFERSON AND SAUK.

Charles S. Bristol,
 Noah Phelps,
 George H. Slaughter.

IOWA.

James Collins,
 Robert C. Hoard,
 Solomon Oliver.

GRANT.

Thomas P. Burnett,
 Thomas Cruson,
 Franklin Z. Hicks.

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, 1846.
 Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—NELSON DEWEY, of Grant.

Secretary—BENJAMIN C. EASTMAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOSEPH BRISBOIS

[Mr. EASTMAN resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. SMITH elected.]

BROWN, CALUMET, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE, SHEBOYGAN AND WINNEBAGO. Randall Wilcox. CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE. Wiram Knowlton.	MILWAUKEE AND WASH- INGTON. Curtis Reed, Jacob H. 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 Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow. RACINE. Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster. CRAWFORD, CHIPPEWA, ST. CROIX AND LA POINTE. James Fisher.	GRANT. Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson. WALWORTH. Caleb 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.

Chauncy M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—WILLIAM SHEW, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN.

RACINE.

Uriah Wood,
 Elisha Raymond.

WALWORTH.

Charles A. Bronson,
 Palmer Gardiner.

MILWAUKEE.

William Shew,
 Andrew Sullivan,
 William W. Brown.

IOWA AND RICHLAND.

Timothy Burns,
 James D. Jenkins,
 Thomas Chilton.

GRANT.

Armstead C. Brown,
 William Richardson.

DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.

Charles Lum,
 William A. Wheeler,
 John W. Stewart.

SHEBOYGAN AND WASH-
 INGTON.

Harrison C. Hobart.

DODGE AND JEFFERSON.

George W. Green,
 John T. Haight,
 James Giddings.

ROCK.

Jared G. Winslow,
 James M. Burgess.

WAUKESHA.

Joseph Bond,
 Chauncey G. Heath.

CRAWFORD.

Joseph W. Furber.

BROWN, COLUMBIA, FOND
 DU LAC, MANITOWOC,
 MARQUETTE, PORTAGE
 AND WINNEBAGO.

Elisha Morrow,
 Hugh McFarlane.

Special Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1847.

Convened October 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

<p>RACINE. Frederick S. Lovell. Philo White.</p> <p>ROCK. Andrew Palmer.</p> <p>IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Ninian E. Whitesides.</p> <p>WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Chauncy M. Phelps.</p>	<p>WALWORTH. Henry Clark.</p> <p>GRANT. Orris McCartney.</p> <p>DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. Alexander L. Collins.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE. Horatio N. Wells.</p> <p>WAUKESHA. Joseph Turner.</p>	<p>JEFFERSON AND DODGE. John E. Holmes.</p> <p>CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Benjamin F. Manahan.</p> <p>BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Mason C. Darling.</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—ISAAC P. WALKER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. HUGUNIN

<p>RACINE. G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.</p> <p>WALWORTH. Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.</p> <p>IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND. Timothy Barns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.</p> <p>MILWAUKEE. Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.</p>	<p>GRANT. Noah H. Virgin. Daniel R. Burt.</p> <p>DANE, GREEN AND SAUK. E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.</p> <p>JEFFERSON AND DODGE. Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.</p> <p>CRAWFORD, ST. CROIX, CHIPPEWA AND LA POINTE. Henry Jackson</p>	<p>WASHINGTON AND SHE- BOYGAN. Benjamin H. Mooers.</p> <p>WAUKESHA. George Reed, L. Martin.</p> <p>ROCK. Daniel C. Babcock. George H. Williston.</p> <p>BROWN, CALUMET, CO- LUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MAR- QUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO. Moses S. Gibson. GW Featherstonhaugh</p>
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Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly, 1848,
 Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President—HORATIO N. WELLS, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—EDWARD P. LOCKHART.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	RACINE.	MILWAUKEE.
Ninian E. Whitesides.	Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.	Horatio N. Wells.
WAUKESHA.	WALWORTH.	SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON.
Joseph Turner.	Henry Clark.	Chauncy M. Phelps.
DODGE AND JEFFERSON.	ROCK.	BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.
John E. Holmes.	Andrew Palmer.	Mason C. Darling.
CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.	GRANT.	
Benjamin F. Manahan.	Orris McCartney.	
	DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	
	Alexander L. Collins.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—TIMOTHY BURNS, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

IOWA, LA FAYETTE AND RICHLAND.	BROWN, CALUMET, COLUMBIA, FOND DU LAC, MANITOWOC, MARQUETTE, PORTAGE AND WINNEBAGO.	MILWAUKEE.
Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.	G. W. Featherstonh'gh, Moses S. Gibson.	Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
GRANT.	RACINE.	WAUKESHA.
Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.	G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.	George Reed, Leonard Martin.
SHEBOYGAN AND WASHINGTON.	WALWORTH.	DODGE AND JEFFERSON.
Benj. H. Mooers.*	Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.	Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
DANE, GREEN AND SAUK.	ROCK.	CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD, LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.
E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.	Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.	Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

First Conccention.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The Convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

President—DON A. J. UPHAM, of Milwaukee.

Secretary—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

BROWN. David Agry, Henry S. Baird.	GREEN—continued. William C. Green, Hiram Brown.	PORTAGE. Henry C. Goodrich.
CALUMET. Lemuel Goodell.	IOWA. William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell,	RACINE. Edward G. Ryan, Marshall M. Strong, Frederick S. Lovell, Elijah Steele, Stephen O. Bennett, Nathaniel Dickinson, Daniel Harkin, Chauncey Kellogg, Haynes Finch, Chatfield H. Parsons, Victor M. Willard, James H. Hall, James B. Carter, T. S. Stockwell.*
COLUMBIA. Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.	JEFFERSON. Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Iyer,	ROCK. A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sanford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Israel Inman, Jr.
CRAWFORD. Peter A. R. Bruce.	LA POINTE. James P. Hays.	RICHLAND. Edward Coumbe.
DANE. John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Iyer, John M. Babcock.	MARQUETTE. Samuel W. Beall.	SAUK. Wm. H. Clark.
DODGE. William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.	MANITOWOC. Evander M. Soper.	ST. CROIX. William Holcombe.
FOND DU LAC. Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.	MILWAUKEE. Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Charles E. Browne.	SHEBOYGAN. David Giddings.
GRANT. Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neely Gray, J. Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.		WASHINGTON. Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles J. Kern, Hopewell Coxé, Joel F. Wilson.
GREEN. Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps,		

* This gentleman never took his seat.

First Convention—(continued.)

WAUKESHA.
 Andrew E. Elmore,
 Pitts Ellis,
 George Reed,
 Elisha W. Edgerton,
 Rufus Parks,
 William R. Hesk,
 Barnes Babcock,
 Charles Burchard,*
 James M. Moore,

WAUKESHA—continued.
 Benjamin Hunkins,
 Alexander W. Randall.

WALWORTH.
 Solmous Wakeley,
 Joseph Bowker,
 Charles M. Baker,
 John W. Boyd,

WALWORTH—continued.

William Bell,
 Lyman H. Seaver,
 Sewall Smith,
 Josiah Topping,
 William Berry,
 M. T. Hawes.†

WINNEBAGO.
 James Duane Doty

Second Convention.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

President—MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Brown.

Secretary—THOMAS McHUGH.

BROWN.
 Morgan L. Martin.
 CALUMET.
 G.W. Featherstonhaugh.
 CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-
 FORD.
 Daniel G. Fenton.
 COLUMBIA.
 James T. Lewis.
 DANE.
 Charles M. Nichols,
 William A. Wheeler,
 William H. Fox.
 DODGE.
 Stoddard Judd,
 Samuel W. Lyman,
 Charles H. Larrabee.
 FOND DU LAC.
 Samuel W. Beall,
 Warren Chase.
 GRANT.
 George W. Lakin,
 John H. Rountree,
 Alexander D. Ramsay,
 Orsamus Cole,
 William Richardson.

GREEN.
 James Biggs,
 William McDowell.

IOWA.
 Stephen P. Hollenbeck,

IOWA—continued.
 Charles Bishop,
 Joseph Ward.

JEFFERSON.
 Theodore Prentiss,
 Milo Jones,
 Abram Vanderpool,
 Jonas Folts.

LA FAYETTE.
 Charles Dunn,
 Allen Warden,
 John O'Connor.

MARQUETTE AND WINNE-
 BAGO.
 Harrison Reed.

MILWAUKEE.
 Byron Kilbourn,
 Rufus King,
 Charles H. Larkin,
 John L. Doran,
 Garret M. Fitzgerald,
 Moritz Schaeffer,
 Albert Fowler.

PORTAGE.
 William H. Kennedy.

RACINE.
 Theodore Secor,
 Samuel R. McClellan,
 Horace T. Sanders,
 Frederick S. Lovell,
 Stephen A. Davenport,

RACINE—continued.
 Andrew B. Jackson,
 Albert G. Cole,
 James D. Reymert.

ROCK.
 Almerin M. Carter.
 Ezra A. Foot,
 Edward V. Whiton,
 Paul Crandall,
 Joseph Colley,
 Louis P. Harvey.

ST. CROIX.
 George W. Brownell.

SHEBOYGAN AND MANI-
 TOWOC.

Silas Steadman.
 WALWORTH.

James Harrington,
 Augustus C. Kinne,
 George Gale,
 Experience Estabrook,
 Hollis Latham,
 Ezra A. Mulford.

WASHINGTON.
 Patrick Pentony,
 James Fagan,
 Harvey G. Turner.

WAUKESHA.
 Peter D. Gifford,
 George Scagel,
 Squire S. Case,
 Alfred L. Castleman,
 Emulous P. Cotton,
 Eleazer Root.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

† This gentleman never took his seat

STATE GOVERNMENT.

[The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority vote of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law.]

First Session of the State Legislature, 1848,
 Convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HENRY G. ABBEY. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—LYMAN H. SEAVER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	H. C. Hobart ..	Sheboygan.	11	Fred W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams.	Watertown.
3	D. G. Fenton ...	Pra. du Chien.	13	Joseph Turner .	Prairieville.
4	Warren Chase..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.
5	H. M. Billings..	Highland.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin .	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes....	Racine.
7	Thos. K. Gibson	Benton.	17	Philo White ...	Racine.
8	E. T. Gardner ..	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney	Milwaukee.
9	Simeon Mills...	Madison.	19	R. N. Messinger	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—NINIAN E. WHITESIDES, of La Fayette.

Chief Clerk—DANIEL N. JOHNSON. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JOHN MULLANPHY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		DODGE.	
David Agry	Green Bay.	Lorenzo Merrill ...	Beaver Dam.
CALUMET.		Chas. 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.		Jona. Daugherty....	Rosendale.
Henry M. Warner ...	Cottage Grove.	GRANT.	
Ebenezer Brigham...	Blue Mounds.	James Gilmore.....	Jamestown.
Samuel H. Roys.....	Stoughton.	Noah H. Virgin	Platteville.
		Arriastead C. Brown	Potosi.
		Arthur W. Worth ..	Lancaster.

First Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN.		RACINE—continued.	
Henry Adams	Monticello.	Julius L. Gilbert ...	Racine.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Elias Woodworth, Jr.	Bristol.
Thomas Jenkins	Dodgeville.	ROCK.	
Abner Nichols	Mineral Point.	G. F. A. Atherton...	Emer'id Grove.
JEFFERSON.		Alanson B. Vaughn.	Union.
Wales Emmons	Watertown.	Albert P. Blakeslee.	Johnstown.
Peter H. Turner.....	Palmyra.	Robert T. Carey	Beloit.
Davenport Road.....	Jefferson.	Nathanlel Strong...	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		SAUK.	
Elias Slothower.....	Gratiot.	Delando Pratt.....	Baraboo.
Ninian E. Whitesides	Belmont.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		Charles E. Morris ..	Sheboygan.
Wm. R. Marshall*...	St. Croix Falls.	Jedediah Brown....	Sheboy. Falls.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
Ezra Durgin.....	Manitowoc.	Gaylord Graves....	East Troy.
MARQUETTE.		Prosper Cravath....	Whitewater.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	E. D. Richardson...	Geneva.
MILWAUKEE.		Hugh Long.....	Darien.
Edward Wunderly...	Milwaukee.	Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
Augustus Greulich..	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON.	
William W. Brown...	Milwaukee.	Henry Allen	Pt. Washington
Leonard P. Crary....	Milwaukee.	Benjamin H. Mooers.	Grafton.
Andrew Sullivan	Milwaukee.	Adolph Zimmerm'n.	Mequon.
Horace Chase.....	Milwaukee.	Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
Perley J. Shumway.	Wauwatosa.	William Caldwell...	Barton.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
James M. Campbell.	Stevens Point.	Joseph W. Brackett.	Brookfield.
RACINE.		Dewey K. Warren ..	Delatfield.
David McDonald	Racine.	Chauncey G. Heath.	Pewaukee.
Henry B. Roberts....	Caledonia.	Geo. M. Humphrey.	New Berlin.
Samuel E. Chapman	Rochester.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Erasmus D. Hall ...	Waukau.

* Seat contested successfully by Joseph Bowron of Hudson.

Second Session of the State Legislature, 1849,
 Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849.

SENATE.

President—JOHN E. HOLMES, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—F. W. SHOLLNER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell*	Stockbridge ..	11	Fred. W. Horn ..	Cedarburg.
2	Henry Merrill ..	Ft. Winnebago	12	M. B. Williams ..	Watertown.
3	James Fisher...	Eastman.	13	Fred. A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	Warren Chase ..	Ceresco.	14	John W. Boyd...	Geneva.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton..	Milton.
6	Geo. W. Lakin..	Platteville.	16	C. L. Sholes...	Kenosha.
7	Dennis Murphy†	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard.	Waterford.
8	E. T. Gardner...	Monroe.	18	Asa Kinney ...	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin ...	Madison.	19	John B. Smith ..	Milwaukee.
10	Wm. M. Dennis.	Watertown.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HARRISON C. HOBART, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk—ROBERT L. REAM. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FELIX MCLINDEN.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Meade	Green Bay.	Robert R. Young...	Wyalusing.
CALUMET.		Davis Gillilan,	Potosi.
Alonzo D. Dick†. ...	Manchester.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		James R. Vincyard.	Platteville.
Joseph Kerr.....	Randolph.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		John C. Crawford ..	Monroe.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
James O'Neill.....	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Jabez Peirce	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. Parkison...	Willow Springs
George G. King	Shields.	William Hill	New Diggings.
Jedediah Kimball...	Portland.	LA POINTE AND ST.	
Parker Warren ..	Beaver Dam.	CROIX.	
FOND DU LAC.		Joseph Bowron	Hudson.
Morgan L. Noble....	Fond du Lac.	MANITOWOC.	
Jonathan Daugherty	Rosendale.	Charles Kuehn... ..	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Satterlee Clark, Jr.	Green Lake.

*Seat contested by H. Eugene Eastman on the ground of ineligibility; but sustained his seat by a vote on report made.

†Resigned his seat, having been a Postmaster when elected.

‡Brothertown Indian

Second Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.	Harrison C. Hobart	Sheboygan.
Zelotus A. Cotton...	Milwaukee.	Jedediah Brown..	Sheboy. Falls.
Julius White.....	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH.	
Stoddard H. Martin.	Milwaukee.	Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
John Flynn, Jr.....	Oak Creek.	Enos I. Hazard.	La Grange.
Enoch Chase.....	Lak.	Samuel D. Hastings	Geneva.
Robert Wason, Jr...	Granville.	George H. Lown....	Walworth.
PORTAGE.		Milo Kelsey.....	Delavan.
John Delany.....	Stevens Point.	WASHINGTON.	
RACINE.		Solon Johnson.....	Pt. Washingt'n
Marshall M. Strong..	Racine.	James Fagan.....	Jackson.
James D. Reymert...	Norway.	Peter Turk.....	Mequon.
Maurice L. Ayers....	Burlington.	Patrick Toland...	Erin.
Otis Colwell.....	Southport.	Chauncy M. Phelps	Addison.
Hermon S. Thorp....	Bristol.	WAUKESHA.	
ROCK.		William H. Thomas	Lisbon.
Anson W. Pope.....	Janesville.	John M. Wells.....	Prairieville.
Samuel G. Colley....	Beloit.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
Lucius H. Page.....	Fulton	D. Henry Rockwell.	Oconomowoc.
Paul Crandall.....	Lima.	Thomas Sugden...	North Prairie.
Josiah F. Willard....	Janesville.	WINNEBAGO.	
SAUK.		Thos. J. Townsend.	Winnebago.
Cyrus Leland.....	Sauk City.		

Third Session of the State Legislature, 1850,

Convened Jan. 9, and adjourned Feb. 11, 1850.

SENATE.*President*—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—WM. R. SMITH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—JAMES HANRAHAN.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Lemuel Goodell	Stockbridge.	11	Fred. W. Horn.	Cedarburg.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	James Fisher...	Pr. du Chien.	13	Fred A. Sprague	Eagleville.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale	Elkhorn.
5	M. M. Cothren..	Mineral Point.	15	Otis W. Norton.	Milton.
6	J. H. Rountree..	Platteville.	16	Elijah Steele	Pike.
7	Dennis Murphy	Shullsburg.	17	Vic. M. Willard	Waterford.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	Alex. Botkin....	Madison.	19	John B. Smith.	Milwaukee.
10	Jas. Giddings...	Chester.			

Third Session of State Legislature— continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—MOSES M. STRONG, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. R. HUGUNIM

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Charles D. Robinson.	Green Bay.	James B. Cross.....	Milwaukee.
CALUMET.		Charles E. Jenkins.	Milwaukee.
David E. Wood.....	Manchester.	Edward Mc Garry..	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA.		John E. Cameron...	Milwaukee.
Hugh McFarlane....	Portage City.	Garret M. Fitzgerald	Franklin.
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Enoch Chase	Lake.
FORD.		Samuel Brown	Milwaukee.
William T. Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.	PORTAGE.	
DANE.		Walter D. McIndoe.	Wausau.
John Hasey	York.	RACINE.	
Chauncy Abbott....	Madison.	Horace N. Chapman	Racine.
Oliver B. Bryant....	Rutland.	Stephen O. Bennett.	Raymond.
DODGE.		Caleb P. Barns	Burlington.
Oscar Hurlbut.....	Lomira.	Samuel Hale	Racine.
James Murdock.....	Neosho.	George M. Robinson	Salem.
John Lowth	Lowell.	ROCK.	
William T. Ward	Hustisford.	Wm. F. Tompkins..	Janesville.
Malcolm Sellers.....	Beaver Dam.	John R. Briggs.....	Beloit.
FOND DU LAC.		Leander Hoskins...	Union.
Morgan L. Noble	Fond du Lac.	John A. Segar	Johnstown.
Bertine Pinkney	Ripon.	Ezekiel C. Smith. .	Spring Valley.
GRANT.		SAUK.	
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	Caleb Crosswell.....	Baraboo.
William Mc Gonigal.	Wingville.	SHEBOYGAN.	
John B. Turley.....	Cassville.	Horatio N. Smith ..	Sheboygan.
Jeremiah E. Dodge...	Lancaster.	Francis G. Manney.	Linden.
GREEN.		WALWORTH.	
William C. Green....	York.	Alex. O. Babcock...	East Troy.
IOWA AND RICHLAND.		Rufus Cheney, Jr...	Whitewater.
Moses M. Strong	Mineral Point.	Alex. S. Palmer	Geneva.
Thomas M. Fullerton.	Dodgeville.	George Sikes	Sharon.
JEFFERSON.		Wymen Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Abram Vanderpool..	Waterloo.	WASHINGTON.	
Austin Kellogg.....	Concord.	Solon Johnson	Port Wash'n.
Alva Stewart	Fort Atkinson.	Eugene S. Turner..	Grafton.
LA FAYETTE.		Edward Divin	Richfield.
Cornelius De Long ..	Belmont.	Henry Weil.....	West Bend.
John K. Williams ...	Shullsburg.	Cornelius S. Griffin.	Saukville.
LA POINTE AND ST.		WAUKESHA.	
CROIX.		Patrick Higgins....	Menomonee.
John S. Watrous . .	La Pointe.	Henry Shears	Oconomowoc.
MANITOWOC.		Pitts Ellis	Genesee.
Charles Kuehn	Manitowoc.	John E. Gallagher..	Waukesha.
MARQUETTE AND WAU-		Anson H. Taylor ...	Muskego.
SHARA.		WINNEBAGO.	
Benj. B. Spaulding..	Arcade.	Leonard P. Crary..	Oshkosh.

Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1851,
 Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851.

SENATE.

President—SAMUEL W. BEALL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM HULL.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. D. MASTERS

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton	11	Harvey G. Turner	Ozaukee.
2	G. De G. Moore.	Prairie du Sac.	12	Peter H. Turner	Palmyra.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pr. du Chien.	13	George Hyer ...	Waukesha.
4	J. A. Eastman..	Fond du Lac.	14	George Gale	Elkhorn.
5	Levi Sterling ..	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Patmer	Janesville.
6	J. H. Rountree	Platteville.	16	Orson S. Head	Kenosha.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett ...	Racine.
8	W. Rittenhouse	Monroe.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huobschmann	Milwaukee.
10	James Giddings	Chester.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Washington.

Chief Clerk—ALEX. T. GRAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CHAS. M. KINGSBURY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
John F. Lessey.....	Green Bay.	James B. Johnson ..	Fairplay.
CALUMET.		John N. Jones	Platteville.
William H. Dick* ...	Brothertown.	Robert M. Briggs...	Beetown.
COLUMBIA.		Wm. R. Biddlecome	Potosi.
William T. Bradley..	Leeds.	GREEN.	
CHIPPEWA AND CRAW-		Julius Hulburt. ..	Albany.
FORD.		IOWA AND RICHLAND.	
William T. Price	Bl. River Falls.	Charles G. Rodolf ..	Highland.
DANE.		Richard Tregaskis ..	Mineral Point.
Abram A. Boyce	Lodi.	JEFFERSON.	
Augustus A. Bird ...	Madison.	Alonzo Wing.....	Jefferson.
Gabriel Bjornson...	Perry.	Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.
DODGE.		Samuel T. Clothier	Cold Sprng.
John Muzzy.....	Mayville.	KENOSHA.	
Asa W. French.....	Herman.	Obed P. Hale.....	Kenosha.
John Lowth	Lowell.	Henry Johnson ...	Somers.
Charles B. Whitton.	Ashippun.	LA FAYETTE.	
William E. Smith...	Fox Lake.	Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.
FOND DU LAC.		Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.
Morris S. Barnett ...	Eldorado.		
Charles L. Julius.....	Calumet.		

* Brothertown Indian.

Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		ROCK—continued.	
John O. Henning....	Hudson.	John D. Seaver.. ..	Cooksville.
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... John D. Murphy....	Sheboygan. Sheboygan Fls.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		WALWORTH.	
Charles Waldo.....	Kingston.	Adam E. Ray..... H. C. Hemenway... Exp. Estabrook ... Elijah Easton ... Wyman Spooner ...	Troy. Richmond. Whitewater. Walworth. Elkhorn.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
William K. Wilson..	Milwaukee.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Charles E. Jenkins..	Milwaukee.	Harvey Moore.....	Ozaukee.
John L. Doran.....	Milwaukee.	Frederick Stock....	Mequon.
George H. Walker....	Milwaukee.	Francis Everley, Jr.	West Bend.
Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	John C. Toll.....	Cedar Creek.
Fobias G. Osborne..	Milwaukee.		
Patrick Caverny....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
RACINE.		John C. Snover....	Eagle.
William L. Utley....	Racine.	Peter D. Gifford....	North Prairie.
Peter Van Vliet....	Caledonia.	Aaron V. Groot.....	Brookfield.
James Tinker.....	Dover.	William A. Cone ...	New Berlin.
ROCK.		Hosca Fuller, Jr....	Pewaukee.
Edward Vincent....	Milton.		
William F. Tompkins	Janesville.	WINNEBAGO.	
John Bannester....	Beloit.	Edward Eastman... Oshkosh.	Oshkosh.
Joseph Kinney, Jr..	Lima.		

Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1852,
 Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852.

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS. | Sergeant-at-Arms—PATRICK COSGROVE.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Theo. Conkey ..	Appleton.	11	Harvey G Turner	Ozaukee.
2	James S. Alban	Plover.	12	Alva Stewart ...	Ft. Atkinson.
3	Hiram A. Wright	Pra. du Chien.	13	E. B. West ...	Waukesha.
4	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.	14	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.
5	Levi Sterling .	Mineral Point.	15	Andrew Palmer.	Janesville.
6	Joel C. Squires	Lancaster.	16	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.
7	Samuel G. Bugh	Shullsburg.	17	S. O. Bennett...	Racine.
8	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.	18	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.
9	E. B. Dean, Jr..	Madison.	19	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.
10	Judson Prentice	Watertown.			

Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES McMILLAN SHAFTER, of Sheboygan.

Chief Clerk—ALEXANDER T. GRAY. | Sergeant-at-Arms—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
BAD AX, CHIPPEWA, CRAWFORD AND LA CROSS. Andrew Briggs.....	Bad Ax.	MARATHON AND PORTAGE. George W. Cate	Amherst.
BROWN, DOOR, OCON- TO AND OUTAGAMIE. Uriel H. Peak	Green Bay.	MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA. Eleazer Root.....	Dartford.
CALUMET. James Cramond	Manchester.	MILWAUKEE. Charles Cain	Milwaukee.
COLUMBIA. James T. Lewis	Columbus.	Joseph A. Phelps ..	Milwaukee.
DANE. Alexander Botkin ...	Madison.	Wallace W. Graham ..	Milwaukee.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Stoughton.	Jona. L. Burnham ..	Milwaukee.
William A. Pierce...	Sun Prairie.	Edward Hasse	Milwaukee.
DODGE. Darius L. Bancroft .	Waupun.	Valentin Knell	Milwaukee.
Timothy B. Sterling	Iron Ridge.	William Beck	Milwaukee.
Maximilian Averbeck	Emmet.	RACINE. William L. Utley ...	Racine.
William H. Green ..	Lowell.	Abram Gordon.....	Racine.
Horace D. Patch	Beaver Dam.	James Carton	Burlington.
FOND DU LAC. Benjamin F. Moore ..	Fond du Lac.	ROCK. Wm. A. Lawrence..	Janesville.
Nich's M. Donaldson	Waupun.	Simcon W. Abbott ..	Spring Valley.
GRANT. William Richardson .	Fairplay.	John Hackett	Beloit.
Noah Clemmons	Platteville.	George R. Ramsay ..	Janesville.
David McKee.....	Potosi.	Azel Kinney.....	Lima Center.
J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.	SAUK. Jonathan W. Fyffe .	Prairie du Sac.
GREEN. Truman J. Safford...	Exeter.	SHEBOYGAN. J. McMillan Shafter	Sheboygan.
IOWA AND RICHLAND. John Toay.....	Mineral Point.	David B. Conger ...	Greenbush.
Luman M. Strong ...	Highland.	WALWORTH. Stephen S. Barlow .	Elkhoru.
JEFFERSON. Thomas R. Mott.....	Watertown.	Joel H. Cooper	Spring Prairie.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Timothy H. Fellows ..	Genoa.
Jacob Skinner.....	Palmyra.	Zerah Mead	Whitewater.
KENOSHA. C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Lewis N. Wood .. .	Walworth.
Lathrop Burgess	Salem.	WASHINGTON. Simon D. Powers ..	P't. Washing'n
LA FAYETTE. James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	Phineas M. Johnson ..	Grafton
Matthew Murphy*...	New Diggings.	Adam Staats	Staatsville.
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX. Otis Hoyt.....	Hudson.	Densmore W. Maxon ..	Cedar Creek.
MANITOWOC. Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Baruch S. Weil	West Bend.
		WAUKESHA. John U. Hilliard ...	Merton.
		Den. Worthington ..	Summit.
		Thomas Suggden	North Prairie.
		Publius V. Monroe ..	New Berlin.
		F. McNaughtan	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, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853.]

SENATE.

President—TIMOTHY BURNS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN K. WILLIAMS.

Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS HOOD.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	Hor. N. Smith..	Sheboygan.	14	Alva Stewart..	Ft. Atkinson.
2	James S. Alban.	Plover.	15	Levi Sterling..	Mt. Sterling.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Fond du Lac.	16	Joel C. Squires*	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	West Bend.	17	Ezra Miller. . .	Beloit.
5	Ed. M. Hunter..	Milwaukee.	18	J. R. Briggs, Jr.	Beloit.
6	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen.	Pepin.
7	John W. Cary . .	Racine.	20	Bertine Pinkney	Rosendale.
8	J. R. Sharpstein	Milwaukee.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Summit.	22	Judson Prentice	Watertown.
10	Marvin H. Bovee	Waukesha.	23	David S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Madison.	24	Thos. S. Bowen.	Waupun.
12	Eleaz'r Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	James T. Lewis.	Columbus.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Belmont.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY L. PALMER, of Milwaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS MCHUGH. |

Sergeant-at-Arms—RICHARD F. WILSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE.	
Charles Armstrong..	Baraboo.	Matthew Roche....	Westport.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		Harry Barnes.....	Middleton.
Hiram A. Wright....	Pr. du Chien.	Storer W. Field....	Fitchburg.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Perez C. Burdick....	Albion.
Randall Wilcox.....	De Pere.	Henry L. Foster....	Deerfield.
CALUMET.		DODGE.	
James Robinson ...	Chilton.	Edward N. Foster..	Mayville.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Whitman Sayles....	Rubicon.
Albert D. La Due....	La Crosse.	William M. Dennis.	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Patrick Kelley.....	Elba.
Orrin D. Coleman...	Marcellon.	John W. Davis.....	Fox Lake.
John Q. Adams.....	Fall River.	Edwin Hillyer.....	Waupun.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Querin Lehr.....	Calumet.
		Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
		Nich. M. Donaldson	Waupun.

*Resigned May 1, and James W. Seaton, of Potosi, elected to fill the balance of the term.

Sixth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		MILWAUKEE—CON.	
Henry D. York	Hazel Green.	Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Hyman E. Block ...	Potosi.	Wm. A. Hawkins ..	Milwaukee.
Titus Hayes	Pletteville.	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.
Jeremiah E. Dodge.	Laucaster.	John H. Tweedy ...	Milwaukee.
J. Allen Barber.....	Laucaster.		
GREEN.		OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
Thomas Fenton	Attica.	Arthur Resley.....	Appleton.
IOWA.		RACINE.	
Henry Madden	Dodgeville.	Horace T. Sanders ..	Racine.
Phillip W. Thomas..	Mineral Point.	William H. Roe	Mt. Pleasant
JEFFERSON.		Thomas West	Raymond.
Patrick Rogan.....	Watertown.	Philo Belden	Burlington.
James H. Ostrander.	Aztalan.		
David J. Powers	Palmyra.	RICHLAND.	
Wm. W. Woodman..	Farmington.	Henry Conner.....	Port Andrew.
John E. Holmes* ...	Jefferson.		
KENOSHA.		ROCK.	
James C. McKisson..	Wheatland.	Charles Stevens....	Janesville.
C. Latham Sholes ...	Kenosha.	Harrison Stebbins ..	Union.
		William D. Murray ..	Beloit.
		Harvey Holmes	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Philemon B. Simpson	Shullsburg.	David Taylor	Sheboygan.
Eli Robinson	Benton.	Charles B. Coleman	Greenbush.
Nathan Olmsted ...	Cottage Inn.		
LA POINTE AND ST. CROIX.		WALWORTH.	
Orrin T. Maxson	Prescott.	John Bell	La Fayette.
MANITOWOC.		James Lauderdale..	La Grange.
Ezekiel Ricker.....	Manitowoc.	Joseph W. Seaver ..	Darien.
		Timothy H. Fellows	Genoa.
		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
		Thomas W. Hill....	Springfield.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		WASHINGTON.	
George W. Cate	Amherst.	James W. Porter ...	Pt. Washington
		Chas. E. Chamberlin	Grafton.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		William P. Barnes ..	Barton.
Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.	Charles Schutte	Mecker.
Ezra Wheeler.....	Berlin.		
MILWAUKEE.		WAUKESHA.	
Herman Haertel	Milwaukee.	Winchel D. Bacon... .	Waukesha.
Edward McGarry ...	Milwaukee.	Edward Lees	Ottawa.
Joseph Meyer.....	Milwaukee.	Orson Reed.....	Summit.
Henry C. West	Milwaukee.	Elisha Pearl.....	Lisbon.
Richard Carlisle.....	Milwaukee.		
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Lucas M. Miller ..	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested by Benjamin F. Adams, but sustained by a vote of the House.

Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1854,
 Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—SAMUEL G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. M. SHERWOOD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Horatio N. Smith	Plymouth.	14	Daniel Howell	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy	De Pere.	15	Levi Sterling	Mineral Point.
3	Andrew M. Blair	Ozaukee.	16	Nelson Dewey	Lancaster.
4	Baltus Mantz	Mecker.	17	Ezra Miller	Spring Valley.
5	Ed. M. Genter	Milwaukee.	18	L. P. Harvey*	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Benjamin Allen	Hudson.
7	John W. Cary	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge	Fond du Lac.
8	Levi Grant	Kenosha.	21	Coles Bashford	Oshkosh.
9	Geo. R. McLane.	Hartland.	22	Ezra B. Bowen	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Keymer	Denoon.	23	David S. Vittum	Baraboo.
11	T. T. Whittlesey	Pleasant Brch	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FREDERICK W. HORN, of Ozaukee.

Chief Clerk—THOMAS McHUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Cyrus C. Remington.	Baraboo.	Harlow S. Orton....	Madison.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Peter W. Matts.....	Montrose
William F. Terhune.	Viroqua.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		DODGE.	
Francis Desnoyer ...	Green Bay.	Benj. F. Barney	Mayville.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, JACKSON AND LA CROSSE.		George Fox.....	Herman.
William J. Gibson ..	Blk. Riv. Falls.	Francis McCormick	Ashippun.
CALUMET.		Ruel Parker.....	Portland.
Alexander H. Hart ..	Lima.	Allen H. Atwater.	Oak Grove.
COLUMBIA.		John W. Davis	Fox Lake.
Alfred Topliff.....	East Hampden	FOND DU LAC.	
Asa C. Ketchum....	Portage City.	Major J. Thomas...	Fond du Lac.
DANE.		N. M. Donaldson...	Waupun.
Samuel H. Baker....	Bristol.	Isaac S. Tallmadge.	Fond du Lac.
Harry Barnes	Middleton.	Edward Beonaer....	Ashford.
		GRANT.	
		William Hull.....	Potosi.
		Lewis Rood.....	Hazel Green.
		Milas K. Young....	Cassville.
		William Jeffery....	Ellenboro.
		Edward Estabrook.	Platteville.

* Seat contested by John R. Briggs, Jr., who claimed to hold over on constitutional grounds, but did not prevail.

Seventh Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	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. Whedont...	Ozaukee.
JEFFERSON.		RACINE.	
Charles J. Bell	Johnson's Crk.	Nelson R. Norton..	Burlington.
David L. Morrison...	Fort Atkinson	Charles S. Wright..	Racine.
Darius Reed	Sullivan.	John Smith	Caledonia.
William Eustis.....	Oakland.	Thomas West	Raymond.
Theo. Bernhard	Watertown.	RICHLAND.	
KENOSHA.		Nathaniel Wheeler.	Rich'd Center
Samuel Hale	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
Jesse Hooker.....	Salem.	John L. V. Thomas.	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE.		David Noggle	Janesville.
James H. Knowlton	Shullsburg.	Samuel G. Colley ...	Beloit.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Joseph Spaulding..	Harmony.
Peter Parkison, Jr.	Fayette.	SHEBOYGAN.	
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		Adolph Rosenthal .	Sheboygan.
William M. Torbert..	Hudson.	John Mathes.....	Rhein.
MANITOWOC.		WALWORTH.	
James L. Kyle	Manitowoc.	William P. Allen...	Sharon.
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		Oscar F. Bartlett...	East Troy.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Phipps W. Lake...	Walworth.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Simeon W. Spafard	Geneva.
Archibald Nichols...	Markesan.	Perry G. Harrington.	Sugar Creek.
Samuel McCracken..	Marquette.	Anderson Whiting..	Richmond.
MILWAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John Crawford	Milwaukee.	Adam Schantz.....	Addison.
Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	Philipp Zimmerman	Germantown.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	WAUKESHA.	
Henry Beecraft.....	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 Reinhard ..	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
William E. Webster.	Milwaukee.	Corydon L. Rich....	Vinland.
		George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

* Seat contested successfully by David Scott. Post Office, Waupaca.

† Seat contested by Daniel M. Miller, unsuccessfully.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1855,
 Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855.

SENATE.

President—JAMES T. LEWIS, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—S. G. BUGH. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM H. GLEASON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	14	Daniel Howell...	Jefferson.
2	Joseph F. Loy..	Green Bay.	15	Amasa Cobb....	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill..	Grafton.	16	Nelson Dewey..	Lancaster.
4	James Rolfe ...	Jackson.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edw'd McGarry.	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black R. Falls.
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	C. A. Eldredge .	Fond du Lac.
8	Francis Paddock	Salem.	21	Coles Bashford.	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington.	Summit.	22	Ezra B. Bowen.	Mayville.
10	Jas. D. Reymert	Denoon.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Francis H. West	Monroe.
12	Eleazer Wakeley	Whitewater.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn...	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—CHARLES C. SHOLES, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—DAVID ATWOOD. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM BLAKE.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—continued.	
Richard H. Davis....	Baraboo.	William R. Taylor..	Cottage Grove.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		DODGE.	
James Fisher.....	Pra. du Chien.	Solomon L. Rose...	Beaver Dam.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		John M. Sherman...	Burnett.
Morgan L. Martin ...	Green Bay.	Narcisse M. Juneau.	Theresa.
BUFFALO, CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		John D. Griffin....	Shields.
Chase A. Stevens....	La Crosse.	John B. Ribble....	Horicon.
CALUMET.		Fred. F. Schwefel ..	Lebanon.
Almond Merrill.....	Charlestown.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		John Boyd... ..	Calumet.
Alfred Topliff	Columbus.	Benj. R. Harrington	Byron.
William T. Whirry ..	Randolph.	Geo. W. Parker.....	Metomen.
DANE.		William H. Ebbetts	Fond du Lac.
Levi B. Vilas	Madison.	GRANT.	
Jonathan Mosher....	Stoughton.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
Samuel G. Abbott...	Verona.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Cole	Beetown.
		Noah M. Virgin....	Platteville.
		William W. Field...	Fennimore.
		GREEN.	
		Amos D. Kirkpatrick	Dayton.

Eighth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE—CON.	
John Love.....	Mineral Point.	Henry Blazer.....	Mequon River.
S. P. Hollenbeck ...	Highland.	OCONTO, OUTAGAMIE AND WAUPACA.	
JEFFERSON.		Perry H. Smith ...	Appleton.
Patrick Rogan	Watertown.	RACINE.	
John Gibb.....	Ixonia.	Thomas Falvey	Racine.
A. H. Van Norstrand	Jefferson.	Caleb P. Barns.....	Burlington
John G. Merriam....	Lake Mills.	Alanson Filer	Racine.
Willard Grant.....	Hebron.	Ebenezer Adams....	Yorkville.
KENOSHA.		RICHLAND.	
Charles C. Sholes..	Kenosha.	Daniel L. Downs ...	Richmond.
Philander Judson ...	Bristol.	ROCK.	
LA FAYETTE.		Nathan B. Howard	Magnolia.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	George H. Williston	Janesville.
Joseph White	Cottage Inn.	Samuel G. Colley	Beloit.
A. A. Townsend.....	Shullsburg.	Joseph Goodrich ...	Milton.
LA POINTE, PIERCE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Smith R. Gunn.....	Prescott.	Joseph Schrage	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Luther H. Cary....	Greenbush.
James Bennett.....	Manitowoc.	WALWORTH.	
MARATHON AND PORTAGE.		George Allen... ..	Linn.
Walter D. McIndoe..	Wausau.	Daniel Hooper... ..	Troy.
MARQUETTE AND WAUSHARA.		Solmous Wakeley	V. hitewater.
Harvey Grant	Tichora.	Levi Lee	Elkhorn.
Samuel R. Rood....	Packwaukee.	Willard 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.
I. E. Goodall ...	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA.	
Edwin De Wolf.....	Milwaukee.	Alex. W. Randall. .	Waukesha.
John Ruan.....	Oak Creek.	Joseph Bond	Mukwonago.
Peter Lavis	Greenfield.	Stephen Warren ..	Delafield.
Reuben Chase.....	Wauwatosa.	Benjamin F. Goss .	Pewaukee.
Frederick Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
OZAUKEE.		Ebenezer S Welch.	Neenah.
William H. Ramsey.	Ozaukee.	George Gary.....	Oshkosh.

*n*inth Session of the State Legislature, 1856,

Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—BYRON PAINE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor...	Sheboygan.	14	S. W. Barnes...	Waterloo.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	15	Amasa Cobb ...	Mineral Point.
3	Bolivar G. Gill .	Grafton.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
4	Baruch S. Weil .	Schleisingerv.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
5	Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey	Shopiere.
6	Edward O'Neill	Milwaukee.	19	Wm. J. Gibson.	Black Riv. Falls
7	Charles Clement	Racine.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
8	C. L. Sholes... .	Kenosha.	21	John Fitzgerald	Oshkosh.
9	D. Worthington	Summit.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
10	Edward Gernon	Genessee.	23	Edwin B. Kelsey	Montello.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	24	Geo. E. Dexter.	Monroe.
12	Jesse C. Mills..	Elkhorn.	25	John Q. Adams.	Fall River.
13	Charles Dunn ..	Cottage Inn.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM HULL, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—EGBERT MOSELEY

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND SAUK.		DANE—CON.	
David K. Noyes.....	Baraboo.	Charles R. Head....	Albion.
BAD AX AND CRAWFORD.		DODGE.	
Andrew Briggs. ..	Bad Ax.	Benjamin F. Barney	Williamstown.
BROWN, DOOR AND KEWAUNEE.		Daniel Fletcher ...	Hustisford.
John Day.....	Green Bay.	Laurence Connor...	Emmet.
CALUMET.		Charles Burchard ..	Beaver Dam.
James Cramond. ...	Manchester.	Henry L. Butterfield	Waupun.
CHIPPEWA AND LA CROSSE.		Fred. H. Ehinger....	Clyman.
Dugald D. Cameron.	La Crosse.	FOND DU LAC.	
COLUMBIA.		Isaac Brown.....	Fond du Lac.
Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.	Peter Johnson	Ashford.
Oliver C. Howe.	Lowville.	Joseph Wagner ...	Marshfield.
DANE.		George W. Parker..	Metomen.
Augustus A. Bird....	Madison.	GRANT.	
George P. Thompson	Cross Plains.	William Hull.....	Potosi.
Aug. A. Huntington.	York.	Horace Catlin	Cassville.
Wm. M. Colladay....	Dunn.	Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.
		Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.
		James T. Brown ...	Clifton.
		GREEN.	
		Martin Flood.....	Brooklyn.

Ninth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA.		OZAUKEE.	
Richard M. Smith...	Mineral Point.	Charles Beger	Pt. Washington
Ephraim Knowlton ..	Highland.	William Vogenitz ..	Cedarburg.
JEFFERSON.		OCONTO, OUTAGAME AND WAUPACA.	
David L. Morrison ...	Koskonong.	William Brunquest*	Waupaca.
William Chappell ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Wm. W. Woodman....	Farmington.	Thomas Falvey.....	Racine.
Henry C. Drake.....	Millford.	Eliphalet Cram ...	Racine.
Darius Reed.....	Sullivan.	John T. Palmer	Waterford.
KENOSHA.		Patrick G. Cheves ..	Norway.
Henry Johnson.....	Kenosha.	RICHLAND.	
Franklin Newell	Paris.	Robert Aken	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.	William 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.

Tenth Session of the State Legislature, 1857,
 Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857.

SENATE.

President—ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—WM. HENRY BRISBANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALANSON FILER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook . . .	Sheboygan.	16	J. Allen Barber.	Lancaster.
2	Perry H. Smith.	Appleton.	17	Jas. Sutherland.	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Ozaukee.	18	Louis P. Harvey.	Shopiere.
4	Baruch S. Weil.	Schleis'ville.	19	Temple Clark . .	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich . .	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier . . .	Fond du Lac.
6	Edward O'Neill.	Milwaukee.	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase	Racine.	22	Solomon L. Rose	Beaver Dam.
8	C. L. Sholes . . .	Kenosha.	23	Samuel C. Bean	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	Geo. E. Dexter . .	Moaroe.
10	Edward Gernon.	Genessee.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton.	26	Hiram C. Bull . .	Madison.
12	Jesse C. Mills . .	Elkhorn.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson.	Shullsburg.	28	William Wilson	Menomonie.
14	S. W. Barnes . . .	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	L. W. Joiner . . .	Wyoming.	30	Wm. T. Price . . .	Black R. Falls.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WYMAN SPOONER, of Walworth.

Chief Clerk—WILLIAM C. WEBB. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Joseph Langworthy.	Mauston.	Oliver C. Howe	Lowville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Henry Converse	Wycocena.
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. Main . . .	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 TREMPALEAU.		Peter Potter	Leroy.
Samuel D. Hastings.	Trempealeau.	Robt. B. Wentworth	Juneau.
CALUMET.		Quartus H. Barron .	Fox Lake.
George A. Jenkins . .	Charlestown.	A. Scott Sloan	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		John J. Williams . .	Springfield.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		DOOR, KEWAUNEE	
Orrin T. Maxson . . .	Prescott.	AND OCONTO.	
COLUMBIA.		Ezra B. Stevens . . .	Sturgeon Bay.
G. M. Bartholomew .	Lodi.	FOND DU LAC.	
		Edmund L. Runals.	Ripon.
		Morris S. Barnett . .	Rosendale.
		John B. Wilbor . . .	Fond du Lac.
		Major J. Thomas . . .	Fond du Lac.
		Aaron Walters	Fond du Lac.

Tenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT		OZAUKEE.	
Allen Taylor.....	Hazel Green.	Samuel A. White...	Ozaukee.
Albert W. Emery...	Potosi.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	RACINE.	
Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.	Lewelyn J. Evans..	Racine.
Joachim Gulick.....	Ora Oak.	Peter C. Lutkin....	Whitesville.
GREEN.		Joseph Nelson.....	Raymond.
Chas. F. Thompson..	Monticello.	James Catton.....	Burlington.
Thomas W. Hall....	Monroe.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Robert C. Field....	Richland City.
Ephraim Knowlton..	Highland.	ROCK.	
Thomas S. Allen....	Mineral Point.	Lucius G. Fisher...	Beloit.
JEFFERSON. *		David Noggle.....	Janesville.
Delatus M. Aspinwall	Farmington.	Ezra A. Foot.....	Footville.
Jared F. Ostrander..	Aztalan.	William H. Tripp..	Janesville.
William Chappell...	Watertown.	George R. Atherton	Clinton.
William M. Morse...	Alderly.	SAUK.	
Kendall P. Clark....	Portland.	James G. Train....	Merrimack.
KENOSHA.		Abram West.....	Reedsburg.
Frederick S. Lovell..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Lathrop Burgess....	Salem.	Zebulon P. Mason..	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		Robt. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.
Dugald D. Canferon..	La Crosse.	Glenville W. Stone.	Winooski.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Joseph White.....	Cottage Inn.	David Williams...	Springfield.
Henry W. Barnes....	Wiota.	Sam'l W. Voorhees..	Sharon.
James H. Earnest...	New Diggings.	Solmous Wakeley..	Whitewater
MANITOWOC.		Wyman Spooner...	Elkhorn.
Charles H. Walker...	Manitowoc.	WASHINGTON.	
Thos. Cunningham..	Clark's Mills.	Hopewell Cox.....	Hartford.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		James Vollmar.....	West Bend.
Anson Rood.....	Stevens Point.	James Fagan.....	Cedarburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Davis H. Waite.....	Princeton.	George Cairncross..	Pewaukee.
Paul D. Hayward....	Kingston.	James M. Lewis....	Oconomowoc.
MILWAUKEE.		Thomas Sugden....	North Prairie.
Fred. K. Bartlett....	Milwaukee.	Elihu Enos, Jr.....	Waukesha.
Moses M. Strong....	Milwaukee.	Charles S. Hawley..	Waukesha.
Andrew McCormick..	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Jonathan Taylor....	Milwaukee.	Benj. F. Phillips...	Mukwa.
Jasper Humphrey...	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Herman Haertel....	Milwaukee.	George Hawley....	Poysippi.
Frederick Moscovitt.	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
James Reynolds....	Milwaukee.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
James D. Reymert..	Milwaukee.	John Anunson.....	Winchester.
OUTAGAMIE.		Wm. P. McAllister.	Omro.
Theodore Conkey...	Appleton.		

* In 1857, '58 and '59, the towns of Ashippun, Lebanon, Emmett, Shields, Portland and the 5th and 6th wards of Watertown were attached to Jefferson, which was declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature, 1858,

Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858.

SENATE.

President—ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—JOHN L. V. THOMAS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NATHANIEL L. STOUT.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	E. Fox Cook...	Sheboygan	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Morg. L. Martin.	Green Bay.	17	Jas. Sutherland	Janesville.
3	H. J. Schulteis.	Pt. Washingt'n	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Temple Clark ..	Manitowoc.
5	Aug. Greulich..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee	21	Edwin Wheeler.	Oshkosh.
7	C. S. Chase....	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith ..	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilnot.	23	Samuel C. Bean.	Lake Mills.
9	J. T. Kingston .	Necedah.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis.	Portage City.
11	Hiram H. Giles.	Stoughton.	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Plover.
13	P. B. Simpson..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears. .	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	Mar. L. Kimball	Berlin.
15	Lemuel W Joiner	Wyoming.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. S. LOVELL, of Kenosha.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—FRANCIS MASSING.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Almon P. Ayers....	Quincy.	Jonathan W. Earle.	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
James B. Gray	Hudson.	Daniel B. Crandall..	Utica.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		John W. Sharp	Door Creeck.
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 TREMPALEAU.		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. H. Kribs	Beaver Dam.
Alvin B. Alden.....	Portage City.	Edward J. Williams.	Elba.
Wm. M. Griswold ...	Columbus.	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 Fane.

Eleventh Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	B.O.Zastrow Kussow	Cedarburg.
Henry Patch.....	Patch Grove.	Alex. M. Alling....	Saukville.
Henry D. York.....	Hazel Green.	RACINE.	
Albert W. Emerey...	Potosi.	Hermon Warner....	Racine.
Charles K. Dean....	Boscobel.	George W. Selden...	Racine.
GREEN.		Samuel Collins....	Yorkville.
James E. Vinton....	Albany.	Edward G. Dyer....	Burlington.
William G. 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.....	Ocoj omowoc.	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 MON-ROE.		Wm. H. Prentice...	Sheboygan F's.
James D. Condit....	Sparta.	Abrah'm H. VanWie	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Hamilton H. Gray...	Darlington.	Eljah 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... ..	Toland's 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. Hulett ...	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.
Mitchell Steever....	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.		

Twelfth Session of the State Legislature, 1859,
 Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859.

SENATE.

President — ERASMUS D. CAMPBELL, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—HIRAM BOWEN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Merg. L. Martin	Green Bay.	17	Z. P. Burdick ..	Janesville.
3	Lion Silverman.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon ..	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock ..	Milwaukee.	20	Edward Pier ...	Fond du Lac.
6	Patrick Walsh..	Milwaukee.	21	G W. Washburn	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt..	Racine.	22	Wm. E. Smith.	Fox Lake.
8	S. R. McClellan.	Wilmot.	23	E. D. Masters ..	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John H. Warren	Albany.
10	D. Worthington	Summit.	25	Moses M. Davis	Portage City.
11	Wm. R. Taylor.	Cottage Grove	26	Andrew Prouditt	Madison.
12	John W. Boyd..	Geneva.	27	Luther Hanchett	Stanton.
13	P. B. Simpson ..	Shullsburg.	28	Daniel Mears...	Osceola Mills.
14	Wm. Chappell..	Watertown.	29	M. W. Seely....	Marquette.
15	Chas. G. Rodolf	Orion.	30	Wm. H. Tucker.	La Crosse.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—EMANUEL MUNK.

Names.	Post Office.	Names	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
John Turner	Mauston.	John O. Jones.....	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Moses S. Gibson*	Hudson.	Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Adam Smith	Burke.
Thomas W. Tower... BROWN.	Towerville.	John Keenan.....	Fitchburg.
William Field, Jr....	DePere.	Chest. N. Waterbury	Roxbury..
BUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPLEAU.		Harlow S. Orton ...	Madison.
Jesse Bennett.....	Fountain City.	George B. Smith... DODGE.	Madison.
CALUMET.		Thomas Palmer	Mayville.
Harrison C. Hobart ..	Chilton.	John C. Bishop	Le Roy.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Waldo Lyon	Hustisford.
Richard Dewhurst ..	Neillsville.	Cyrus S. Kneeland .	Waupun.
COLUMBIA.		Lorenzo Merrill	Burnett.
G. Van Steenwyk ...	Kilbourn City.	John Lowth	Lowell.
Wm. M. Griswold ..	Columbus.	DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
		Matthias Simon....	Ahnapee.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Alvan E. Bovay	Ripon.
		Warren Whiting ...	Ladoga.
		John C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac
		O. Hugo Petters† ...	Murone.
		Silas C. Matteson ..	Waucousta.

* Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

† Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.

Twelfth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
George Broderick ...	Hazel Green.	Perry H. Smith.....	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Jesse Waldorf.....	Platteville.	John R. Bohan ...	Ozaukee.
Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
Luther Basford....	Glen Haven.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Albert H. Pierce ...	Monticello.	Leon. S. Van Vliet.	Caledonia Cr
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.
Ferdinand Wagner ..	Watertown.	Joseph K. P. Porter.	Cooksville.
Sylvester J. Conklin,	Waterloo.	Edward Vincent....	Milton.
KENOSHA.		SAUK.	
George Bennett	Kenosha.	Nelson Wheeler....	Humboldt.
James C. McKesson.	Wheatland.	Eli O. Rudd	Reedsburg.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles W. Marshall	La Crosse.	William N. Shafter.	Sheboygan.
LA FAYETTE.		James Little	Sheboy. Falls.
James S. Murphy .	Benton.	Steph. D. Littlefield	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Mc Granahan .	Fayette.	WALWORTH.	
David W. Kyle .. .	Shullsburg.	Reuben Rockwell ..	Springfield.
MANITOWOC.		Edward P. Cornick.	Delavan.
William Aldrich.....	Two Rivers.	Newton S. Murphy .	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.	Philipp Zimmerman	Staatsville.
James B. Ormsby ...	Oxford.	WAUKESHA.	
MILWAUKEE.		Parker Sawyer	Summit.
Edwin Palmer.....	Milwaukee.	William P. King ...	Merton.
Charles J. Kern	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Thomas H. Eviston ..	Milwaukee.	Charles T. Deissner.	Waukesha.
James A. Swain.....	Milwaukee.	Ira Blood	Mukwonago.
William S. Cross....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Joseph Walter	Milwaukee.	Warner C. Carr.....	Crystal Lake.
Frederick Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Jacob Beck.....	Milwaukee.	Charles White.....	Coloma.
Edward Hasse.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Richard P. Eighme.	Oshkosh.
		John D. Rush	Winneconne.
		Geo. W. Beckwith ..	Omro.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature, 1860,
 Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—ASA KINNEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Z. P. Burdick...	Janesville.
3	Fred. Hilgen ...	Cedarburg.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon ...	Cedar Creek.	19	Sam. H. Thurber	Manitowoc.
5	Cic. Comstock..	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips...	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Franklin.	21	G. W. Washburn.	Oshkosh.
7	Nich. D. Fratt ..	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson..	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. D. Masters...	Jefferson.
9	Henry W. Curtis	Delton.	24	John W. Stewart	Mouroe.
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	Pra. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WILLIAM P. LYON, of Racine.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOSEPH GATES.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—contin'd.	
Albert Wood.....	Quincy.	Marcus Barden....	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, POLK AND ST. CROIX.		DANE.	
Asaph Whittlesey ...	Bayfield.	Wm. W. Blackman .	Stoughton.
BAD AX AND CRAW- FORD.		Eleazer Grover, Jr..	Madison.
Wm. C. McMichael..	Viroqua.	John Beath.	Verona.
BROWN.		Francis Fischer....	Cross Plains.
John C. Neville.....	Green Bay.	Leonard J. Farwell.	Madison.
LUFFALO, JACKSON AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Cassius Fairchild...	Madison.
Romanzo Bunn.....	Galesville.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Elva Simpson	Iron Ridge.
Asaph Green	Chilton.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN AND PIERCE.		Jona. 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.
		Johr C. Lewis.....	Fond du Lac.
		John Boyd	Calumet.
		Wolcott T. Brooks..	Fond du Lac.

Thirteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
James K. Spottswood	Hazel Green.	Daniel C. Jennet ...	Appleton.
James W. Seaton....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
John B. Moore	Muscoda.	Anthony Ahlhauser	Saukville.
Samuel F. Clise	Ellenboro.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
George Ballantine...	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		William P. Lyon ...	Racine.
Walter S. Wescott...	Monroe.	Lewis L. Baldwin..	Racine.
Martin Mitchell	Brodhead.	Knud Langland	North Cape.
GREEN LAKE.		Frederick A. Wcago	Waterford.
James W. Burt.....	Mackford.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Jerem'h L. Jackson	Viola.
Gardner C. Meigs ...	Arena.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	William E. Wheeler	Beloit.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas C. Westby	Emerald Grove.
Norman Horton.....	Cold Spring.	John P. Dickson...	Janesville.
Ch. G. Hammarquist	Ft. Atkinson.	Jeremiah Johnson..	Evansville.
Heber Smith	Watertown.	George Golden	Brodhead.
Hermann H. Winter.	Watertown.	SAUK.	
John Sutton.....	Milford.	Ephraim W. Young	Prairie du Sac.
KENOSHA.		Edward Sumner....	Baraboo.
Meredith Howland ..	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Salmon Upson	Kenosha.	James T. Kingsbury	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MONROE.		Erast. W. Stannard	Greenbush.
John J. McKay.....	Sparta.	Oran Rogers	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Clarkson Miller	Geneva.
Thos. C. L. Mackay.	Elk Grove.	John DeWolf... ..	Delavan.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Anderson Whiting..	Richland.
MANITOWOC.		James Child.....	East Troy.
Joseph Rankin.....	Mishicott.	WASHINGTON.	
Henry Mulholand ...	Meeme.	George Keffer	Nenno.
MARATHON, PORTAGE AND WOOD.		Mathias Altenhofen	Kewaskum.
John Phillips .., ...	Stevens Point.	T. E. Vander Cook.	Newburg.
MARQUETTE.		WAUKESHA.	
Orriu W. Bow.....	Kingston.	Albert Alden.....	Delafield.
MILWAUKEE.		William R. Hesk... ..	Menom'e Falls.
Henry L. Palmer....	Milwaukee.	Andrew E. Elmore.	Mukwonago.
Louis A. Schmidtner	Milwaukee.	Benjamin Hunkins.	New Berlin.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Rob't. C. Robertson	Vernon.
Edward D. Holton... ..	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
Edward G. Hayden..	Milwaukee.	Melvin B. Patchin.	Fremont.
Mathias Humann ..	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
Patrick Dockry.....	Ten M. House.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
John Ruan	Oak Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
Andrew Eble*.....		Gabriel Bouck	Oshkosh.
		George B. Goodwin.	Menasha.
		George S. Barnum..	Waukau.

*Died during the session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill the vacancy.

†Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature, 1861,

Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861.

SENATE.

President—BUTLER G. NOBLE, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. HADLEY.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	16	Noah H. Virgin.	Platteville.
2	Edward Decker.	Kewaunee.	17	Ezra A. Foot	Footville.
3	Hugh Cunning.	Ozaukee.	18	Alden I. Bennett	Beloit.
4	D. W. Maxon...	Cedar Creek.	19	Benj. J. Sweet...	Chilton.
5	Charles Quentin	Milwaukee.	20	E. S. Phillips ..	Fond du Lac.
6	Michael J. Egan	Milwaukee.	21	H. O. Crame	Neenah.
7	William L. Uley	Racine.	22	Benj. Ferguson.	Fox Lake.
8	George Bennett.	Kenosha.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	24	John W. Stewart	Monroe.
10	D. Worthington.	Summit.	25	G. W. Hazelton.	Columbus.
11	Samuel C. Bean.	Sun Prairie.	26	John B. Sweet...	Black Earth.
12	Oscar F. Bartlett	East Troy.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	28	Charles B. Cox.	River Falls.
14	Charles R. Gill.	Watertown.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	30	B. E. Hutchinson	Pr. du Chien.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AMASA COBB, of Iowa.

Chief Clerk—L. H. D. CRANE.

Sergeant-at-Arms—CRAIG B. BEEBE.

Names.	Post Office.	NAMES.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND JUNEAU.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	Nathan Hazen	Poynette.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		James H. Bonney ..	Bellefontaine.
DOUGLAS, LA POINTE,			
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.
BROWN.		Dominick O'Malley.	Westport.
Fred. S. Ellis	Green Bay.	David Atwood	Madison.
BUFFALO, JACKSON			
AND TREMPLEAU.		DODGE.	
Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.	Peter Peters	Rubicon.
CALUMET.		Jacob Rodden	Theresa.
Le Roy Graves	Gravesville.	David N. Minor	Rubicon.
CHIPPEWA, CLARK,		George W. Bly	Waupun.
DUNN AND PIERCE.		Frederick H. Kribs.	Beaver Dam.
Rodman Palmer	Chippewa Falls	John J. Williams...	Lowell.
COLUMBIA.			
Harvey W. Emery...	Portage City.	DOOR, KEWAUNEE, ETC	
		Wm. S. Finley	Kewaunee.
		FOND DU LAC.	
		Chas. F. Hammond.	Ripon.
		Benjamin H. Bettis.	Ladoga.
		Selin Newton	Fond du Lac.
		John W. Hall	Dotyville.
		Horace Stanton	Fond du Lac.

Fourteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GRANT.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph Harris	Hazel Green.	Almeron B. Everts.	Appleton.
Henry L. Massey....	Potosi.	OZAUKEE.	
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	William H. Ramsey	Ozaukee.
John G. Clark.....	Lancaster.	William F. Opitz...	Mequon River
Jared Warner	Patch Grove.	RACINE.	
GREEN.		Gilbert Knapp.....	Racine.
James Campbell	Albany.	Orlando C. Munroe.	Racine.
Obadiah J. White ...	Monroe.	Simeon S. Bradford	Union Grove.
GREEN LAKE.		Samuel E. Chapman	Waterford.
Alvin L. Flint.....	Princeton.	RICHLAND.	
IOWA.		Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
Franklin Z. Hicks...	Avoca.	ROCK.	
Amasa Cobb	Mineral Point.	Stiles S. Northrop..	Ogden.
JEFFERSON.		Benjamin F. Cary..	Johnstown.
Jost D. Petrie	Concord.	Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Horace B. Willard...	Lake Mills.	Anson W. Pope	Janesville.
Theodore Prentiss ..	Watertown.	James Kirkpatrick.	Brodhead.
Samuel Hays	Neosho.	SAUK.	
Sterling M. Cone....	Waterloo.	John Bear.....	Plain.
KENOSHA.		Marsena Temple ...	Newport.
Michael Frank	Kenosha.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Marcus Linsley	Kenosha.	John Gee.....	Sheboygan.
LA CROSSE AND MON-ROE.		John Bredemeyer ..	Edwards.
Isaac E. Messmore..	La Crosse.	Cad. W. Humphrey*	Cascade.
LA FAYETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Thos. C. L. Mackay ..	Elk Grove.	Schuyler W. Benson	Bloomfield.
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Argyle.	Chester D. Long....	Darien.
Elijah C. Townsend.	Shullsburg.	Francis Smith.....	Millard.
MANITOWOC.*		Wyman Spooner ...	Elkhorn.
Jabez L. Fobes.....	Two Rivers.	WASHINGTON.	
Joseph Stephenson..	Mecme.	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.	Mukwanago.
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Isaac Lain.....	Waukesha.
Charles Caverno	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA.	
John Ruger	Milwaukee.	Chester D. Combs..	North Royalton
Carl Winkler	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA.	
William Dieves.....	Greenfield.	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	WINNEBAGO.	
James Riordan	Franklin.	Philetus Sawyer....	Oshkosh.
		Curtis Reed	Menasha.
		Armine Pickett	Weelaunee.

* Seat successfully contested by William F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

Fifteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1862,

Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862,* and adjourned September 26, 1862.

SENATE.

President—EDWARD SALOMON, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WARREN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. U. CASWELL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Luther H. Cary.	Greenbush.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks..	Green Bay.	19	Geo. A. Jenkins	Charlestown.
3	Hugh Cunning..	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp..	West Bend.	21	Samuel M. Hay.	Oshkosh.
5	Chas. Quentint.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	E. Montgomery.	Farmington.
7	Wm. L. Utley...	Racine.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermon S. Thorp	Cypress.	25	G. W. Hazelton,	Columbus.
9	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt.	Waukesha.	27	E. L. Browne...	Waupaca.
11	Samuel C. Bean	Sun Prairie.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Samuel Cole....	Gratiot.	30	N. S. Cate.....	De Soto.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Edwin Flint....	La Crosse.
15	Lemuel W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	Ezra A. Foot...	Footville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES W. BEARDSLEY, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. A. HUNTINGTON.

[At the September session FRED. MOHR was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.]

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
George H. Hall....	Dell Prairie.	Fred. S. Ellis.....	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
George R. Stuntz....	Superior City.	Orlando Brown....	Gilmantown.
BAD AX.		CALUMET.	
Ole Johnson.....	Breckinridge.	William F. Watrous.	Charlestown.
Jeremiah M. Rusk..	Viroqua.	CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.	
		Horace W. Barnes..	Eau Claire.

* Senator Gerry W. Hazelton, President pro tempore of the Senate.
 † Died May 8, 1862, and Dr. Francis Huebschmann elected to fill the vacancy, and served at the extra session.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	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. Elliott ..	Alhapeo.
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. McCollum ..	Trenton.	WOOD.	
Harvey C. Griffin....	Oak Grove.	Carl Hællinger	Wausau.
Jacob G. Mayer	Le Roy.	MARQUETTE.	
David D. Hoppock.	Rubicon.	Horatio S. Thomas ..	Briggsville.
DOOR, OCONTO AND		MILWAUKEE.	
SHAWANO.		Henry L. Palmer...	Milwaukee.
Ezra B. Stevens.....	Sturgeon Bay.	George Abert.....	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		George K. Gregory ..	Milwaukee.
Charles F. Hammond	Ripon.	Jacob V. V. Platto ..	Milwaukee.
William W. Hatcher.	Waupun.	John M. Stowell ...	Milwaukee.
Campbell McLean....	Fond du Lac.	Adam Finger	Milwaukee.
John Boyd	Calumet.	Henry Kirchhoff...	Ten M. House.
Henry C. Hamilton..	Waucousta.	Perley J. Shumway	Wauwatosa.
GRANT.		L. Semmann.....	Oak Creek.
William Brandon....	Smeltser's Gr.	MONROE.	
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	Simon D. Powers †	Tomah.
Joseph T. Mills	Lancaster.	OUTAGAMIE.	
William W. Field....	Fennimore.	Milo Coles.....	Bovina.
Samuel Newick	Beetown.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN.		John A. Schletz....	Grafton
Calvin D. W. Leonard	Dayton.	PIERCE AND ST.	
Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	CROIX.	
GREEN LAKE.		James W. Beardsley	Prescott.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Alex. S. McDill	Plover.
Alexand'r Campbell*		RACINE.	
John H. Viviant	Mineral Point.	Calvin H. Upham ..	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Thomas Butler	Mt. Pleasant.
Peter Rogan.....	Watertown.	James Catton	Burlington.
Walter S. Greene....	Milford.	RICHLAND.	
William W. Reed....	Jefferson.	Leroy D. Gage.....	Richland Cent.
John B. Crosby.....	Palmyra.		

* Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

† In place of Cyrus Woodman, who was elected and refused to qualify.

‡ Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.

Fifteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK.		WASHINGTON.	
Nathan B. Howard...	Magnolia.	Thomas Barry.....	Erin.
Ephraim Palmer....	Edgerton.	Michael Maloy.....	Richfield.
Samuel Miller.....	Shopiere.	Robert Salter.....	Newburg.
John Bannester.....	Beloit.		
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	WAUKESHA.	
Orrin Guernsey.....	Janesville.	George W. Brown..	Brookfield C'r.
SAUK.		Samuel Thompson..	Hartland.
J. Stephens Tripp...	Sauk City.	Peter D. Gifford...	North Prairie.
Argalus W. Starks...	Baraboo.	Wm. A. Vanderpool	Vernon.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Godfrey Stamm	Sheboygan.	Chester D. Combs..	N. Royalton.
John E. Thomas	Sheboygan Fls.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Scott.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
Benj. Dockstader....	Plymouth.	WINNEBAGO.	
WALWORTH.		William E. Hanson.	Oshkosh.
Fayette P. Arnold ...	South Grove.	Michael Hogan.....	Menasha.
Sylvester Hanson ...	La Grange.	David R. Bean	Waukau.
Hilton W. Boyce	Geneva.		
Hollis Latham.....	Elkhorn.		

Sixteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1863,

Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, pro tempore.

Chief Clerk—FRANK M. STEWART. | Sergeant-at-Arms—LUTHER BASFORD.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'n Falls.	18	Joel Rich.....	Juneau.
2	Edward Hicks.	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr.	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. W. Mitchell	Ripon.
4	Fred. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Thos. R. Hudd..	Appleton.
6	Edward Keogh.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris...	Whitesville.	24	Edmund A. West	Monroe.
8	Hermos S. Thorp	Bristol.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball..	Pine River.	26	B. F. Hopkins..	Madison.
10	George C. Pratt	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	H. L. Humphrey	Hudson.
12	Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey.	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. S. Purdy...	Viroqua.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Angus Cameron.	La Crosse.
15	Geo. L. Frost...	Mineral Point.	32	M. D. Bartlett..	Durand.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

Chief Clerk—JOHN S. DEAN.

Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.			
Otis B. Lapham	Friendship.	FOND DU LAC—CON.	
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK		Edwin H. Galloway.	Fond du Lac.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	Samuel O'Hara	Fond du Lac.
BROWN.		Egbert Foster	Foster.
Fred. S. Ellis	Green Bay.	GRANT.	
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.		John Harms*	Platteville.
Alfred W. Newman . .	Trempealeau.	James F. Chapman.	Potosi.
CALUMET.		J. Allen Barber	Lancaster.
James Robinson	Chilton.	William W. Field . . .	Fennimore.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		Robert Glenn	Wyalusing.
William H. Smith . . .	Eau Galle.	GREEN.	
COLUMBIA.		Walter S. Wescott . .	Farmers Grove.
A. J. Turner	Portage City.	Ezra Wescott	Skinner.
John Q. Adams	Fall River.	GREEN LAKE.	
Yates Ashley	Pardeeville.	Samuel W. Smith . . .	Markesan.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		IOWA.	
Carl C. Pope	Bl. River Falls.	David McFarland . . .	Highland.
CRAWFORD.		John H. Vivian	Mineral Point.
James Fisher	Eastman.	JEFFERSON.	
DANE.		Emil Rothe	Watertown.
Charles R. Head	Albion.	Nathan S. Greene . . .	Milford.
William H. Miller . . .	Door Creek.	Lucien B. Caswell . .	Ft. Atkinson.
Alden S. Sanborn . . .	Mazomanie.	James M. Bingham . .	Palmyra.
George Wright	Mt. Horeb.	JUNEAU.	
George Hyer	Madison.	James B. Frazell . . .	Wonewoc.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
Oliver Ashley	Fox Lake.	Benjamin T. Hatch . .	Kenosha.
John F. McCollum . . .	Trenton.	KEWAUNEE.	
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	Mathias Simon	Ahnapee.
Albert Burtch	Mayville.	LA CROSE.	
Ferdinand Wagner . . .	Watertown.	Enos M. Phillips	Big Valley.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		LA FAYETTE.	
George C. Ginty	Oconto.	Joseph White	Cottage Inn.
FOND DU LAC.		Lloyd T. Pullen	Argyle.
William Starr	Ripon.	MANITOWOC.	
Freeman M. Wheeler . .	Nanaupa.	Daniel Shanahan . . .	Newtonboro.
		James Cahill	Paquette.
		Elijah K. Rand	Manitowoc.
		MARATHON AND WOOD.	
		Levi P. Powers	Grand Rapids.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Horat'o S. Thomas . .	Briggsville.

* Seat successfully contested by John H. Rountree, Platteville.

Sixteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
John R. Sharpstein .	Milwaukee.	Alonzo Wilcox	Spring Green.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	Argalus W. Starks .	Baraboo.
John W. Eviston . . .	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Martin Larkin, Jr. . .	Milwaukee.	Carl Zillier	Sheboygan.
Peter V. Deuster . . .	Milwaukee.	Charles Cetting	How'rds Grove
Adam Piertner	Milwaukee.	Henry Hayes	Cascade.
John Hanrahan	Good Hope.	Benj. Dockstader . .	Plymouth.
Edward Collins	Root Creek.	VERNON.	
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	James H. Layne	Viroqua.
MONROE.		Daniel B. Priest	Viroqua.
William W. Jackson .	Tomah.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Samuel Pratt	Spring Prairie.
Byron Douglas	Appleton.	Thomas W. Hill	Springfield.
OZAUKEE.		Chas. H. Sturtevant .	Delavan.
Robert Power	Ozaukee.	George H. Foster . . .	Whitewater.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX		WASHINGTON.	
Charles B. Cox	River Falls.	Adam Schantz	Addison.
PORTAGE.		Henry Hildebrandt .	Station.
Enoch Webster	Amherst.	Martin Schottler . . .	Staatsville.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Horatio T. Taylor . . .	Racine.	Silas Richardson . . .	Waukesha.
Orlando C. Munroe . .	Racine.	Elisha W. Edgerton . .	Waterville.
Hiram L. Gilmore . . .	North Cape.	David G. Snover	Eagle.
RICHLAND.		Nelson Burroughs . . .	Waukesha.
John Walworth	Richland Cent.	WAUPACA.	
ROCK.		Albert K. Osborn	Iola.
Jonathan Cory	Footville.	WAUSHARA.	
Joseph Spaulding . . .	Janesville.	William C. Webb	Wautoma.
Jacob Fowle	Emerald Grove.	WINNEBAGO.	
C. Mortimer Treat . . .	Ogden.	William E. Hanson . . .	Oshkosh.
Allen C. Bates	Janesville.	Michael Hogan	Menasha.
Denison Alcott	Spring Valley.	Emery F. Davis	Oshkosh.

Seventeenth Session of the State Legislature, 1864,

Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John E. Thomas	Sheb'gan Falls	18	Wm. E. Smith	Fox Lake.
2	Ered. S. Ellis ...	Green Bay.	19	Joseph Vilas, Jr	Manitowoc.
3	John R. Bohan	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp	West Bend.	21	J. B. Hamilton.	Neenah.
5	Wm. K. Wilson	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris ..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	J. D. Clapp.....	Ft. Atkinson.
7	T. D. Morris	Whitesville.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y Van Wyck	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman.	Kilbourn City.
9	A. M. Kimball.	Pine River.	26	Thomas Hood ..	Madison.
10	Wm. Blair	Waukesha.	27	Alex. S. McDill.	Plover.
11	W. H. Chandler	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Chas. S. Kelsey	Montello.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham. .	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	George L. Frost	Mineral Point.	32	Carl C. Pope ...	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young	Glen Haven ..	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk* JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. M. THOMSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Edwin W. McNitt ..	Otsego.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE, AND POLK.		Yates Ashley	Pardeeville.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	CLARK AND JACKSON.	
BROWN.		Calvin R. Johnson ..	Bl'k Riv. Falls.
Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPPEALEAU.		Horace Beach	Pr. du Chien.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		Wm. W. Blackman.	Stoughton.
Thos. McLean	Stockbridge.	Wm. H. Miller	Door Creek.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		Alden S. Sanborn ..	Mazomanie.
Thaddens C. Pound .	Chippewa Falls	George Wright	Mt. Horeb.
COLUMBIA.		George B. Smith ...	Madison.
A. J. Turner,	Portage City.	DODGE.	
		George H. Adams ..	Danville.
		William H. Green ..	Lowell.
		Oscar F. Jones	Juncau.
		Max Bachhuber	Farmersville.
		John G. Daily	Hustisford.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		MILWAUKEE.	
Herman 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. Zentler...	Milwaukee.
Edgar Wilcox.....	Byron.	James Watts.....	Granville.
GRANT.		Edward McGarry...	Milwaukee.
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville	Anton Frey.....	Franklin.
Allen Taylor.....	Dickeyville.	MONROE.	
J. Allen Barber.....	Lancaster.	Carleton E. Rice ...	Sparta.
William W. Field ...	Fennimore.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Wood R. Beach.....	Beetown.	George Kreiss.....	Appleton.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Wm. W. McLaughlin	Oregon.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
Frederick B. Rolph..	Mouroe.	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.
KENOSIA.		Guy Wheeler.....	Janesville.
A. Constantine Barry	Sylvania.	Perry Bostwick ...	Beloit.
KEWAUNEE.		Ham. Richardson ..	Janesville.
Nelson Boutin.....	Kewaunee.	Jerome Burbank ...	Brodhead.
LA CROSSE.		SAUK.	
Samuel S. Burton ..	La Crosse.	Alonzo Wilcox.....	Spring Green.
LA FAYETTE.		Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.
Tarleton Dunn	Elk Grove.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Samuel Cole.....	Gratiot.	Carl Zillier.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F ^{rs} .
Peter P. Fnessenich.	Eaton.	Michael Winter.....	Adell.
Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.	Mark Martin.....	Onion River.
David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.	VERNON.	
MARATHON, AND WOOD.		William H. Officer ..	Springville.
Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.	Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
MARQUETTE.		WALWORTH.	
Robert Cochran.....	Westfield.	John Jeffers.....	Darien.
		Daniel Smith.....	Richmond.
		Daniel C. Roundy ..	Geneva.
		Lucius Allen.....	East Troy.

Seventeenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WASHINGTON.		WAUPACA.	
Nicolaus Marx.....	Wayne.	Albert K. Osborn...	Iola.
Henry Hildebrandt...	Station.	WAUSHARA.	
Martin Schottler.....	Staatsville.	William C. Webb...	Wautoma.
WAUKESHA.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Costigan...	Marshall.	Richard C. Russell..	Oshkosh.
Joel R. Carpenter....	Oconomowoc.	Jeremiah Hunt.....	Menasha.
Norman Shultis.....	North Prairie.	George S. Barnum...	Waukau.
John Schmidt.....	Muskego Cen.		

Eighteenth Session of the State Legislature, 1865,

Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865.

SENATE.*President*—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Wm. E. Smith..	Fox Lake.
2	Fred. S. Ellis...	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler.	Nanauapa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum..	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Joseph Harris..	Sturgeon Bay.
6	H. P. Reynolds.	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong..	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Walt. S. Wescott	Monroe.
8	Ant'y VanWyck	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City.
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Thomas Hood..	Madison.
10	William Blair..	Waukesha.	27	M. H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Austin H. Young	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole...	Gratiot.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Wilkinson.	Prairie du Sac.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	Carl C. Pope...	Black R. Falls.
16	Milas K. Young.	Glen Haven.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence.	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.*Speaker*—WM. W. FIELD, of Grant.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN S. DEAN. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALONZO WILCOX.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Reuel K. Fay.....	Roche-a-Cris.	William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS, LA POINTE AND POLK.		BUFFALO, PEPIN AND TREMPEALEAU.	
Amos S. Gray*.....	Osceola.	John Burgess.	Maxville.
		CALUMET.	
		Hector McLean....	Stockbridge.

* Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA, DUNN AND EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON—cont'd.	
Francis R. Church...	Menomonie.	Gardner Spoor.....	Aztalan.
COLUMBIA.		Alanson Pike.....	Whitewater.
Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.	William P. Forsyth.	Golden Lake.
Jesse F. Hand... ..	Rocky Run.	JUNEAU.	
Wm. Owen	Cambria.	Eliphalet S. Miner..	Necedah.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		KENOSHA.	
Richard Dewhurst... .	Neillsville.	Zalmon G. Simmons	Kenosha.
CRAWFORD.		KEWAUNEE.	
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	Lyman Walker	Kewaunee.
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
William M. Colladay.	Stoughton.	Townsend N. Horton	West Salem.
Abram A. Boyce.....	Lodi.	LA FAYETTE.	
David Ford	Leicester.	James Harker.....	New Diggings.
John S. Frary.....	Oregon.	Sylvester W. Osborn	Darlington.
James Ross.....	Madison.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		Henry Mulholland..	Meeme.
James M. McGuire*..	Danville.	Michael Murphy ...	Maple Grove.
Michael F. Lowth....	Beaver Dam.	Charles B. Daggart..	Two Rivers.
Oscar F. Jones	Juneau.	MARATHON AND WOOD.	
Peter Peters	Rubicon.	H. W. Remington †.	Grand Rapids.
Ferd. Gnewuch.....	Hustisford.	MARQUETTE.	
DOOR, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Spencer A. Pease... .	Montello.
Dennis A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	MILWAUKEE.	
FOND DU LAC.		Jackson Hadley	Milwaukee.
DeW. C. Van Ostrand	Ripon.	David Knab.....	Milwaukee.
John H. Brinkerhoff.	Waupun.	James McGrath.....	Milwaukee.
James Sawyer.....	Fond du Lac.	DeWitt Davis.....	Milwaukee.
Thomas Boyd.....	Calumet.	Jared Thompson, Jr.	Milwaukee.
Jonathan Large.....	Oakfield.	Jacob Obermann ...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.
William Brandon... .	Smelser's Gr.	John W. Weller	Root Creek.
Allen Taylor	Dickeyville.	Richard White.....	Lamberton.
Henry Utt	Platteville.	MONROE.	
William W. Field....	Boscobel.	Josiah M. Tarr.....	Tunnel City.
Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Sam Ryan, Jr.....	Appleton.
Wm. W. McLaughlin.	Brooklyn.	OZAUKEE.	
David Dunwiddie....	Brodhead.	W. T. Bonniwell, Jr.	Cedarburg.
GREEN LAKE.		PIERCE, AND ST. CROIX.	
Lorentus J. Brayton.	Marquette.	Marcus A. Fulton,..	Hudson.
IOWA.		PORTAGE.	
Elihu B. Goodsell ...	Highland.	Newton H. Emmons	Stevens Point.
Francis Little.....	Mineral Point.		
JEFFERSON.			
Jonathan Piper... .	Ixonia Center.		

* Died during session; Stoddard Judd, of Fox Lake, elected to supply vacancy.
† Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith, of Grand Rapids.

Eighteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
John Vaughan.....	Racine.	Hezekiah C. Tilton.	Allen's Grove.
Elijah C. Salisbury..	Union Grove.	Thomas Davis.....	Millard.
Frederick A. Weage.	Waterford.	Benj. F. Groesbeck.	Tirade.
RICHLAND.		Horatio S. Winsor..	Elkhorn.
Henry L. Eaton . . .	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON.	
ROCK.		George C. Williams	Hartford.
Daniel Johnson	Evansville.	Mitchell L. Delaney	Barton.
Solomon C. Carr	West Milton.	Ernst Franckenberg	Newberg.
Henry S. Wooster....	Clinton.	WAUKESHA.	
Edward P. King.....	Beloit.	Thomas Weaver....	Pewaukee.
John B. Cassoday....	Janesville.	John N. Cadby.....	Merton.
Daniel Mowe.....	Orfordville.	John B. Monteith..	Genessee.
SAUK.		Myron Gilbert.....	Prospect Hill.
William Palmer.....	Logansville.	WAUPACA.	
Argalus W. Starks ..	Baraboo.	Reuben Doud.....	Weyauwega.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSAHA.	
Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.	Oscar Babcock.....	Dacotah.
Cephas Whipple	Sheb. Falls.	WINNEBAGO.	
Charles Rogers.....	Hingham.	William A. Knapp .	Oshkosh.
Edwin Slade	Glenbeulah.	Nathan Cobb.....	Neenah.
VERNON.		William Simmons..	Nekimi.
William H. Officer ..	Springville.		
James Berry	Springville.		

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature, 1866,

Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRANK M. STEWART. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—NELSON WILLIAMS.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	John A. Bentley	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd .	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade.	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaupa.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bend.	21	Geo. S. Barnum	Waukau.
5	Wm. K. Wilson.	Milwaukee.	22	Aug. L. Smith..	Appleton.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	S. W. Budlong .	Waterloo.
7	Jerome I. Case.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	Jona. Bowman..	Kilbourn City
9	Henry G. Webb.	Wautoma.	26	Jas. K. Proudfit	Madison.
10	Orson Reed	Summit.	27	M. H. Sessions.	Waupaca.
11	W. H. Chandler.	Windsor.	28	Marcus A. Fulton	Hudson.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	G. DeW. Elwood	Princeton.
13	Samuel Cole ...	Gratiot.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pra. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks... .	Baraboo.	31	Jno. A. Chandler	Sparta.
15	W. L. Lincoln..	Avoca.	32	J. G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Platteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	W. A. Lawrence	Janesville.			

Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—L. M. HAMMOND

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		GRANT.	
Thomas B. Marsden.	Friendship.	Hanmer Robbins ..	Platteville.
ASHLAND, BURNETT,		Wiley S. Scribner..	Fairplay.
DALLAS, DOUGLAS,		Alanson P. Hammon	Montfort.
LA POINTE AND POLK		Geo. H. Washburn.	Millville.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
BROWN.		GREEN.	
William J. Abrams..	Green Bay.	Daniel Smiley.....	Albany.
BUFFALO, PEPIN AND		Egbert E. Carr....	Monroe.
TREMPEALEAU.		GREEN LAKE.	
William H. Thomas.	Sumner.	William A. Bugh...	Berlin.
CALUMET.		IOWA.	
George Baldwin.....	Chilton.	Elihu B. Goodsell..	Highland.
CRIPPEVA, DUNN AND		James Spensley	Mineral Point.
EAU CLAIRE.		JEFFERSON.	
Thaddeus C. Pound.	Chippewa F'ls.	Patrick Rogan	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		John Mosher	Waterloo.
A. J. Turner	Portage City.	William W. Reed...	Jefferson.
Robert B. Sanderson	Poynette.	Henry Harnden	Rome.
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	JUNEAU.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Eliphalet S. Miner.	Necedah.
Lorenzo G. Merrill ..	Bl. River Falls.	KENOSHA.	
CRAWFORD.		Franklin Newell ..	Kenosha.
Geo. E. Harrington ..	Boscobel.	KEWAUNEE.	
DANE.		Constant Martin ...	Dykesville.
William D. Potter...	Cambridge.	LA CROSSE.	
John M. Flint	Sun Prairie.	Angus Cameron....	La Crosse.
Geo. H. Slaughter...	Mendota.	LA FAYETTE.	
William Charlton ...	Verona.	David J. Seely	Elk Grove.
Benj. F. Hopkins....	Madison.	John Armstrong ...	Wiota.
DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
Oliver Ashly.....	Westford.	Nicholas Dittmar ..	Meeme.
Andrew Willard.....	Beaver Dam.	William Eatough ...	Brant's Mills.
Hiram Sawyer	Burnett.	David Smoke.....	Two Rivers.
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	MARATHON AND	
William M. Morse...	Ashippun.	WOOD.	
DOOR, OCONTO AND		Bradbury G. Plumer	Wausau.
SHAWANO.		MARQUETTE.	
Isaac Stephenson...	Marinette.	Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.		MILWAUKEE.	
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Jackson Hadley....	Milwaukee.
George F. Clark.....	Bugle.	Wm. Pitt Lynde....	Milwaukee.
James Coleman.....	Fond du Lac.	James McGrath	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner	Moria.	Ammi R. R. Butler.	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer...	Auburn.	Charles H. Orton...	Milwaukee.
		Joseph Phillips....	Milwaukee.
		Edward Daley.....	Brown Deer.
		Truman H. Curtis..	Wauwatosa.
		John H. Deuster ..	Milwaukee.

Nineteenth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MONROE. De Witt C. Wilson ..	Sparta.	SHEBOYGAN—con. Samuel Rounseville.	She'gan Falls.
OUTAGAMIE. W. H. P. Bogan*	Appleton.	John P. Carroll	Adell.
OZAUKEE. James McCarthy	Pt. Washing'tn	Julius Wolf'.....	Rhine.
PIERCE AND ST. CROIX William J. Copp.....	Pescott.	VERNON. Newton F. Carpenter.	De Soto.
PORTAGE. James O. Raymond..	Plover.	Alexander Woods ..	Hillsboro.
RACINE. James O. Bartlett... George Q. Erskine... Philo Belden	Pacine. Racine. Rochester.	WALWORTH. William C. Allen... Thomas Davis..... S. O. Raymond..... Paris Pettit	Delavan. Sugar Creek. Geneva. East Troy.
RICHLAND. Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.	WASHINGTON. James Kencaly..... Mitchell L. Delany. Philip Schneider ..	Toland's Prai' ^e Barton. Barton.
ROCK. Anson W. Pope	Janesville.	WAUKESHA. Daniel Brown	Elm Grove.
Burrows Burdick ...	Edgerton.	Samuel Thompson...	Hartland.
Henry S. Wooster... Edward P. King..... Allen C. Bates	Clinton. Beloit. Janesville.	Peter D. Gifford... Jesse Smith.....	North Prairie. Dodge's Cor.
Alanson C. Douglass	Hanover.	WAUPACA. Albert K. Osborn... ..	Iola.
SAUK. William Palmer	Logansville.	WAUSHARA. Oscar Babcock	Dacotah.
Rollin M. Strong	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO. William H. Doc..... John Proctor..... William Simmons..	Oshkosh. Neenah. Oshkosh.
SHEBOYGAN. Bille Williams	Sheboygan.		

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature, 1867,

Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—L. B. HILLS.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—ASA KINNEY

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Van Eps Young	Sheboygan.	18	Stoddard Judd	Fox Lake.
2	Matt. J. Meade..	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ..	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanaua.
4	Fred. O. Thorp.	West Bond.	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.	Cal'donia Cen.	24	Henry Adams ..	Monticello.
8	C. C. Sholes....	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson.	Sparta.	26	Jas. K. Proud't.	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.	Wantoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest.	Shullsburg.	30	Benjamin Bull..	Pr. du Chien.
14	A. W. Starks..	Baraboo.	31	Joel W. Ranney.	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman..	Dodgeville.	32	J. G. Thorp....	Eau Claire.
16	J. H. Rountree.	Patteville.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd.....	Beloit.			

* Seat successfully contested by Henry Turner.

† Died during the session, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.

Twentieth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

*Speaker—ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse.**Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.**Sergeant-at-Arms—DANIEL WEBSTER.*

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.			
Wm. J. Kershaw....	Big Spring.	FOND DU LAC.—CON.	
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		James Coleman....	Fond du Lac.
Henry D. Barron....	St. Croix Falls.	Luther H. Cary....	Fond du Lac.
BROWN.		Charles D. Gage....	New Fane.
William J. Abrams.	Green Bay.	Joseph Wagner....	Moria.
Randall Wilcox.....	DePere.	GRANT.	
BUFFALO.		Hanmer Robbins...	Platteville.
Conrad Moser, Jr....	Alma.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
CALUMET.		Joseph Allen.....	New California
Randolph J. Needham	Stockbridge.	Hugh A. W. McNair.	Fennimore.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Alvery A. Bennett..	Glen Haven.
Thaddeus C. Pound..	Chip'wa Falls.	GREEN.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Lucius W. Wright..	Monticello.
J. A. Watrous.....	Black R. Falls.	David Dunwiddie...	Brodhead.
COLUMBIA.		GREEN LAKE.	
W. S. Schermerhorn.	Lodi.	Charles Kilbourn ..	Princeton.
Ira H. Ford.....	Columbus.	IOWA.	
Evan O. Jones.....	Cambria.	Joseph Frost.	Avoca.
CRAWFORD.		John Green.....	Moscow.
Ormsby B. Thomas..	Pra. du Chien.	JEFFERSON.	
DANE.		Thomas Shinnick..	Watertown.
Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.	Gustavus H. Bryant	Lake Mills.
John M. Flint.....	Sun Prairie.	William W. Reed...	Jefferson.
Frank Gault.....	Mendota.	Jost D. Petrie.....	Concord.
Hugh Cathcart.....	Madison.	JUNEAU.	
Eleazer Wakeley....	Madison.	Ezra C. Sage.	New Lisbon.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
Miles Burnham.....	Danville.	Gideon Truesdell...	Kenosha.
James B. Hays.....	Juneau.	LA CROSSE.	
Warren Marston....	Lomira.	Angus Cameron ...	La Crosse.
John Weatherby....	Hustisford.	Duncan A. Kennedy	Stevenstown.
DOOR AND KEWAU- NEE.		LA FAYETTE.	
David Youngs.....	Ahnapee.	David J. Seely.....	Elk Grove.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		William Monroe ...	Fayette.
Fayette Allen.....	Durand.	MANITOWOC.	
FOND DU LAC.		Nicholas Dittmar..	Mceme.
Albert M. Skeels....	Ripon.	Michael Murphy....	Maple Grove.
A. Chapin Whiting.	Ladoga.	Thomas Robinson..	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.
		MARATHON AND WOOD.	
		George Hiles.....	Dexterville.

Twentieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
George W. Clason...	Milwaukee.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac
Harrison C. Hobart ..	Milwaukee.	Stephen S. Barlow ..	Delton.
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	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 Knell	Harrisburg.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	John Nichols.....	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Stephen B. Johnson.	Tomah.	John W. Greenman.	Bergen.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Albert Bliss.....	Reedstown.
Daniel H. Pulcifer ...	Shawano.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		William C. Allen... ..	Delavan.
W. 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 D. 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	Cooksville.	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—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	R. H. Hotchkiss	Plymouth.	18	H. W. Lander ..	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg ...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Wm. G. Ritch ...	Oshkosh.
5	Henry L. Palmer	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young ...	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	Gerrit T. Thorn	Jefferson.
7	Henry Stevens	Caledonia Cen	24	Henry Adams ...	Monticello,
8	A. VanWyck ...	Kenosha.	25	R. B. Sanderson	Poynette.
9	DeW. C. Wilson	Sparta.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann ...	Oconomowoc.	27	E. L. Browne ...	Waupaca.
11	C. E. Warner ...	Windsor.	28	Wm. J. Copp ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Henry G. Webb	Wautoma.
13	Jas. H. Earnest	Shullsburg.	30	Wm. Ketcham ...	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow ...	Delton.	31	Joel W. Ranney	West Salem.
15	Joel Whitman ...	Dodgeville.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	S. J. Todd	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. Young. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. L. HARRIS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	Alanson Holly	Kilbourn City.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DALLAS, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Ira H. Ford	Columbus.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	David C. Davies....	Cambria.
BROWN.		CRAWFORD.	
John B. Eugene.....	Green Bay.	James Fisher	Eastman.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	DANE.	
BUFFALO.		Nelson Williams...	Stoughton.
Conrad Moser, Jr ...	Alma.	Knute Nelson.....	Cambridge.
CALUMET.		Frank Gault	Mendota.
C. H. M. Petersen...	New Holstein.	Gunnuf Tollefson...	Mt. Vernon.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
Samuel W. Hunt....	Menomonie.	DODGE.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Laurence Connor...	Fox Lake.
James O'Neill.....	Neillsville.	Lewis M. Benson ...	Lowell.
		Charles E. Goodwin	Mayville.
		George W. Colomy.	Alderly.
		DOOB AND KEWA'NEE.	
		Moses Kilgore.....	Bailey's Harb.

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.			
Horace W. Barnes ..	Eau Claire.	MILWAUKEE—CON.	
FOND DU LAC.		James McGrath	Milwaukee.
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.		John Sullivan.	Ten MileHouse
Hanmer Robbins....	Platteville.	MONROE.	
James H. Neavill ...	Potosi.	Charles A. Hunt ...	Melvina.
Jeremiah E. Dodge ..	Lancaster.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Matthew Birchard...	Fennimore.	Isaac Stephenson ..	Marinette.
Nathaniel W. Kendall	Wyalusing.	OUTAGAMIE.	
GREEN.		Thomas R. Hudd. ...	Appleton.
Albert H. Pierce	Monticello.	OZAUKEE.	
Jacob Mason.....	Monroe.	Fred. W. Horn	Cedarburg.
GREEN LAKE.		PIERCE.	
Ira Manley, Jr.....	Markesan.	Eleazer Holt	Maiden Rock.
IOWA.		PORTAGE.	
Goodwin Lowrey....	Helena Station	Benjamin Burr.....	Stevens Point.
Jefferson W. Rewey.	Mifflin.	RACINE.	
JEFFERSON.		Chas. E. Dyer.....	Racine.
Henry S. Howell	Watertown.	Hiram L. Gilmore..	North Cape.
Chas. P. Goodrich ...	Christiana.	RICHLAND.	
Jonas Folts	Black River.	Warren C. S. Barron	Lloyd.
Franz G. L. Struve..	Helenville.	ROCK.	
JUNEAU.		Burr Sprague.....	Orfordville.
John O'Rourke.....	Kildare.	Wm. C. Whitford ...	Milton.
KENOSHA.		Almerin M. Carter..	Johnstown.
Jacob B. Shibley....	Bassett's Sta'n	Chas. H. Parker...	Beloit.
LA CROSSE.		Alex. M. Thomson .	Janesville.
Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.	SAUK.	
Nathan P. Waller....	West Salem.	James I. Waterbury	Prairie du Sac.
LA FAYETTE.		John Gillespie.....	Dellona.
Samuel Cole	Gratiot.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles Pole	Shullsburg.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC.		John A. Smith.....	Glenbeulah.
Johan H. Bohne	Memees.	George S. Graves...	Sheb. Falls.
Richard Donovan ...	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
David Smoke.....	Manitowoc.	Marcus A. Fulton ..	Hudson.
MARQUETTE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Francis Russell	Westfield.	John Nichols	Trempealeau.
MARATHON AND WOOD		VERNON.	
Willis C. Silverthorn	Wausan.	Henry Chase	Chaseburg.
MILWAUKEE.		Daniel B. Priest....	Viroqua.
Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.		
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-first Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
WALWORTH.		WAUSHARA.	
Joseph F. Lyon.....	Darien.	Edgar Sears.....	Pine River.
John A. Smith.....	Geneva.	WAUKESHA.	
George A. Ray.....	La Grange.	Silas Barber.....	Waukesha.
WASHINGTON.		Wm. Thompson ...	Oconomowoc.
George H. Kleffler...	West Bend.	Adam Muehl.....	St. Martin.
Densmore W. Maxon.	Cedar Creek.	WINNEBAGO.	
WAUPACA.		Luther Buxton ...	Oshkosh.
Jarvis W. Carter	New London.	George W. Trask...	Winneconne.
		Milo C. Bushnell...	Omro.

Twenty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1869,

Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869.

SENATE.

President—WYMAN SPOONER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. H. HAMILTON

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor*..	Sheboygan.	18	H. W. Lander...	Beaver Dam.
2	Wm. J. Abrams	Green Bay.	19	George Reed...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Ed. S. Bragg...	Fond du Lac.
4	Adam Schantz..	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher...	Menasha.
5	Wm. P. Lynde..	Milwaukee.	22	Wm. Young ...	Medina.
6	Chas. H. Larkin	Milwaukee.	23	W.W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens.	Racine.	24	Henry Adams ...	Monticello.
8	A. Van Wyck...	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Carl Habich ...	Madison.
10	Curtis Mann ...	Oconomowoc.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Wm. J. Copp ...	Prescott.
12	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray †...	Darlington.	30	Wm. Ketcham..	Richland City.
14	S. S. Barlow ...	Delton.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	Lemu'W. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	A. W. Newman.	Trempealeau.
16	Geo. C. Hazleton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER M. THOMSON, of Rock.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ROLLIN C. KELLY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		BROWN.	
Otis B. Lapham.....	Friendship.	Joseph S. Curtis ...	Green Bay.
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD,		Randall Wilcox.....	DePere.
BURNETT, DALLAS,		BUFFALO.	
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		Robert Henry	Anchorage.
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	CALUMET.	
		C. H. M. Petersen..	New Holstein

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otto Puhlmann.
 † Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		JEFFERSON—CON.	
Thaddeus C. Ponn.	Chippewa Falls	Joseph Winslow . . .	Fort Atkinson.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John B. G. Baxter . . .	Black Riv. Falls	JUNEAU.	
COLUMBIA.		Jerome B. Potter . . .	Sentinel.
A. J. Turner	Portage City.	KENOSHA.	
Thornton Thompson	Rio.	Samuel E. Tarbell . .	Woodworth.
Freeman M. Ross . . .	Cambria.	LA CROSSE.	
CRAWFORD.		Cassius C. Palmer . .	West Salem.
Benjamin F. Fay . . .	Pra. du Chien.	Nathan P. Waller . .	West Salem.
DANE.		LA FAYETTE.	
John E. Johnson . . .	Utica.	N. B. Richardson . . .	Warren.
Knute Nelson	Cambridge.	Charles Pole	Shullsburg.
John Adams	Black Earth.	MANTOWOC.	
Andrew Henry	Madison.	Johan H. Bohne . . .	Meeme.
George B. Smith . . .	Madison.	Richard Donovan . .	Manitowoc.
DODGE.		Jabez L. Fobes . . .	Two Rivers.
Cyrus Perry	Waterloo.	MARQUETTE.	
Rees Evans	Beaver Dam.	William Murphy . . .	Briggsville.
Arthur K. Delaney . .	Horicon.	MARATHON AND WOOD	
Eugene O'Connor . . .	Watertown.	Henry Reed	Grand Rapids.
DOOR AND KEWAU-NEE.		MILWAUKEE.	
John R. McDonald . .	Ahnapee.	Patrick Drew	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		George Abert	Milwaukee.
Fayette Allen	Durand.	James Hoyer	Milwaukee.
FOND DULAC.		Samuel C. West . . .	Milwaukee.
Henry C. Bottum . . .	W. Rosendale.	John Fellenz	Milwaukee.
Benj. H. Bettis	Ladoga.	Joseph Phillips . . .	Milwaukee.
Irenus K. Hamilton . .	Fond du Lac.	Daniel H. Johnson . .	Milwaukee.
William S. Warner . . .	Lamartine.	Henry C. Runkel . . .	Milwaukee.
Andrew Dieringer . . .	Auburn.	Henry Roethe	Painesville.
Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.	John Scheffel	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		MONROE.	
Joseph Harris	Fairview.	Jesse Bennett	Sparta.
George H. Brock	Potosi.	OCONTO AND SHAW-ANO.	
Wm. Pitt Dewey	Lancaster.	Parlan Semple	Shawano.
Benj. M. Coates	Boscobel.	OUTAGAMIE.	
Alex. R. McCartney . .	Cassville.	Chas. E. McIntosh . .	Lime Rock.
GREEN.		OZAUKEE.	
Jeff. F. Wescott	Farmers Grove.	Job Haskell	Saukville.
Thomas A. Jackson . . .	Brodhead.	PIERCE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Edward H. Ives . . .	Trimbelle.
Edwin L. Hoyt	Manchester.	PORTAGE.	
IOWA.		Frederick Huntley . .	Buena Vista.
Abner Powell	Mineral Point.	RACINE.	
William E. Rowe	Arena.	Albert L. Phillips . .	Racine.
JEFFERSON.		Hiram L. Gilmore . .	North Cape.
John Rutledge	Ixonia Center.		
Sylvester J. Conklin . .	Waterloo.		

Twenty-Second Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
RICHLAND.		VERNON.	
Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock,	John M. McLees...	Harmony.
ROCK.		Van S. Bennett.....	Webster.
Seth Fisher	Center.	WALWORTH.	
Darwin E. Maxson..	Milton.	Alphonso G. Kellam	Delavan.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	John A. Smith.....	Geneva,
Charles H. Parker...	Beloit.	Daniel Hooper	Troy.
Alex. M. Thomson...	Janesville.	WASHINGTON.	
SAUK.		John Kastler	Wayne,
Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
John Gillespie	Dellona.	WAUPACA.	
SHEBOYGAN.		Milan H. Sessions..	Waupaca.
Thomas Blackstock.	Sheboygan.	WAUSHARA.	
Sylvester Calwell....	Cascade.	Joseph N. P. Bird..	Wautoma.
George S. Graves....	Sheb. Falls.	WAUKESHA.	
ST. CROIX.		Vernon Tichenor...	Waukesha.
Charles D. Parker...	Pleasant Vall'y	Edwin Hurlbut	Oconomowoc,
TREMPEALEAU.		James McDonald...	Sussex.
Douglas Arnold.....	Williamsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
		Luther Buxton.....	Oshkosh.
		George W. Trask....	Winneconne.
		James H. Foster ...	Koro.

Twenty-third Session of the State Legislature, 1870,

Convened Jan. 12, and adjourned March. 17, 1870.

SENATE.

President—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—LEANDER B. HILLS

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. M. ROGERS.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	David Taylor ...	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker.	Ahnapee.	19	George Reed ...	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town.	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	Ira W. Fisher ..	Menasha.
5	Wm. Pitt Lynde	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Calumet.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Henry Stevens .	Caledonia Cen	24	John C. Hall ...	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	Wm. J. Kershaw	Big Spring.	26	Rom'zo E. Davis	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice ...	Merton.	27	Chas. M. Webb.	Grand Rapids.
11	Nelson Williams	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	29	Geo. D. Waring.	Berlin.
13	H. H. Gray	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Richland Cen.
14	Ben't U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Cyrus M. Butt..	Viroqua.
15	Lemu'lw. Joiner	Wyoming.	32	Wm. T. Price ..	Black R. Falls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JAMES M. BINGHAM, of Jefferson.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—OLE C. JOHNSON.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.			
Solon W. Pierce*....	Friendship.	FOND DU LAC—CON.	
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		John Boyd	Fond du Lac.
Samuel B. Dresser ..	Osceola Mills.	Uriah D. Mihills....	Fond du Lac.
BROWN.		Daniel Cavanagh....	Osceola.
Edward Hicks.....	Green Bay.	Charles Geisse	Taycheedah.
Michael Dockry. ..	Morrison.	GRANT.	
BUFFALO.		Joel C. Squires.....	Platteville.
James L. Hallock ...	Burnside.	John Carthew.....	Rockville.
CALUMET.		Wm. Pitt Dewey....	Lancaster.
James Robinson	Chilton.	Hugh A. W. McNair..	Fennimore.
CHIPPEWA AND DUNN		Luther Basford.....	Glen Haven.
Jedediah W. Granger	Menomonie.	GREEN.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		C. D. W. Leonard...	Attica.
John Morrill	Hixton.	Thomas A. Jackson	Brodhead.
COLUMBIA.		GREEN LAKE.	
Jonas Narracong....	Lodi.	Joseph C. Burdick.	Berlin.
Winslow Bullen....	Poynette.	IOWA.	
Carmi W. Beach.....	Pardeeville.	Henry C. Barnard..	Avoca.
CRAWFORD.		George W. Bliss....	Mineral Point.
William Raymond ..	Bell Center.	JEFFERSON.	
DANE.		Daniel Hall	Watertown.
Carpus E. Loveland.	Rutland.	Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
Willard H. Chandler.	Sun Prairie.	Wilbur H. Tousley.	Jefferson.
John Adams	Black Earth.	James M. Bingham.	Palmyra.
John R. Crocker....	Belleville.	JUNEAU.	
Alden S. Sanborn. .	Madison.	Jerome B. Potter...	Sentinel.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
E. Adams Fowler ...	Columbus.	Alexander Bailey ..	Salem.
Francis Johnston ...	Waupun.	LA CROSSE.	
Henry S. Burtch	Farmersville.	Theodore Rodolf ...	La Crosse.
Henry Bertram.....	Watertown.	Powers G. Moulton.	Onalaska.
DOOR AND KEWAUNEE		LA FAYETTE.	
Charles L. Harris ...	Jacksonport.	Thomas T. Duffy...	Benton.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		Henry W. Barnes ..	Wiota.
Charles R. Gleason..	Eau Claire.	MANITOWOC.	
FOND DU LAC.		John Barth.....	Kiel.
Jerry Dobbs, Jr.	Ripon.	Michael Fitzgerald.	Maple Grove.
Raelof Sleyster.....	Waupun.	Carl H. Schmidt ...	Manitowoc.
		MARQUETTE.	
		Spencer A. Pease ..	Montello.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Otis B. Lapham.

Twenty-Third Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON AND WOOD		ROCK—COL.	
Carl Hæflinger	Wausau.	Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
MILWAUKEE.		SAUK.	
Stephen A. Harrison	Milwaukee.	Carl C. Kuntz	Black Hawk.
George Abert	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain...	Kilbourn City
James McGrath	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Nathan Brick	Milwaukee.	Horatio G. H. Reed.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz	Milwaukee.	J. Henry McNeel...	Greenbush.
Daniel H. Richards .	Milwaukee.	Jacob Blanshan....	Scott.
Daniel H. Johnson...	Milwaukee.	ST. CROIX.	
Henry C. Runkel...	Milwaukee.	Charles D. Parker..	Ple's'nt Valley
Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Fred. A. Zautcke....	Milwaukee.	Isaac Clark	Galesville.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Charles A. Hunt	Melvina.	Reuben May	Springville.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO.		Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.
James M. Adams....	Oconto.	WALWORTH.	
OUTAGAMIE.		Henry Hall	Walworth.
Chas. E. McIntosh..	Appleton.	Steph. R. Edgerton.	Spring Prairie
OZAUKEE.		William Burgit	East Troy.
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon River.	WASHINGTON.	
PIERCE.		Henry V. R. Wilmot	Newburg.
Oliver S. Powell	River Falls.	Densmore W Maxon.	Cedar Creek.
PORTAGE.		WAUKESHA.	
Frederick Huntley..	Buena Vista.	Henry Totten	Waukesha.
RACINE.		John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Albert L. Phillips...	Racine.	Thomas McCarty...	Menomonee.
Ira A. Rice	Waterford.	WAUPACA.	
RICHLAND.		Albert V. Balch	Weyauwega.
James H. Miner.....	Richland Cen.	WAUSHARA.	
ROCK.		Theoph. F. Metcalf.	Spring Lake.
Isaac M. Bennett....	Evansville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Thos. H. Goodhue...	Whitewater.	James E. Kennedy.	Oshkosh.
Adelmorn Sherman.	Janesville.	William P. Rounds.	Menasha.
John Hammond.....	Clinton.	James H. Foster...	Koro.

Twenty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1871,

Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871.

SENATE.*President*—THADDEUS C. POUND, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—O. R. SMITH*Sergeant-at-Arms*—W. W. BAKER.

Dis	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	John H. Jones .	Sheboygan.	18	S. D. Burchard .	Beaver Dam.
2	Lyman Walker .	Ahnapee.	19	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.
3	Lyman Morgan .	Ozaukee.	20	Hiram S. Town*	Ripon.
4	Adam Schantz .	Addison.	21	James H. Foster	Koro.
5	F Huebschmann.	Milwaukee.	22	George Baldwin	Chilton.
6	Peter V. Deuster	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Johnson's C'k.
7	Philo Belden . .	Rochester.	24	John C. Hall . .	Monroe.
8	Milton H. Pettit	Kenosha.	25	W. M. Griswold	Columbus.
9	E. S. Miner	Necedah.	26	R. E. Davist . . .	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice . .	Merton.	27	Myron Reed . . .	Waupaca.
11	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	28	Edward H. Ives.	Trimbelle.
12	Samuel Pratt . .	Spring Prairie.	29	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
13	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	30	Geo. Krouskop.	Ricnland Cen.
14	Bennet U. Strong	Spring Green.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Francis Little . .	Mineral Point.	32	Wm. T. Price . .	Black Riv. F'ls
16	Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel.	33	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.
17	C. G. Williams .	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.*Speaker*—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Dodge.*Chief Clerk*—E. W. YOUNG*Sergeant-at-Arms*—SAM. S. FIFIELD

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		COLUMBIA.	
Anson Rood	Kilbourn City.	Stillman E. Dana . .	Portage City.
ASHLAND, BARRON,		Thomas Sanderson.	Leeds.
BAYFIELD, BURNETT,		George G. Marvin . .	Westford.
DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CRAWFORD.	
Samuel S. Vaughn . .	Bayfield.	Darius W. Briggs . .	Mt. Sterling.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Joseph S. Curtis . . .	Green Bay.	Lem'l O. Humphrey	Albion.
D. Cooper Ayres	Ft. Howard.	Knudt O. Heimdal .	Deerfield.
BUFFALO.		Matthew Anderson .	Cross Plains.
Ahaz F. Allen	Gilmantown.	Ole Torgerson	Perry.
CALUMET.		Harlow S. Orton . . .	Madison.
William H. Dick . . .	Brothertown.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA AND		William E. Smith . .	Fox Lake.
DUNN.		Allen H. Atwater . .	Oak Grove.
James A. Bate	Chippewa F'ls.	William Rusch	Herman.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Marcus Trumer . . .	Rubicon.
George W. King	Humbird.	DOOR AND KE-	
		WAUNEE.	
		Joseph McCormick .	Ahnapee.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Boyd.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
EAU CLAIRE AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Henry Cousins	Eau Claire.	James S. White	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		August Richter.....	Milwaukee.
Jehdeiah Bowen.....	Ripon.	James Hoyer.....	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 Loneragan...	Eden.	Matthew Keenan... .	Milwaukee.
Joseph Wagner.....	Calvary.	John L. Semmann ..	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Valentin Knell	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	Waukeechon.
GREEN.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Orrin Bacon	Monticello.	Chas. E. McIntosh ..	Appleton.
Marshal H. Pengra ..	Juda.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Charles G. Meyer... .	Fredonia.
Archibald Nichols ..	Markesan.	PIERCE.	
IOWA.		Oliver S. Powell....	River Falls.
Henry C. Barnard ...	Avoca.	PORTAGE.	
John J. Davis	Midlin.	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 Etling.....	How'd's Grove.
Svend Samuelson ...	Eaton.	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.
Michael Fitzgerald ..	Cato.	Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
MARQUETTE.		Reuel K. Fay.....	Star Prairie.
Spencer A. Pease ...	Montello.	TREMPEALEAU.	
MARATHON AND WOOD.		Alex A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
Rufus P. Manson....	Wausau.		

Twenty-Fourth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(contin'd.)

Names.	Post Office,	Names.	Post Office.
VERNON,		WAUKESHA—CON.	
Joseph W. Hoyt.....	Chaseburg.	John D. McDonald.	Summit.
Henry A. Chase.....	Viroqua.	William Ockler.....	MuskegoCent'r
WALWORTH.		WAUPACA.	
John Jeffers.....	Darien.	George E. More.	Royalton.
Amzy Merriam.....	Geneva.	WAUSHARA.	
Samuel A. White....	Whitewater.	Edwin Montgomery	Hancock.
WASHINGTON.		WINNEBAGO.	
Baruch S. Weil.....	Schleis'g'ville.	Russell J. Judd	Oshkosh.
Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.	Wm. P. Rounds....	Menasha.
WAUKESHA.		Frederick A. Morgan	Oshkosh.
Leonard D. Hinkley.	Eagle.		

Twenty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1872,
 Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1873.

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. Miner	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley ..	Green Bay.	19	James H. Foster	Koro.
3	F. Huebschmann	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson	Viroqua.	21	Myron Reed	Waupaca,
5	Philo Belden ...	Rochester.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	W. W. Woodman	Farmington.
7	Wm. M. Colladay	Stoughton.	24	Joseph E. Irish	New Richmo'd
8	Samuel Pratt...	Spring Prairie.	25	Waldo S. Flint .	Princeton.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Wm M. Griswold	Columbus.
11	Henry S. Magoon	Darlington.	28	Henry L. Eaton	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon....	Monticello.	29	E. S. Miner.....	Necedah.
13	Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Angus Cameron	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown.	Medina.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	C. G. Williams..	Janesville.			

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—(continued.)

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DANIEL HALL, of Jefferson.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG.

Sergeant-at-Arms—SAM. S. FIFIELD.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD. George A. Neeves ...	Grand Rapids.	DUNN AND PEPIN. Elias P. Bailey	Menomonie.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK. Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.	EAU CLAIRE. Bradley Phillips....	Eau Claire.
BROWN * Christian Welz	Green Bay.	FOND DU LAC. Andrew J. Yorty ...	Brandon.
D. Cooper Ayres	Fort Howard.	Elihu Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
Daniel Lee	DePere.	Aaron Walters	Foster.
BUFFALO. George Cowie	Glencoe.	GRANT. George E. Cabanis ..	Big Patch.
CALUMET. C. H. M. Petersent. .	New Holstein.	Allen R. Bushnell..	Lancaster.
CHIPPEWA. John J. Jenkins. . .	Chippewa F'ls.	Samuel A. Ferrin... Jerome B. Cory	Montfort. Patch Grove.
CLARK AND JACKSON. Eustace L. Brockway	Black Riv. F'ls	GREEN. Marshal H. Pengra.	Juda.
COLUMBIA. William W. Corning.	Portage City.	GREEN LAKE. Archibald Nichols .	Markesan.
Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.	IOWA. William E. Rowe... John Strachan	Arena. Mineral Point.
Jacob Low	Lowville.	JEFFERSON. § Daniel Hall.....	Watertown.
CRAWFORD. Oliver A. Caswell ...	Mount Sterling	William L. Hoskins Lucien B. Caswell..	Lake Mills. Fort Atkinson.
DANE. Benjamin F. Adams.	Door Creek.	JUNEAU. Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.
John D. Gurnee.....	Madison.	KENOSHA. Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
John Adams	Black Earth.	LA CROSSE. Gideon C. Hixon...	La Crosse.
Phineas Baldwin....	Oregon.	LA FAYETTE. Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
DODGE. ‡ Michael Adams.....	Danville.	MANITOWOC. Peter Reuther.....	Centreville.
Calvin E. Lewis.....	Beaver Dam.	Martin McNamara..	Maple Grove.
Allen H. Atwater....	Oak Grove.	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.
Silas W. Lamoreaux..	Mayville.		
George Schott.....	Rubicon.		
John Solon.....	Richwood.		
DOOR. † Gideon W. Allen	Sturgeon Bay.		

* And part of Kewaunee.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.

‡ Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

§ And part of Kewaunee.

¶ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Twenty-Fifth Session of State Legislature—Assembly—(continued.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MARATHON.		ROCK—continued.	
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	Eugene K. Felt....	Beloit.
MARQUETTE.		Alexander Graham.	Janesville.
Neil Dimond	Midland.	ST. CROIX.	
MILWAUKEE.		John C. Spooner...	Hudson.
John W. Cary	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
George Abert.....	Milwaukee.	William W. Perry..	Prairie du Sac.
John Black.....	Milwaukee.	George G. Swain ...	Kilbourn City.
Fred. C. Winkler....	Milwaukee.	SHAWANO. †	
Charles H. Larkin...	Milwaukee.	Michael Gorman ...	North Port.
Emil Wallber	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Winfield Smith.....	Milwaukee.	George W. Weeden.	Sheboygan.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.	Patrick H. O'Rourke	Cascade.
Moritz N. Becker ...	Milwaukee.	Major Shaw	Hingham.
Henry Fowler	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Adin P. Hobart	Oak Creek.	Noah D. Comstock.	Arcadia.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Eli O. Rudd	Rudd's Mills.	Reuben May.....	Springville.
John F. Richards. ..	Tomah.	Henry A. Chase	Viroqua.
OCONTO.		WALWORTH.	
Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.	Elijah M. Sharp ...	Delavan.
OUTAGAMIE.*		Amos W. Stafford..	Geneva.
William H. H. Wroe.	Medina.	Samuel A. White...	Whitewater.
OZAUKEE.		WASHINGTON.	
John R. Bohan.....	Ozaukee.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
Frederick W. Horn..	Cedarburg.	Baruch S. Weil....	Schleisingerv's
PIERCE.		WAUKESHA.	
Oliver S. Powell.....	River Falls.	Eliphalet S. Stone .	Summit.
PORTAGE.		Charles Brown.....	Brookfield Cen.
Oliver H. Lamoreux.	Plover.	WAUPACA. ‡	
RACINE.		Archibald D. Smith.	Lind.
Richard B. Bates....	Racine.	WAUSHARA.	
William V. Moore...	Burlington.	Hobart S. Sacket...	Berlin.
RICHLAND.		WINNEBAGO.	
William Dixon	Ithaca.	Thos. D. Grimmer .	Oshkosh.
Geo. W. Putnam....	Ash Ridge.	Azel W. Patten	Neenah.
ROCK.		N. F. Beckwith....	Omro.
Orlando F. Wallihan	Footville.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.
Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.		
Dustin G. Cheever ..	Clinton.		

* In part.

† And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

‡ In part.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Judd.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature, 1873,

Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873.

SENATE.

President—MILTON H. PETTIT, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—J. H. WAGGONER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ALBERT EMONSON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke.	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	M. P. Lindsley..	Green Bay.	19	Robert McCurdy	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	William Nelson.	Viroqua.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Robert H. Baker.	Racine.	22	George Kreiss..	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene.	Milford.
7	John A. Johnson	Madison.	24	Joseph E. Irish.	Hudson.
8	Samuel Pratt ...	Spring Prairie.	25	R. L. D. Potter..	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little...	Mineral Point	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair...	Waukesha.	27	Evan O. Jones..	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Henry L. Eaton.	Lone Rock.
12	Orrin Bacon ...	Monticello.	29	Thos. B. Scott ..	Gr'd Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard.	Beaver Dam.	30	Joseph G. Thorp	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	C. H. Schmidt ..	Manitowoc.	32	Orlando Brown ..	Modena.
16	Jno. C. Holloway	Lancaster,	33	Adam Schantz..	St. Lawrence.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—HENRY D. BARRON, of Polk.

Chief Clerk—E. W. YOUNG. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. C. BISSELL.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		CHIPPEWA.	
Charles A. Cady....	Dell Prairie.	Albert E. Pound...	Chippewa Falls
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK AND JACKSON.	
Henry D. Barron ...	St. Croix Falls.	Edward E. Merritt..	Neillsville.
BROWN.*		COLUMBIA.	
Joseph S. Curtis	Green Bay.	Samuel S. Brannan.	Portage.
William H. Bartran .	Flintville.	Henry C. Brace.....	Fall River.
Denis Dewane.....	Cooperstown.	John L. Porter	Pacific.
BUFFALO.		CRAWFORD.	
Robert Lees.....	Gilmantown.	Peter Doyle.....	Pr. du Chien.
CALUMET.		DANE.	
Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	Oliver W. Thornton	Marshall.
		Levi B. Vilas.....	Madison.
		Otto Kerl.....	Cross Plains.
		Hiram H. Cornwell.	Verona.

*And part of Kewaunee.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature Assembly—con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
*DODGE.		MANITOWOC.	
John W. Davis	Fox Lake.	Charles R. Zorn.	Kiel.
John Runkel	Lowell.	Orsamus S. Davis..	Cato.
Wilfred C. Fuller....	Waupun.	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.
Dennis Short.	Theresa.	MARATHON.	
Satterlee Clark.	Horicon.	Daniel L. Plumer..	Wausau.
Ferdinand Gnewush.	Watertown.	MARQUETTE.	
†DOOR.		Charles S. Kelsey..	Montello.
De Wayne Stebbins.	Ahnapeo.	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.
Reusselaer 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	Five Mile House
William H. Clise.....	Lancaster.	John B. Stemper...	Oak Creek.
John Monteith.....	Fennimore.	MONROE.	
Christ'r Hutchinson.	Beetown.	James H. Allen....	Sparta.
GREEN.		Adelb't E. Bleekman	Tonah.
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	OCONTO.	
GREEN LAKE.		Richard W. Hubbell.	Oconto.
Appollos D. Foote...	Berlin.	**OUTAGAMIE.	
IOWA.		John A. Roemer....	Appleton.
William E. Rowe....	Arena.	OZAUKEE.	
William Robinson ..	Mineral Point.	Chas. E. Chamberlin	Ozaukee.
†JEFFERSON.		Adol'h Zimmerma'n	Mequon River.
Patrick Devy	Watertown.	PIERCE.	
Casper H. Steinfort.	Lake Mills.	James H. Persons..	Plum City.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	PORTAGE.	
JUNEAU.		David R. Clements.	Stevens Point.
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	RACINE.	
KENOSHA.		John Elkins.....	Racine
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	Richard Richards ..	Racine
LA CROSSE.		RICHLAND.	
Alexander McMillan.	La Crosse.	Norman L. James..	Richland Cr.
LA FAYETTE.		George W. Putnam.	Ash Ridge.
Win. H. Armstrong..	Darlington.	ROCK.	
		John M. Evans.....	Evansville.

* Excepting 5th and 6th wards of Watertown.

† And part of Kewaunee.

‡ And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

§ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.

¶ In part.

Twenty-Sixth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ROCK — con.		WALWORTH.	
David F. Sayre.....	Fulton.	Carlos L. Douglass.	Walworth.
Dustin G. Cheever...	Clinton.	Frank Leland.....	Elkhorn.
Eugene K. Felt	Beloit.	Charles R. Gibbs ..	Whitewater.
Henry A. Patterson..	Janesville.		
St. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
David C. Fulton.....	Hudson.	Hiram W. Sawyer..	Hartford.
		Baruch S. Weil	Schleising'ville
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
John Young.....	Black Hawk.	Francis G. Parks ..	Eagle.
John Kellogg.....	Reedsburg.	David Rhoda.....	Oconomowoc.
*SHAWANO.		†WAUPACA.	
Corydon L. Rich.....	Shiocton.	Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUSHARA.	
Julius Bodensstab. ..	Howard's Gr've	Sherman Bardwell.	Plainfield.
Otto Puhlman.....	Plymouth.		
Peter Daane, Jr.....	Oostburg.		
TREMPEALEAU.		WINNEBAGO.	
Seth W. Button.....	Trempealeau.	Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
VERNON.		Thomas McConnell.	Winneconne.
Peter Jerman.....	Rising Sun.	Carlton Foster . . .	Oshkosh.
J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	Alson Wood.....	Waukau.

Twenty-Seventh Session of the State Legislature, 1874.

Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — J. H. WAGGONER.

Sergeant-at-Arms — O. U. AKIN.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	P. H. O'Rourke..	Cascade.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read..	Kewaunee.	19	Robt. McCurdy.	Oshkosh.
3	F. W. Cotzhausen	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman	Tomah.	21	M. H. McCord..	Shawano.
5	Charles Herrick	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting..	Chilton.
6	John Black.....	Milwaukee.	23	Walt. S. Greene.	Milford.
7	J. A. Johnson..	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks... .	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter.	Wautoma.
9	Francis Little..	Mineral Point.	26	R. E. Davis . . .	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice... .	Merton.	27	Evan O. Jones.	Cambria.
11	F. Campbell... .	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop.	Rich'd Center
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott .	Grand Rapids.
13	S. D. Burchard	Beaver Dam.	30	H. P. Graham..	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	Gideon C. Hixon	La Crosse.
15	Carl H. Schmidt	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field	Osseo.
16	J. C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Adam Schantz	St. Lawrence.
17	Hercatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

* And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

† In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — GABE BOUCK, of Winnebago.*Chief Clerk* — GEO. W. PECK. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — JOSEPH DEUSTER.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD		FOND DU LAC — CON.	
Charles A. Cady.....	Dell Prairie.	James Lafferty.....	Empire.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		GRANT.	
Sam. S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Thomas Jenkins... ..	Platteville.
BROWN.		John B. Callis.....	Lancaster.
Morgan L. Martin... ..	Green Bay.	Gottlieb Wehrle....	Fennimore.
Wm. H. Bartran.	Ft. Howard.	Robert Glenn.....	Wyalusing.
Patrick Hobbins....	Morrison.	GREEN.	
BUFFALO.		C. R. Deniston.....	Cadiz.
Aug. Finkelnburg... ..	Fountain City	GREEN LAKE.	
CALUMET.		Seymour M. Knox..	Markesan.
Benjamin F. Carter.	Sherwood.	IOWA.	
CHIPPEWA.		Wm. E. Rowe.....	Arena.
James M. Bingham .	Chip'wa Falls.	Wm. Robinson.....	Mineral Point.
CLARK AND JACKSON.		JEFFERSON.	
Mark Douglas.....	McIrose.	Charles Beckman ..	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		Austin Keilogg.....	Concord.
Jonathan Bowman..	Kilbourn City.	Lucien B. Caswell..	Ft. Atkinson.
Samuel Hasey.....	Columbus.	JUNEAU.	
Hiram W. Roblier ..	Wyoceca.	John T. Kingston..	Necedah.
CRAWFORD.		KENOSHA.	
William H. Evans... ..	Yancketown.	R. S. Houston.....	Pleasant Pra'ce
DANE.		LA CROSSE.	
John Johnson.....	York.	D. A. McDonald... ..	La Crosse.
Philo Dunning.....	Madison.	LA FAYETTE.	
John B. Kehl.....	Black Earth.	John. F. Beard... ..	Warren, Ill.
Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.	MANITOWOC.	
DODGE.		C. R. Zorn.....	Kiel.
E. J. Boomer.....	Beaver Dam.	B. S. Lorigan.....	Maple Grove.
David C. Gowdey... ..	Beaver Dam.	Joseph Rankin. ...	Manitowoc.
D. L. Bancroft.....	Waupun.	MARATHON.	
Jacob Bodden.....	Theresa.	W. C. Silverthorn..	Wausau.
August H. Lehmann	Hustisford.	MARQUETTE.	
John Dunn, Jr.	Mapleton.	Wm. Murphy.....	Briggsville.
DOOR, ETC.		MILWAUKEE.	
D. A. Reed.....	Sturgeon Bay.	Alfred L. Cary.....	Milwaukee.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		Joseph Hamilton ..	Milwaukee.
S. L. Plummer.....	Arkansaw.	James McGrath....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		A. Warren Phelps..	Milwaukee.
Thos. Carmichael... ..	Eau Claire.	Charles H. Larkin..	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		D. H. Richards.....	Milwaukee.
David Whitton.....	Brandon.	F. H. West.....	Milwaukee.
Thos. S. Weeks.....	Fond du Lac.	Frederick Vogel... ..	Milwaukee.
		John L. Semmann .	Milwaukee.
		Peter Porth.....	Milwaukee.
		James McIver.....	Bay View.

Twenty-seventh Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Name.	Post-office.	Name.	Post-office.
MONROE.		SAUK.	
Eli Waste	Sparta.	Carl C Kuntz	Black Hawk.
Thomas McCaul	Tomah.	David E. Welch	Baraboo.
OCONTO.		SHAWANO.	
Henry M. Royce	Oconto.	Lorenzo E. Darling.	Schiocton.
OUTAGAMIE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
Geo. N. Richmond	Appleton.	Julius Bodenstab	Howard's Gr ^v
OZAUKEE.		Samuel D Hubbard.	Union River.
Edward R. Blake	Ozaukee.	Louis Wolf	Sheboygan F ^{'s}
Adolph Zimmermann	Mequon.	TRENPEALEAU.	
PIERCE.		Noah D. Comstock ..	Arcadia.
James H. Persons	Plum City.	VERNON.	
PORTAGE.		William Frazier	Enterpris.
David R. Clements ..	Stevens Point.	Edgar Eno	Valley.
RACINE.		WALWORTH.	
Charles F. Bliss	Racine.	Wilson R. Herron ..	Sharon.
Elias N. White	Burlington.	Francis A Buckbee.	Springfield.
RICHLAND.		William Burgit	East Troy.
Joseph B. McGrew ..	Richland.	WASHINGTON.	
Philip M. Smith ..	Janneys.	Hiram W. Sawyer ..	Hartford.
ROCK.		Jeremiah Riordan ..	West Bend.
Marvin Osborne	Magnolia.	WAUKESHA.	
Solomon C. Carr	Milton Junc.	William H. Hardy ..	Genesee.
Andrew Barlass	Emer'd Grove.	Henry Clasen	Brookfield.
Asahel Henderson ..	Beloit.	WAUPACA.	
John Winans	Janesville.	Columbus Caldwell.	Lind.
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
Harvey S. Clapp	New Richm'd.	Charles H. Stowers.	Tustin.
		WINNEBAGO.	
		Gabe Bonck	Oshkosh.
		William P. Peckham	Neenah.
		Carlton Foster	Oshkosh.
		Frank Leach	Oshkosh.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature, 1875.

Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRED. A. DENNETT.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. U. AKIN.

Dis	Names.	Post-office.	Dis	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman..	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Read ..	Kewaunee.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner.	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleckman.	Tomah.	21	W. C. Silverthorn.	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting ..	Chilton.
6	John Black ..	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant ..	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St Croix Falls
8	T. D. Weeks ...	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter ..	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland...	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	John A. Rice....	Merton.	27	L. W. Barden...	Portage.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop...	Rich'd Cent'y
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney.	Mayville.	30	H. P. Graham...	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins ...	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette ..	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field.....	Ossco.
16	John C Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. W. HORN, of Ozaukee.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG.*Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. BRACKET.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		COLUMBIA—CON.	
Geo. M. Marshall....	Big Springs.	John R. Rowland's..	Cambria.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		John B. Dwinell...	Lodi.
S. S. FIFIELD.....		CRAWFORD.	
Sam. S. Fifeild.....	Ashland.	Zenas Beach.....	Eastman.
BROWN.		DANE.	
Thomas R. Hudd.....	Green Bay.	Isaac Adams.....	Door Creek.
William J. Fisk.....	Ft. Howard.	Silas U. Pinney....	Madison.
Patrick Hobbins....	Morrison.	David Ford.....	Waunakee.
BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	DODGE.	
CALUMET.		Owen R. Jones.....	Beaver Dam
John Harsh.....	Stockbridge.	David M. Coleman..	Lowell.
CHIPPEWA.		John Lloyd.....	Clyman.
Thomas L. Halbert..	Chip'wa Falls.	Max Bachhuber....	Farmersville.
CLAIRE AND JACKSON.		William M. Morse ..	Rubicon.
Richard Dewhurst...	Neillsville.	Harman Grube.....	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.		DOOR.	
Marcus Barden.....	Pardeeville.	Charles Scofield ...	Red River.
		DUNN AND PEPIN.	
		Rockwell J. Flint...	Menomonie.

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
EAU CLAIRE.		MILWAUKEE — con.	
Jonathan G. Callahan	Eau Claire.	Bernard Schlichting	Milwaukee.
FOND DU LAC.		Fred. T. Zetteler...	Milwaukee.
William Plocker....	Fairwater.	Fred. Moscowitt....	Milwaukee.
George Hunter	Fond du Lac.	Thomas O'Neill....	Milwaukee.
Michael Serwe	Ashford.	MONROE.	
GRANT.		Eli Waste.....	Sparta.
James Jeffery	Georgetown.	Wm. W. Jackson ...	Tomah.
La Fayette Caskey ..	Potosi.	OCONTO.	
Benjamin M. Coates ..	Boscobel.	John Leigh	Oconto.
Delos Abrams	Bloomington.	OUTAGAME.	
GREEN.		Geo. N. Richmond..	Appleton.
Charles R. Deniston	Cadiz.	OZAUKEE.	
GREEN LAKE.		Gustav Gøtze	Ozaukee.
William H. Dakin. ...	Dartford.	Fred. W. Horn.....	Cedarburg.
IOWA.		PIERCE.	
Owen King.....	Helena.	Thomas L. Nelson.	Prescott
Kearton Coates.....	Linden.	PORTAGE.	
JEFFERSON.		Geo. H. Guernsey...	Almond.
Christian Mayer. ...	Watertown.	RACINE.	
Austin Kellogg	Concord.	Charles F. Bliss	Racine.
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	Elias N. White	Burlington.
JUNEAU.		RICHLAND.	
Job N. Grant.	Union Center.	Norman L. James ..	Rich'd Center.
KENOSHA.		Benj. F. Washburn ..	Excelsior.
Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	ROCK.	
LA CROSSE.		Marvin Osborne	Magnolia.
John Bradley	Bangor.	Zebulon P. Burdick.	Janesville.
LA FAYETTE.		Andrew Barlass.....	Emer'd Grove.
John Anderson	Ap'le Riv'r, Ill	George H. Crosby...	Beloit.
MANITOWOC.		Hiram Merrill	Janesville.
Frederick Schmitz ..	Manitowoc.	ST. CROIX.	
Bryan S. Lorigan....	Maple Grove.	Philo Q. Boyden	Hudson.
Reuben D. Smart....	Manitowoc.	SAUK.	
MARATHON.		Thomas Baker.....	Prairie du Sac.
Bartholomew Ringle.	Wausau.	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.
MARQUETTE.		SHAWANO.	
Robert Mitchell	Dougl's Cent'r.	Herman Naber	Shawano.
MILWAUKEE.		SHEBOYGAN.	
I. W. Van Schaick ..	Milwaukee.	Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.	Patrick Geraghty ...	Elkhart Lake.
William J. Kershaw.	Milwaukee.	N. C. Farnsworth...	Sheb'gan Falls.
Stephen A. Harrison.	Milwaukee.	TREMPEAULEAU.	
Charles H. Larkin ...	Milwaukee.	Noah D. Comstock ..	Arcadia.
Daniel H. Richards..	Milwaukee.		
Samuel Ellsworth...	Milwaukee.		

Twenty-eighth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
VERNON.		WAUKESHA — con.	
Ole Anderson	Esofea.	Manville S. Hodgson	Waukesha.
James E. Newell ..	Viroqua.	*WAUPACA.*	
WALWORTH.		George H. Calkins.	Waupaca.
Elijah M. Sharp	Delavan.	WAUSHARA.	
Charles Dunlap	Elkhorn.	John H. Thomas....	Berlin City.
Nathan'l M. Bunker.	Troy Center.	WINNEBAGO.	
WASHINGTON.		Asa Rogers	Oshkosh.
Andrew Martin	Reesville.	Nath. S. Robinson..	Neenah.
Philip Schneider	Barton.	Leroy S. Chase	Oshkosh.
WAUKESHA.		Frank Leach.....	Oshkosh.
Silas Barber	Waukesha.		

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature, 1876.

Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — A. J. TURNER.*Sergeant-at-Arms*, E. T. GARDNER.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Enos Eastman	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	Thos. R. Hudd	Green Bay.	19	Wm. P. Rounds	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs	Milwaukee.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh.	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate	Viroqua.	21	W. C. Silverthorn	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	James Ryan....	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant.	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls
8	Asahel Farr ...	Kenosha.	25	R. L. D. Potter	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland ..	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis ...	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Burden	Portage City.
11	F. Campbell....	Gratiot.	28	Dan'l L. Downs	Rich'd Cent'r
12	Joseph B. Treat	Monroe.	29	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney	Mayville.	30	Rock J. Flint ..	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	S. L. Nevins....	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette..	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas..	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Beetown.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot	West Bend
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

* In part.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — SAM. S. FIFIELD, of Ashland.

Chief Clerk — R. M. STRONG.

Sergeant-at-Arms — ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS AND WOOD.		FOND DU LAC.	
Geo. M. Marshall ...	Big Springs.	James K. Scribner	Eldorado Mills
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLASS AND POLK.		Edson A. Putnam...	Oakfield.
Sam. S. Fifield	Ashland.	Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
BROWN.		GRANT.	
Michel Resch.....	Green Bay.	William D. Jones.	Hazel Green.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	Joseph Bock	Lancaster.
Denis Dewane.....	Coopertown.	George Brown.....	Woodman.
BUFFALO.		William J. McCoy...	Beetown.
Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	GREEN.	
CALUMET.		John Luchsinger ..	New Glarus.
Henry Horst	Hayton.	GREEN LAKE.	
CHIPPEWA AND TAY- LOR.		Waldo S. Flint	Princeton.
Cadwallader J. Wiltse	Chippewa F ^{ls}	IOWA.	
CLARK AND JACKSON.		Ansley Gray*.....	Avoca.
Hugh B. Mills	Millston.	Kearton Coates ...	Linden.
COLUMBIA.		JEFFERSON.†	
Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.	Thomas Shinnick..	Watertown.
John Gardner Griffin	Randolph.	Charles H. Phillips.	Lake Mills.
Augustus O. Dole....	Poynette.	David W. Curtis ...	Fort Atkinson
CRAWFORD.		JUNEAU.	
Fergus Mills	Seneca.	Charles Erwin Booth	Elroy.
DANE.		KENOSHA.	
William Seamonson	Stoughton.	Frederick Robinson	Kenosha.
William Charlton...	Madison.	LA CROSSE.	
Peter Zander	Cross Plains.	John Bradley	Bargor.
Michael Johnson ...	Mt. Vernon.	LA FAYETTE.	
DODGE.		Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.
Patrick Griffin	Waterloo.	MANITOWOC.	
Columbus Germain	Beaver Dam.	Charles R. Zorn ...	Keil.
George H. Lawrence	Burnett Stat'n	Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc.
Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.	William Tisch.....	Mishicot.
George Schott	Hartford.	MARATHON AND LIN- COLN.	
James Higgins.....	Hubbleton.	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
DOOR.		MARQUETTE.	
Leroy M. Washburn..	Sturgeon Bay.	B. Frank Goodell...	Montello.
DUNN AND PEPIN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Menzus R. Bump...	Rock Falls.	Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.
EAU CLAIRE.		Peter Fagg	Milwaukee.
Hobart M. Stocking..	Eau Claire.	Edward Keogh ...	Milwaukee.
		Bernard F. Cooke...	Milwaukee.
		David Vance	Milwaukee.
		Charles Kraatz....	Milwaukee.
		Lemuel Ellsworth ..	Milwaukee.
		Henry Fink.....	Milwaukee.
		George H. Walther ..	Milwaukee.

* Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.
 † And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.

Twenty-ninth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
MILWAUKEE — CON.		SAUK — CON.	
Frederick A. Zautcke	Milwaukee.	Silas J. Seymour....	Reedsburg.
Hubert Lavies	Root Creek.	SHAWANO.†	
MONROE.		John J. Knowlton.	Seymour.
Albert T. Colburn ...	Cataract.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Charles D. Wells	Tomah.	Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
OCONTO.		William Noll	Cascade.
Louis P. Pahl.....	Oconto.	Louis Wolf	Sheboygan Fla
OUTAGAMIE.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
David Hammel	Appleton.	Noah D. Comstock .	Arcadia.
OZAUKEE.		VERNON.	
Gustav Götze	Ozaukee.	John Stevenson.....	Enterprise.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River	Timothy S. Jordan.	West Lima.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH	
Christopher L. Taylor	Malden Rock.	Charles S. Teeple ..	Darien.
PORTAGE.		Benoni O. Reynolds	Geneva.
Thomas W. Anderson	Stevens Point	D. Manfield Stearns.	Elkhorn.
RACINE.		WASHINGTON.	
Norton J. Field.....	Racine.	Andrew Martin	Riceville.
Elias N. White	Burlington.	Philip Schneider....	Barton.
RICHLAND.		WAUKESHA.	
J. L. R. McCollum ...	Sextonville.	William H. Hardy...	Genesee.
Henry Harrison Hoyt	West Branch.	James S. Dent	Menom. Falls.
ROCK.		WAUPACA.*	
Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Evansville.	Henry C. Mumbroe .	Waupaca.
George Gleason.	Whitewater.	WAUSHARA.	
Andrew Barlass.....	Emerald Gr'Ve	Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
Sereno T. Merrill	Beloit.	WINNEBAGO.	
Jere A. Blount.....	Janesville.	Thomas Wall	Oshkosh.
ST. CROIX		Eric McArthur.....	Winneconne.
Philo Q. Boyden.	Hudson.	Leroy S. Chase	Oshkosh
SAUK.		Sidney A. Shufelt ..	Omro.
David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.		

* In part. † And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature, 1877.

Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877.

SENATE.

President — CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — A. J. TURNER.

Sergeant-at-Arms — C. E. BULLARD.

Dis.	Names.	Post-office.	Dis.	Names.	Post-office.
1	Geo. Grimmer..	Kewaunee.	13	Wm. H. Hiner..	Fond du Lac
2	Thos. R. Hudd.	Green Bay	19	R. D. Torrey ...	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones.	Racine.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate..	Viroqua	21	H. C. Mumbrue.	Waupaca.
5	I. W. VanSchaick	Milwaukee.	22	James Ryan ...	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ..	Jefferson.
7	George A. Abert	Milwaukee.	24	Sam. S. Fifield .	Ashland.
8	Asahel Farr ...	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton.
10	William Blair ..	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott..	Grand Rapids.	28	Dan'l L. Downs	Rich'd Center
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams .	Fox Lake.	30	Rock. J. Flint ..	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch	Baraboo	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas ...	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — JOHN B. CASSODAY, of Rock.

Chief Clerk — W. A. NOWELL.

Sergeant-at-Arms — THOS. B. REID,

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR AND WOOD.	
Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	Freeman D. Lindsay	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, B U R - N E T T , DOUGLAS AND POLK.		COLUMBIA.	
Woodbury S. Grover.	Prairie Farm.	David Owen.....	Portage.
BROWN.		Harmon J. Fisk.....	Fall River.
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
William J. Fisk.	Fort Howard.	S. L. Wannemaker..	Boscobel.
Michael J. Touhey ..	Morrison.	DANE.	
* BUFFALO.		Michael Johnson....	Mt. Vernon.
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City	Phineas Baldwin...	Oregon.
CALUMET.		George Weeks.....	Columbus.
Benjamin F. Carter .	Sherwood.	*DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA.		William Zeiman ...	Horicon.
Louis Vincent.	Chipp'wa F'lls	F. A. Neuhauser	Leroy.
		Leander H. Shepard.	Burnett.
		Patrick Roche.....	Danville.

* In part.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature—Assembly—con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
DOOR.		MANITOWOC.	
Jarvis T. Wright	Sturgeon Bay	Thomas Thornton...	Clark's Mills.
DUNN.		Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc
Samuel Black	Menomonie.	Peter Johnston.....	Manitowoc.
EAU CLAIRE.		MARATHON.	
Thomas Carmichael.	Eau Claire.	Bartholomew Ringle	Wausau.
FOND DU LAC.		MARQUETTE.	
William T. Innis....	W. Rosendale	Samuel Crockett	Westfield.
Wolcott T. Brooks ..	Waupun.	MILWAUKEE.	
Thomas W. Spence .	Fond du Lac.	James G. Flanders..	Milwaukee.
Lambert Brost	Hinesburg.	Joseph Hamilton...	Milwaukee.
GRANT.		Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
William E. Carter...	Platteville.	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.
Joseph Bock	Lancaster.	David Vance	Milwaukee
Daniel R. Sylvester.	Castle Rock.	Florian J. Ries. . .	Milwaukee
GREEN.		David P. Hull.	Milwaukee
John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.	† Peter Salentine...	Milwaukee
Franklin Mitchell...	Juda.	Christian Sarnow ...	Milwaukee
GREEN LAKE.		Richard F. Stapleton	Milwaukee
Homer Nelson.....	Markesan.	Aloysius Arnold	New Coeln.
IOWA.		MONROE.	
Robert H. Kinzie...	Avoca.	Chauncey Blakeslee.	Sparta.
John Gray	Mineral Point.	Harry Doxtader ...	Tomah.
JACKSON.		OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.	
Carl C. Pope	Black R. Falls	John David Kast...	Shawano
*JEFFERSON.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Hezekiah Flinn	Watertown.	David Hammel.....	Appleton
Charles H. Phillips	Lake Mills.	John J. Knowlton...	Seymour.
Adolf Scheuber	Erfurt.	OZAUKEE.	
JUNEAU.		Gustav Gætzte	Ozaukee.
David Truell	Lyndon Stat'n	† PEPIN.	
Wm. H. H. Cash	New Lisbon.	Vivus W. Dorwin ...	Durand.
KENOSHA.		PIERCE.	
Walter S. Maxwell ..	Kenosha.	Ellsworth Burnett ..	River Falls.
KEWAUNEE.		PORTAGE.	
Charles Tisch	Nero.	William L. Arnot ...	Plover.
LA CROSSE.		BACINE.	
William Van Waters	West Salem..	Norton J. Field	Racine.
LA FAYETTE.		John T. Rice	Waterford.
Andrew J. Anderson	Argyle.	RICHLAND.	
James H. Earnest...	Shullsburg.	J. L. R. McCollum..	Sextonville.
		Elihu Bailey.	Mill Creek.

* And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

† Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

‡ And part of Buffalo county.

Thirtieth Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post-office.	Names.	Post-office.
ROCK.		WALWORTH.	
Sereno T. Merrill....	Beloit.	Alfred H. Abell.....	Geneva.
John B. Cassoday..	Janesville.	Wilson R. Herron...	Sharon.
Gideon E. Newman.	Cooksville.	William Greening...	Little Prairie.
ST. CROIX.		WASHINGTON.	
Guy W. Dailey	Hudson.	Frank Fitzgerald....	Hartford.
		Nicolaus Marx	Kohlsville.
SAUK.		WAUKESHA.	
David B. Hulburt. .	Loganville.	Hercules F. Dousman	Waterville.
Silas J. Seymour. .	Reedsburg.	Thomas McCarty....	Menom'ee Falls
SHEBOYGAN.		WAUPACA.	
Joseph Wedig.	Sheboygan.	Asa L. Baldwin	Baldwin's Mills
Samuel D. Hubbard.	Onion River.	Hannibal S. Dixon.	New London.
Ambrose D. De Land	Sheb'gn Falls.	WAUSHARA.	
TREMPEALEAU.		Jabez K. Walker....	East Oasis.
James L. Linderman	Osseo.	WINNEBAGO.	
VERNON.		Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
Peter J. Dale.....	Coon Prairie.	Henry P. Leavens...	Neenah.
Henry H. Wyatt .	Star.	Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
		Sidney A. Shufelt...	Omro.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature, 1878.

Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878.

Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — A. J. TURNER.*

Sergeant-at-Arms — L. J. BRAYTON.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer...	Kewaunee.	18	A. A. Loper.....	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd...	Green Bay.	19	R. D. Torrey....	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones..	Racine.	20	Louis Wolf	Sheboygn F's
4	Geo. W. Swain	Chaseburg.	21	H. C. Mumbrue..	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond.	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed ...	Jefferson.
7	Geo. A. Abert ...	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey..	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds..	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket ...	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson..	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice ..	Merton.	27	Levi W. Barden.	Portage City.
11	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell.	Middleburg.
12	Jos B. Treat ...	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold.	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams..	Fox Lake.	30	A. D. Andrews .	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price ...	Black Riv. F's
16	O. C. Hathaway.	Beet wn.	33	Philip Schneider	Barton.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

* Resigned February 7, 1878, and CHAS. E. BROSS, of Madison, elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AUGUSTUS R. BARROWS, of Chippewa.*Chief Clerk*—JABEZ. R. HUNTER. | *Sergeant-at-Arms*, ANTON KLAUS.

Name.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
ADAMS.			
Solon W. Pierce....	Friendship.	FOND DU LAC—CON.	
		Michael Wirtz.....	Summit.
		Uriah Wood.....	Brandon.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.			
Canute Anderson....	Grantsburg.	GRANT.	
		Wm. E. Carter.....	Platteville.
		Thomas J. Graham..	Muscoda.
		William J. McCoy..	Beetown.
BROWN.			
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	GREEN.	
David M. Burns....	Fort Howard.	John Luchsinger....	New Glarus.
Wm. Rice.....	Morrison.	Franklin Mitchell..	Juda.
* BUFFALO.			
John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.	GREEN LAKE.	
		Orrin W. Bow.....	Kingston.
CALUMET.			
J. Hayward Haight	Brothertown.	IOWA.	
		John Gray.....	Mineral P'nt
		Owen King.....	Helena.
CHIPPEWA.			
Aug. R. Barrows....	Chippewa F'ls.	JACKSON.	
		Carl C. Pope.....	Black R. F'ls.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR AND WOOD.			
Solomon L. Nason..	Nasonville.	† JEFFERSON.	
		Hiram J. Ball.....	Palmyra.
		John D. Bullock....	Johnson's Ck.
		Hezekiah Flinn....	Watertown.
COLUMBIA.			
Josiah Arnold.....	Portage City.	JUNEAU.	
Lester Woodard....	Pardeeville.	James Mallowney...	Kildare.
		E. D. Rogers.....	Necedah.
CRAWFORD.			
James H. Jewell....	Ferryville.	KENOSHA.	
		Walter L. Dexter...	Kenosha.
DANE.			
Edwin E. Bryant....	Madison.	KEWAUNEE.	
John Lyle.....	Paoli.	Charles Tisch.....	Nero.
John Ollis.....	Deforest.	LA CROSSE.	
		Suel Briggs.....	N. Amsterd'm.
* DODGE.			
Carl Dowe.....	Horicon.	LA FAYETTE.	
Eli Hawks.....	Juneau.	Lars E. Johnson....	Wiota.
Peter Langenfeld....	Theresa.	Bernard McGinty...	Calamine.
E. C. McFetridge....	Beaver Dam.	MANITOWOC.	
DOOR.			
Edward S. Minor...	Fish Creek.	William F. Nash....	Two Rivers.
		Thomas Thornton..	Clark's Mills.
		Henry Vits.....	Manitowoc.
DUNN.			
Frederic G. Barlow..	Rock Falls.	MARATHON.	
		F. W. Kickbusch....	Wausau.
EAU CLAIRE.			
Julius G. Ingram....	Eau Claire.	MARQUETTE.	
		William H. Peters...	Montello.
FOND DU LAC.			
James Fitzgerald...	Fond du Lac.	MILWAUKEE.	
Almon A. Swan.....	Oak Center.	John Bentley.....	Milwaukee.

* In part.

† Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-first Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
MILWAUKEE — CON.		ST. CROIX.	
Chas. T. Burnham...	Milwaukee.	James Hill.....	Warren.
John C. Dick.....	Milwaukee.	SAUK.	
Chas. H. Hamilton..	Milwaukee.	Alex. P. Ellinwood..	Reedsburg.
Chas. Holzhauser....	Milwaukee.	David B. Hulburt....	Loganville.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN.	
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	J. L. Shepard.....	Sheboy. Falls.
Wm. Lawler.....	New Cocin.	James White.....	Random Lake.
Fred Moscowitt....	Good Hope.	Gust. A. Willard....	Sheboygan.
Henry Smith.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU.	
Edward C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.	James M. Barrett ...	Trempealeau.
MONROE.		VERNON.	
Wm. Y. Baker.....	Tomah.	Christen Ellefson...	Liberty Pole.
James D. Condit....	Sparta.	Allen Rusk.....	Liberty.
OCONTO AND SHAW- ANO.		WALWORTH.	
Ernst Funke.....	Oconto.	Alma M. Aldrich....	Burlington. |
OUTAGAMIE.		Edwin Delos Coe...	Whitewater.
Francis Steffen.....	Hortonville.	John Pemberton....	Delavan.
Wm. S. Warner.....	Appleton.	WASHINGTON	
OZAUKEE.		Cornelius Coughlin..	West Bend.
Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.	Wm. Scollard.....	Hartford.
* PEPIN.		WAUKESHA.	
Vivus W. Dorwin...	Durand.	Alvarus E. Gilbert ..	Prospect Hill.
PIERCE.		Richard Weaver....	Sussex.
Chas. A. Hawn... ..	Rock Elm Cen.	WAUPACA.	
PORTAGE.		Francis M. Guernsey.	Clintonville.
James Meehan.....	Meehan.	Lorenzo L. Post....	Weyauwega.
RACINE.		WAUSHARA.	
Patrick G. Cheves...	North Cape.	Samuel R. Clark....	Brushville.
Chas. Jouas.....	Racine.	WINNEBAGO.	
RICHLAND.		Milan Ford... ..	Oshkosh.
Philip M. Smith.....	Richland Cent.	James V. Jones.....	Oshkosh.
Jos. M. Thomas....	Lone Rock.	Levi E. Knapp.....	Oshkosh.
ROCK.		John Potter, Jr.	Menasha.
Fenner Kimball.....	Janesville.		
Chas. H. Parker.....	Beloit.		
Wm. H. Stark.....	Tiffany.		

* Part of Buffalo county.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature, 1879.

Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer ...	Kewaunee.	18	Alonzo A Loper	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd..	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben	Oshkosh.
3	Wm. E. Chipman	Burlington.	20	Louis Wolf ...	Sheboyg'n F's
4	Geo. W. Swain..	Chaseburg.	21	J. A. Kellogg...	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwan ee.	22	G. N. Richmond	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul ...	Milwaukee	23	*C. H. Phillips	Lake Mills.
7	Edwin Hyde ...	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice	Merton.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thos. B. Scott...	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell	Middlebury.
12	Joseph B. Treat.	Monroe.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McPettridge	Beaver Dam.	30	A. D. Andrews	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.	Baraboo.	31	G. Van Steen'yk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Black R. Falls
16	O. C. Hathaway	Beetown.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Ozaukee.
17	H. Richardson	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—DAVID M. KELLY, of Brown.*Chief Clerk*—JOHN E. ELDRÉD. | *Serg't-at-Arms*—MILETUS KNIGHT.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR and WOOD.	
Charles A. Cady ...	Kilbourn City.	N. H. Withee	Neillsville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		COLUMBIA.	
William J. Vincent ..	St. Croix Falls	Charles R. Gallett..	Portage.
BROWN.		John Sanderson ...	Cambria.
David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	CRAWFORD.	
Albert L. Gray.....	Fort Howard.	Atley Peterson....	Soldiers' Gr'Ve
John O'Flaherty ...	Morrison.	DANE.	
†BUFFALO.		Matthias The sen...	Roxbury.
John W. DeGroff.....	Alma.	Buel E. Hutchinson.	Madison.
CALUMET.		Charles G. Lewis ...	Sun Prairie.
Joseph B. Reynolds .	Chilton.	DODGE.	
CHIPPEWA.		William Fleming ...	Watertown.
Hector C. McRae ...	Chippewa F'ls	Henry Spiering....	Mayville.
		James Davison.....	Waupun.
		William Geise.....	Waterloo.

* Died January 1, 1879, and Joseph B. Bennett, of Watertown, elected January 21 1879, to fill vacancy. † In part.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con).

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DOOR.		KEWAUNEE.	
Charles A. Masse	Sturgeon Bay.	John Carel.....	Kewaunee.
DUNN.		LA CROSSE.	
Henry Ausman	Elk Mound.	John Bradley	Bangor.
EAU CLAIRE.		LA FAYETTE.	
Julius G. Ingram	Eau Claire.	Nelson La Due.....	Spafford.
FOND DU LAC.		John W. Blackstone.	Shullsburg.
Henry C. Bottum ...	W. Rosendale.	MANITOWOC.	
Philip Greening	Fond du Lac.	John Carey	Osman.
Thomas W. Spence..	Fond du Lac.	William Zander.....	Larrabee.
Michael Thelen	Ashford.	W.H.Hemschemeyer	Manitowoc.
GRANT.		MARATHON.	
William E. Carter ...	Plat'eville.	John Ringle	Wausau.
Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.	MARQUETTE.	
John Brindley	Boscobel.	James W. Murphy..	Briggsville.
GREEN.		MILWAUKEE.	
Fordyce R. Melvin...	Brooklyn. ...	Edward C. Wall	Milwaukee.
Franklin Mitchell ...	Juda.	Christian Widule ...	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Samuel Barter	Markesan.	Edward B. Simpson.	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		John Bentley	Milwaukee.
George L. Frost*.....	Dodgeville.	Christop. S. Raesser	Milwaukee.
George G. Cox.....	Mineral Point.	Anson C. Allen	Milwaukee.
JACKSON.		Henry P. Fischer ...	Milwaukee.
Frederick T. Condit .	Merrillan.	Christian Sarnow ...	Milwaukee.
JEFFERSON.†		Judson G. Hart .	Wauwatosa.
Hezekiah Flinn ...	Watertown.	William W. Johnson	Greenfield.
John D. Bullock. ...	Johns'n's Crk	MONROE.	
James W. Ostrander.	Jefferson.	James D. Condit ...	Sparta.
JUNEAU.		George R. Vincent..	Tomah.
James Mallowney ...	Kildare.	OCONTO & SHAWANO.	
Henry F. C. Nichols.	New Lisbon.	Daniel H. Pulcifer..	Shawano.
KENOSHA.		OUTAGAMIE.	
Joseph V. Quarles...|	Kenosha.	John C. Petersen ...	Appleton.
		Francis Steffen	Hortonville
		OZAUKEE.	
		Wm. H. Fitzgerald .	Cedarburg.

*Died during the session. †Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Second Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — (con.)

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
PEPIN.*		TREMPEALEAU.	
James Barry	Pepin.	George H. Markham.	Independence.
PIERCE.		VERNON.	
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr.	De Soto
PORTAGE.		Roger Williams.....	Hillsborough.
Thomas H. McDill...	McDill.	WALWORTH.	
RACINE.		Ely B. Dewing.....	Elkhorn.
Norton J. Field.....	Racine.	Albert L. Mason....	Elt on.
Knud Adland †	North Cape.	Edwin Delos Coe ..	Whitewater.
RICHLAND.		WASHINGTON.	
Joseph M. Thomas..	Lone Rock.	J. H. Muckerheide..	Kewaskum.
Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.	John G. Frank.....	Jackson.
ROCK.		WAUKESHA.	
Richard J. Burdge...	Beloit.	Alvarus E. Gilbert..	Prospect Hill.
Allen P. Lovejoy	Janesville.	Wm. H. Washburn..	Pewaukee.
William Gardiner...	Emer'd Grove.	WAUPACA.	
ST. CROIX.		Lorenzo L. Post.	Weyauwega.
James Hill.....	Warren.	John Scanlon.....	Symco.
SAUK.		WAUSHARA.	
Ulrich Hemmi	Black Hawk.	Samuel R. Clark...	Brushville.
Alex. P. Ellinwood ..	Reedsburg.	WINNEBAGO.	
SHEBOYGAN.		William Wall	Oshkosh.
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.	John Potter, Jr † ..	Menasha. ;
La Fayette Eastman.	Plymouth.	Hiram W. Webster..	Omro.
James Allan, Jr.....	Adell.	Milan Ford.....	Oshkosh.

* And part of Buffalo county. † Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

‡ Died during the session.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature, 1880.

Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

Dts.	Names.	Post Office.	Dist.	Names.	Post Office.
1	George Grimmer.	Kewaunee.	18	G. E. Sutherland	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly..	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.	Oshkosh.
3	W. M. Chipman.	Burlington.	20	P. H. Smith....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas ...	Pr'rie du Ch'n	21	John A. Kellogg	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter.	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul..	Milwaukee.	23	Jos. B. Bennett.	Watertown.
7	Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield..	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles..	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket.....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson.	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.	Sussex.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thomas B. Scott.	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew	Rich'dCent'r.
12	J. W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge	Beaver Dam.	30	Michael Griffin.	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman..	Baraboo.	31	G. VanSteenwyk	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price....	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Geo. W. Ryland.	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.	Pt. Wash'ton.
17	H. Richardson ..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — ALEXANDER A. ARNOLD, of Trempealeau.

Chief Clerk — JOHN E. ELDRED. | *Serg't-at-Arms*. — DAN. H. PULCIFER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA & PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce	Friendship.	Hector C. McRae....	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR and WOOD.	
Lars L. Gunderson...	Cumberland.	Niram H. Withee....	Neillsville.
BROWN.		COLUMBIA.	
Benjamin Fontaine..	Green Bay.	Addison Eaton.....	Lodi.
David E. Sedawick ..	Wrightstown.	Mathew Lowth	Columbus.
Chester G. Wilcox ..	Depere.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO.*		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers'Gr'v'e
Franklin Gilman	Gilmantown.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		John H. Tiernay.....	Waunakee.
J. W. Parkinson	Brothertown.	Thomas Beattie.....	Stoughton.
		Chas. G. Crosse.....	Sun Prairie.

* In part.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature—continued.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	NAMES.	POST OFFICE.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
William Fleming ...	Emmet.	Cornelius Williams.	Bristol.
Joseph Heimerl, Jr.	Farmersville.		
DeWitt C. Williams	Fox Lake.	KEWAUNEE.	
Benjamin F. Sherman	Beaver Dam.	Joseph E. Darbellay	Kewaunee.
DOOR.		LA CROSSE.	
Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.	John Bradley	Bangor.
DUNN.		LA FAYETTE.	
John McGilton.....	Cedar Falls.	Thomas H. Sheldon.	Darlington.
EAU CLAIRE.		Bernard McGinty ...	Calamine.
Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.	MANITOWOC.	
FOND DU LAC.		John Carey	Osman.
Wm. A. Adamson ...	Eldorado Mills	Frederick Pfunder..	Nero.
Daniel D. Treleven ..	Byron.	W.H.Henschmeyer	Manitowoc.
James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.	MARATHON.	
Ignatius Klotz	Campbells'pt	John Ringle	Wausau.
GREEN.		MARQUETTE.	
Cyrus Troy	Monticello.	Charles S. Kelsey...	Montello.
Burr Sprague	Brodhead.	MILWAUKEE.	
GRANT.		Charles C. Paine....	Milwaukee.
Charles Wat-on.....	Washburn.	Otto Laverrenz	Milwaukee.
John A. Klindt	Cassville.	Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
John Brindley.....	Boscobel.	Edward B. Simpson	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		John Bentley	Milwaukee.
Richard Pritchard....	Manchester.	Christ. S. Raesser...	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		Charles L. Colby ...	Milwaukee.
Richard Kennedy ...	Highland.	Charles F. Freeman.	Milwaukee.
George G. Cox	Mineral Point	Luther F. Gilson ...	Milwaukee.
JACKSON.		Washington Boorse.	Milwaukee.
Robert D. Wilson....	North Bend.	Patrick Merrity	Eale's Corn'rs
JEFFERSON.*		MONROE.	
Jesse Stone.	Watertown.	Eli Waste	Sparta.
John D. Bullock.....	Johnson's Crk	Robert Campbell ..	Glendale.
Samuel A. Craig	Ft. Atkinson.	MARINETTE, OCONTO AND SHAWANO.	
JUNEAU.		Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
George P. Kenyon . .	Wonewoc.	OUTAGAME.	
John T. Kingston ...	Necedah.	John C. Petersen ...	Anpleton.
		James H. McMurdo.	Hortonville.

* Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Third Session of the State Legislature — Assembly — con.

Names.	Post Office.	Name.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Wm. H. Fitzgerald...	Cedarburg.	Alex. A. Arnold	Galesville.
PEPIN. †		VERNON.	
William Allison	Duraud.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr. David C. Yakey....	De Soto. Bloomingtondale.
PIERCE.		WALWORTH.	
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.	George R. Allen ... Dwight B. Barnes.... C. S. Blanchard....	Genoa Junc. Delavan. East Troy.
PORTAGE.		WASHINGTON.	
Thomas H. McDill...	McDill.	Jacob C. Place..... Baruch S. Weil.....	Hartford. West Bend.
RACINE.		WAUKESHA.	
Wm. P. Packard.....	Racine.	John Schmidt	Tess Corners.
John Bosustow.....	Yorkville.	William Small.....	Sussex.
RICHLAND.		WAUPACA.	
William H. Joslin ...	Rich'd Cent'r	Sewall V. Phillips ..	Royalton.
John H. Case	Eagle Corn'rs.	Nels Anderson.....	Scandinavia.
ROCK.		WAUSHARA.	
Richard J. Burdge ..	Beloit.	Chas. W. Moors.....	Hancock.
Franklin S. Lawrence	Jamesville.	WINNEBAGO.	
Simon L. Lord.....	Edgerton.	William Wall	Oshkosh.
ST. CROIX.		A. H. F. Krueger ...	Ncenah.
James Hill.....	Warren.	Hiram W. Webster..	Omro.
SAUK.		David R. Bean.....	Waukau.
Ephraim Blakeslee ..	Fronton.		
Thomas Gillespie ...	Kilbourn City.		
SHEBOYGAN.			
Wilbur M. Root.....	Sheboygan.		
Eugene McIntyre ...	Waldo.		
John Ruch.....	Boltonville.		

† And part of Buffalo county.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature, 1881

Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk* — CHAS. E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — W. W. BAKER.

Dis.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis.	Names.	Post Office.
1	William A. Ellis.	Peshigo.	18	G. E. Sutherland	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly..	Green Bay.	19	J. B. Hamilton..	Neenah.
3	Albert L. Phillips	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas...	Pr'rie du Ch'n	21	Chas. F. Crosby.	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter..	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul..	Milwaukee.	23	Frederick Kusel	Watertown.
7	Edw. B. Simpson	Milwaukee.	24	Sam. S. Fifield	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles..	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	James F. Wiley..	Hancock.	26	Matt. Anderson.	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.	Sussex.	27	G. E. McKeoby.	Lodi.
11	Thomas B. Scott	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew.	Richt'd Cent'r
12	J. W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	29	A. Finkelnburg.	Fountain City
13	A. K. Delaney..	Mayville.	30	Michael Griffin.	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman	Baraboo.	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin..	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price...	Bl'k Riv. Falls
16	Geo. W. Rylnd.	Lancaster.	33	Geo. F. Hunt....	West Bend.
17	H. Richardson..	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — IRA. B. BRADFORD, of Eau Claire.*Chief Clerk* — JOHN E. ELDERED. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — G. W. CHURCH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA and PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce....	Friendship.	James A. Taylor...	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS and POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAY- LOR and WOOD.	
George D. McDill....	Oscola Mills.	Myron H. McCord..	Merrill.
BROWN.		COLUMBIA.	
Benjamin Fontaine..	Green Bay.	William T. Parry... Portage.	
James J. Rasmussen	Fort Howard.	Evan W. Lloyd..... Cambria.	
Maurice B. Brennan.	Morrison.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO.*		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers'Gr'Ve
Richard R. Kempter	Alma.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		Samuel J. Coldwell.	Mazomanie.
C. H. M. Peterson...	New Holstein.	Louis K. Luse.....	Stoughton.
		Henry B. Howe.....	Nora.

* In part.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature — continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DODGE.		KENOSHA.	
John Steele.....	Alderly.	Walter S. Maxwell..	Kenosha.
William Liscow.....	Iron Ridge.	KEWAUNEE.	
George Jess.....	Waupun.	John M. Read †.....	Kewaunee.
Edw. C. McPetridge.	Beaver Dam.	LA CROSSE.	
DOOR.		John Bradley.....	Bangor.
Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.	LA FAYETTE.	
DUNN.		A. O. Chamberlain..	Darlington.
Geo. H. Chamberlin.	Rock Falls.	Thomas Bainbridge.	Benton.
EAU CLAIRE.		MANITOWOC.	
Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.	Thomas Gleeson....	Grimm's.
FOND DU LAC.		Ira P. Smith	Mishicot.
James E. Gee	Brandon.	Chas. E. Estabrook.	Manitowoc.
Benjamin H. Bettis..	Waupun.	MARATHON.	
James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.	John Ringle	Wausau.
Fred. Konz	Calvary.	MARQUETTE.	
GRANT.		C. F. Roskie	Montello.
James H. Cabanis ...	Georgetown.	MILWAUKEE.	
Henry S. Keene.....	Lancaster.	A. K. Shepard	Milwaukee.
Edward I. Kidd.....	Millville.	Otto Laverrenz	Milwaukee.
GREEN.		Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.
Cyrus Troy.....	Monticello.	E. P. Matthews.....	Milwaukee.
Burr Sprague	Brodhead.	Thomas M. Corbett.	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		Henry Herzer	Milwaukee.
William Paddock	Markesan.	William S. Stanley..	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		Theo. O. Hartmann.	Milwaukee.
Melancthon J. Briggs.	Dodgeville.	Luther F. Gilson ...	Milwaukee.
Jefferson W. Rewey..	Millin.	William Pierron ...	Silver Springs
JACKSON.		David J. Price	Bay View.
Alvin S. Trow	Merrillan.	MONROE.	
JEFFERSON *		William J. Austin.	Leon.
H. E. Humphrey ...	Ixonia Center.	John O'Brien.....	Wilton.
John D. Bullock.	Johnson's Ck	OCONTO, LANGLADE,	
Samuel A. Craig.....	Ft. Atkinson.	MARINETTE AND	
JUNEAU.		SHAWANO.	
Thaddeus K. Dunn ..	Wonewoc.	Ernest Funke..	Oconto.
John T. Kingston ...	Necedah.	OUTAGAME.	
		Henry C. Sloan.	Appleton.
		James H. McMurdo.	Hortonville.

† Resigned Dec. 17, 1880, and Joseph E. Darbellay of Kewaunee was elected to fill vacancy.

* Fifth and Sixth Wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Fourth Session of the State Legislature — continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Chas. G. Meyer.....	Port Wash'g'n	Peder Ekern.....	Pigeon Falls.
*PEPIN.		VERNON.	
George Tarrant.....	Durand.	T. O. Juve	Rising Sun.
PIERCE.		Allen Rusk	Liberty.
Franklin L. Gilson	Ellsworth.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		William Meadows ..	Lyons.
James E. Rogers...	Stevens Point.	Dwight B. Barnes ..	Delavan.
RACINE.		Lindsey J. Smith...	Troy Center.
Norton J. Field.....	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Sidney A. Sage.....	West. U'n Jun	John F. Schwalbach	S. Germant'wn
RICHLAND.		Joseph W. Holchouse	Barton.
Birney M. Jarvis	Cazenovia.	WAUKESHA.	
John H. Case.....	Eagle Corners	John A. Lins	Eagle.
ROCK.		John E. Seabold ...	Menomonce F.
Martin V. Pratt.....	Evansville.	WAUPACA.	
Franklin S. Lawrence	Janesville.	Sewall A. Phillips.	Royalton.
James Menzies.....	Rock Prairie.	Charles A. Davis ...	Bear Creek...
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
Merton Herrick.....	Hudson.	Charles W. Moors ..	Hancock.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Ephraim Blakeslee.	Iro ton.	William Wall .. .	Oshkosh.
Thomas Gillespie ..	Kilbourn City	Selden M. Bronson	Menasha.
SHEBOYGAN.		George H. Buckstaff	Oshkosh.
August Selsemeyer	Howard's Gr'v	Thomas J. Bowles .	Elo.
Maurice D. L. Fuller	Plymouth.		
Roswell H. Tripp .	Hingham.		

* And part of Buffalo county.

Thirty fifth Session of the State Legislature, 1882.

Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882.

SENATE.

President — S. S. FIFIELD, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — CHARLES E. BROSS. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — A. T. GLAZE.

D.'s.	Names.	Post Office.	Dis	Names.	Post Office.
1	William A. Ellis.	Peshigo.	18	Edward Colman.	Fond du Lac.
2	Thomas R. Hudd.	Green Bay.	19	J. B. Hamilton..	Neenah.
3	Albert L. Phillips	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith	Plymouth.
4	Van S. Bennett ..	Rockton.	21	Chas. F. Crosby.	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick	Milwaukee.	22	John L. Pingel..	Appleton.
6	Enoch Chase.	Milwaukee.	23	Frederick Kusel.	Watertown.
7	Edw. B. Simpson	Milwaukee.	24	James Hill	Warren.
8	Charles Palmétier	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	James F. Wiley ..	Hancock.	26	John Adams	Black Earth.
10	Henry M. Ackley	Oconomowoc.	27	G. E. McKeeby ..	Lodi.
11	Thomas B. Scott.	Grand Rapids.	28	W. C. Meffert ..	Arena.
12	A. N. Randall ...	Brodhead.	29	A. Finkelnburg .	Fountain City
13	A. K. Delaney	Mayville.	30	R. J. Flint	Menomonte.
14	John T. Kingston	Necedah.	31	M. P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin...	Manitowoc.	32	Chas. K. Erwin.	Tomah.
16	George W. Ryland	Lancaster.	33	G. F. Hunt.....	West Bend.
17	H. Richardson ...	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — FRANKLIN L. GILSON, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk — E. D. COE. | *Sergeant-at-Arms* — D. E. WELCH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS.		CHIPPEWA and PRICE.	
Solon W. Pierce	Friendship.	Wm. B. Bartlett....	Chip'wa Falls.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK.		CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD.	
George D. McDill ...	Osceola Mill's.	Rob't J. MacBride ..	Neillsville.
BROWN.		COLUMBIA.	
John M. Hogan	Green Bay.	Wm. T. Parry.....	Portage.
A. L. Gray	Fort Howard.	Wm. H. Proctor....	Fall River.
P. H. Moran.....	Morrison.	CRAWFORD.	
BUFFALO.*		Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Gr've
M. W. McDonnell..	Alma.	DANE.	
CALUMET.		Fritz Elver.....	Middleton.
Adolph Moeller	New Holstein	E. W. Keyes	Madison.
		F. L. Warner.....	Deansville.

*In part.

Thirty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature—continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DODGE.		KENOSHIA.	
William Jeche	Hustisford.	J. B. Vosburgh.....	Richmond, Ill.
Benj. P. Bishop. ..	Brownsville.	KEWAUNEE.	
Samuel C. McDowell	Fox Lake.	William Rogers	Carlton.
Thomas J. Jones ..	Beaver Dam.	LA CROSSE.	
DOOR.		Frank Pooler	Onalaska.
Albert D. Thorp	Sturgeon Bay.	LA FAYETTE.	
DUNN.		A. O. Chamberlain .	Darlington.
Edward L. Everts ..	Fail City.	John O'Neill	Shullsburg. }
EAU CLAIRE.		MANITOWOC.	
Thomas Carmichael.	Eau Claire.	Peter Phillips.....	Meeme.
FOND DU LAC.		Henry Goedjen	Two Rivers.
Ezekiel Babcock....	Ripon.	Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc.
John Meiklejohn	Fond du Lac.	MARATHON.	
Charles E. Shepard .	Fond du Lac.	John C. Clarke.....	Wausau.
Louis Eidemiller ..	New Cassel.	MARQUETTE.	
GRANT.		Samuel Tanner.....	Westfield.
James H. Cabanis ..	Georgetown.	MILWAUKEE.	
Daniel B. Stevens...	Cassville.	Arthur Date	Milwaukee.
Edward I. Kidd	Milville.	George A. Abert....	Milwaukee.
GREEN.		Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.
Hiram Gabriel	Stewart.	G. P. Harrington....	Milwaukee.
John Bolender	Monroe.	William Lindsay	Milwaukee.
GREEN LAKE.		C. A. M. Zabel.....	Milwaukee.
C. D. McConnell....	Ripon.	W. S. Stanley, Jr ...	Milwaukee.
IOWA.		F. J. Borchardt.	Milwaukee.
James Ryan.....	Ridgeway.	Arno'd Huchting ..	Milwaukee.
Jefferson W. Rewey.	Rewey.	Charles Fingado ..	Wauwatosa.
JACKSON.		Wm M Williams, Jr.	Oak Creek.
William T. Price	Black R. Falls.	MONROE.	
JEFFERSON.*		M. A. Thayer	Sparta.
Jesse Stone	Watertown.	Wm A. Barber.....	Warren Mills.
J. C. Leonardson ...	Waterloo.	OCONTO, LANGLADE,	
James W. Ostrander	Jefferson.	MARINETTE AND	
JUNEAU.		SHAWANO.	
George W. Bishop .	Wonewoc.	George W DeLano..	Pensaukee.
Charles D. Loomis..	Necedah.	OUTAGAMIE.	
		Humphrey Pierce ...	Appleton.
		A. H. Pape.....	New London.

* Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

Thirty-Fifth Session of the State Legislature — continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
OZAUKEE.		TREMPEALEAU.	
Frederick W. Horn .	Cedarburg.	George H. Smith....	Ga'esville.
PEPIN.*		VERNON.	
N. O. Murray.....	Pepin.	T. O. Juve... ..	Rising Sun.
PIERCE.		Thomas J. Shear....	Hillsborough.
Franklin L. Gilson	Ellsworth.	WALWORTH.	
PORTAGE.		W. G. Derthick . .	Spring Prairie
Charles A. Lane....	Plover.	J. W. Brownson	Sharon.
RACINE.		Donald Stewart	Delavan.
Richard P. Howell ..	Racine.	WASHINGTON.	
Adam Apple	North Cape.	Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
RICHLAND.		J. W. Holehouse	Barton.
James Washburn ...	Buck Creek.	WAUKESHA.	
George H. Tate	Viola.	William Langer	Waukesha.
ROCK.		Herman Schatz	Brookfield.
John Huntly	Brodhead.	WAUPACA.	
John Wimans	Janesville.	Josephus Wakefield	Fremont.
John Conley	Clinton.	Charles A. Davis ..	Bear Creek.
ST. CROIX.		WAUSHARA.	
Oluf A. Saugestad ..	Baldwin.	N. W. Milliken.....	Saxeville.
SAUK.		WINNEBAGO.	
Abijah Beckwith ...	Lone Rock.	Andrew Haben	Oshkosh.
William S. Grubb ...	Baraboo.	A. H. F. Krueger ..	Neenah.
SHEBOYGAN.		George H. Buckstaff.	Oshkosh.
Wilbur M. Root	Sheboygan.	Thomas J. Bowles ..	Elo.
Simon Gillen	Cascade.		
John Marshall	Adell.		

* And part of Buffalo county.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Territorial Organization.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment,	Length of Sesssion.	No.Reps.
1836	October 25th	December 9th	46 days	39
1837	November 6th	January 20, 1838	76 days	39
1838	June 11th	June 25th	15 days	38
1839	November 26th	December 22d	27 days	37
1839	January 21st	March 11th	50 days	39
1839	December 2d	January 13, 1840	43 days	39
1840	August 3d	August 14th	12 days	39
1840	December 7th	February 19, 1841	75 days	39
1841	December 6th	February 19, 1842	76 days	39
1843	March 6th	March 25, 1843	20 days	39
1843	March 27th	April 17, 1843	22 days	39
1843	December 4th	January 31, 1844	59 days	39
1845	January 6th	February 24th	50 days	39
1846	January 5th	February 3d	30 days	39
1847	January 4th	February 11th	39 days	39
1847	October 18th	October 27th	10 days	39
1848	February 7th	March 13th	36 days	39

State Organization.

1848	June 5th	August 21st	78 days	85
1849	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	85
1850	January 9th	February 11th	34 days	85
1851	January 8th	March 17th	69 days	85
1852	January 14th	April 19th	97 days	85
1853	January 12th	April 4th	} 121 days	107
1853	June 6th	July 13th		
1854	January 11th	April 3d	83 days	107
1855	January 10th	April 2d	83 days	107
1856	January 9th	March 31st	} 125 days	107
1856	September 3d	October 14th		
1857	January 14th	March 9th	55 days	107
1858	January 13th	May 17th	125 days	127
1859	January 12th	March 21st	69 days	127
1860	January 11th	April 2d	83 days	127
1861	January 9th	April 17th	} 112 days	127
1861	May 15th	May 27th		
1862	January 8th	April 7th	} 122 days	133
1862	June 3d	June 17th		
1862	September 10th	September 26th		
1863	January 14th	April 2d	79 days	133
1864	January 13th	April 4th	83 days	133
1865	January 11th	April 10th	90 days	133
1866	January 10th	April 12th	93 days	133
1867	January 9th	April 11th	93 days	133
1868	January 8th	March 6th	59 days	133
1869	January 13th	March 11th	58 days	133
1870	January 12th	March 17th	65 days	133
1871	January 11th	March 25th	74 days	133
1872	January 10th	March 26th	77 days	133
1873	January 8th	March 20th	72 days	133
1874	January 14th	March 12th	58 days	133
1875	January 13th	March 6th	53 days	133
1876	January 12th	March 14th	63 days	133
1877	January 10th	March 8th	58 days	133
1878	January 9th	March 21st	} 76 days	133
1878	June 4th	June 7th		
1879	January 8th	March 5th	57 days	133
1880	January 14th	March 17th	64 days	133
1881	January 12th	April 4th	83 days	133
1882	January 11th	March 31st	80 days	133

Table showing the length of Legislative Sessions, etc.— (continued).

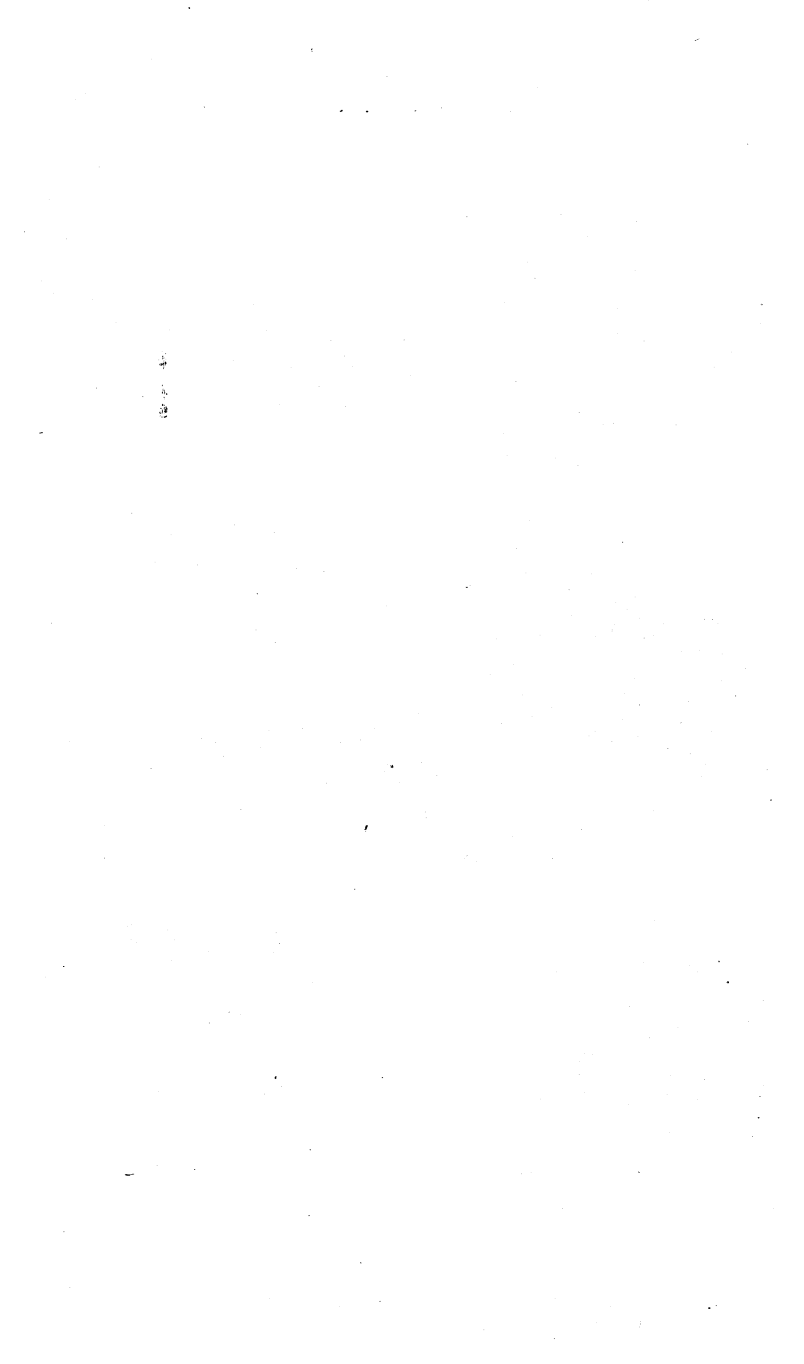
Constitutional Conventions.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No. Reps.
1846	October 5th.....	December 16th.....	73 days	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847	December 15th.....	February 1st.....	48 days	65
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Territorial and State Officers,

TOGETHER WITH

Senators and Representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors.

1856-1880

960

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge,	- - -	from July 4, 1836, to Oct. 5, 1841
James Duane Doty,	- - -	from Oct. 5, 1841, to Sept. 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,	- - -	from Sept. 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge,	- - -	from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1845

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field,	- -	appointed by John Tyler,	- -	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin,	- -	appointed by James K. Polk,	-	Feb. 24, 1845

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J.,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Aug., 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J.,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	-	Sept., 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	-	Nov., 1838

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	March 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	-	appointed by Gov. Tallmadge,	-	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith,	-	appointed by Gov. Dodge,	- -	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin,	- -	appointed at December Term,	- - -	1836
Simeon Mills,	- -	appointed at July Term,	- - -	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	-	appointed at July Term,	- - -	1840

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman,	-	appointed by Andrew Jackson,	- - -	1836
Moses M. Strong,	-	appointed by Martin Van Buren,	- -	1838
Thomas W. Sutherland,	-	appointed by John Tyler,	- - -	1841
William Pitt Lynde,	-	appointed by James K. Polk,	- - -	1845

STATE OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

NOTE.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey,	- Lancaster,	- -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell,	- Madison,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow,	- Waukesha,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Mar. 21, 1856,	to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford,	- Oshkosh,	- -	from Mar. 25, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1859
Alex. W. Randall,	- Waukesha,	- -	from Jan. 4, 1853,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey,	- Shopiere,	- -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to April 19, 1862
Edward Salomon,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Ap'l 19, 1862,	to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis,	- Columbus,	- -	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild,	- Madison,	- -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn,	- La Crosse,	- -	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Jan. 5, 1874
Wm. R. Taylor,	- Cottage Grove,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Jan. 3, 1876,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	- Viroqua,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes,	- Jefferson,	- -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beall,	- Taycheedah,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1850,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns,	- La Crosse,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis,	- Columbus,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell,	- La Crosse,	- -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble,	- Whitewater,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon,	- Milwaukee,	- -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to April 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton,*	- Columbus,	- -	from Sep. 10, 1862,	to Sept. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner,	- Elkhorn,	- -	from Jan. 14, 1863,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound,	- Chippewa Falls,	- -	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit,	- Kenosha,	- -	from Jan. 1, 1872,	to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker,	- Pleasant Valley,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham,	- Chippewa Falls,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield,	- Ashland,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh,	- Delavan,	- -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow,	- Waukesha,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1850,	to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson,	- Green Bay,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex. T. Gray,	- Janesville,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones,	- Belmont,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey,	- Shopiere,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis,	- Columbus,	- -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild,	- Madison,	- -	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen,	- Mineral Point,	- -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese,	- Portage,	- -	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle,	- Prairie du Chien,	- -	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans B. Warner,	- Ellsworth,	- -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme,	- Kenosha,	- -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

* Ex-officio, as President of Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jairus C. Fairchild,	-	Madison,	-	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen,	-	Cedarburg,	-	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Charles Kuhn,	-	Manitowoc,	-	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings,	-	Trempealeau,	-	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith,	-	Fox Lake,	-	from Jan. 1, 1856,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Bætz,	-	Manitowoc,	-	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther,	-	Oshkosh,	-	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Edward C. McFetridge,	-	Beaver Dam,	-	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

James S. Brown,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from Jan. 7, 1850,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook,	-	Geneva,	-	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith,	-	Madison,	-	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith,	-	Mineral Point,	-	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck,	-	Oshkosh,	-	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe,	-	Green Bay,	-	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from Oct. 7, 1862,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill,	-	Watertown,	-	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow,	-	Dellona,	-	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan,	-	Beaver Dam,	-	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson,	-	Mineral Point,	-	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisby,	-	West Bend,	-	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root,	-	Waukesha,	-	from Jan. 1, 1849,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd,	-	Shullsburg,	-	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright,	-	Prairie du Ch'n	-	from Jan. 5, 1854,	to May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry,	-	Racine,	-	from June 26, 1855,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper,	-	Madison,	-	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard,	-	Platteville,	-	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Sep. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn,	-	Racine,	-	from Oct. 1, 1864,	to Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig,	-	Madison,	-	from Jan. 6, 1868,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Samuel Fallows,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from Jan. 6, 1870,	to Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searing,	-	Milton,	-	from Jan. 4, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford,	-	Milton,	-	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham,	-	Oshkosh,	-	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created by Chapter 479, Laws 1852—Abolished January 3, 1870, Chapter 23, Laws of 1868.

James S. Baker,	-	Green Bay,	-	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis,	-	Watertown,	-	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires,	-	Mineral Point,	-	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk,	-	Kilbourn City,	-	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsey,	-	Ozaukee,	-	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Ruske,	-	Viroqua,	-	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chapter 24, Laws of 1853—Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chapter 193, Laws of 1873.

John Taylor,	-	Waupun,	-	from Mar. 23, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown,	-	Fond du Lac,	-	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks,	-	Baraboo,	-	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Edward McGarry,	-	Milwaukee,	-	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Edward M. MacGraw,	-	Sheboygan,	-	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans C. Heg,	-	Waterford,	-	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges,	-	Oshkosh,	-	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier,	-	Waupun,	-	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 3, 1870
George F. Wheeler,	-	Springvale,	-	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 155, Laws of 1871 — Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 233, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson, - - Beloit, - - from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
Martin J. Argard, - - Eau Claire, - - from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874; made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

John W. Hoyt, - - Madison, - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Geo. H. Paul, - - Milwaukee, - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn, - - Oshkosh, - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb, - - Fond du Lac, - - from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner, - - Portage, - - from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1882
N. P. Haugen, - - River Falls, - - from Feb. 15, 1881, to.....

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

(By Chapter 56, Section 32, General Laws of 1867, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, which office was made elective by Chapter 300, laws of 1881.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison, - - from April 1, 1878, to.....

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Courts were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.)

Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J., - -	4th	August 28, 1848, to	Jan. 1, 1851
Edward V. Whiton, A. J., - -	1st	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Levi Hubbell, A. J.,* - -	2d	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., - -	3d	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J., - -	5th	August 28, 1848, to	June 1, 1853
Timothy O. Howe, A. J., - -	4th	Jan'y 1, 1851, to	June 1, 1853
Wiram Knowlton, A. J., - -	6th	August 6, 1850, to	June 1, 1853

Name.	Title.	Date.	Exp'n of term.
Edward V. Whiton, - - -	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to	April 12, 1859
Luther S. Dixon, - - -	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to	June 17, 1874
Edward G. Ryan, - - -	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to	Oct. 19, 1880
Orsamus Cole, - - -	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to	1st. M. Jan. 1892
Samuel Crawford, - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to	June 19, 1855
Abram D. Smith, - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to	June 21, 1859
Orsamus Cole, - - -	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to	Nov. 11, 1880
Byron Paine, - - -	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to	Nov. 15, 1864
Jason Downer, - - -	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to	Sept. 11, 1867
Byron Paine, - - -	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to	Jan. 13, 1871
William P. Lyon, - - -	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to	1st M. Jan. 1884
David Taylor, - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to	1st M. Jan. 1886
Harlow S. Orton, - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to	1st M. Jan. 1888
John B. Cassoday, - - -	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to	1st. M. Jan. 1890

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham, - -	Appointed Jan. Term,	- - - -	1849
Samuel W. Beall, - -	Appointed Dec. 12,	- - - -	1849
La Fayette Kellogg, - -	Appointed June 1,	- - - -	1853
Clarence Kellogg, - -	Appointed June 11,	- - - -	1878

* Elected Chief Justice, June 18, 1851.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1836	Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 25, 1843
James D. Doty.....	Sep. 10, 1838	Morgan L. Martin	Sep. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy.....	Sep. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sep. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 24, 1867
Henry Dodge	June 8, 1848	Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 26, 1869
Isaac P. Walker	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
Henry Dodge	Jan. 20, 1851	Angus Cameron	Feb. 3, 1875
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matthew H. Carpenter	Jan. 22, 1879
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 23, 1857	Philetus Sawyer	Jan. 26, 1881
Timothy O. Howe	Jan. 23, 1861	Angus Cameron	Mar. 10, 1881
James R. Doolittle ...	Jan. 22, 1863		

REPRESENTATIVES.

(By Congresses.)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

- 1st Dist.—William Pitt Lynde.*
- 2d " Mason C. Darling.*

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

- 1st Dist.—Charles Durkee.
- 2d " Orsamus Cole.
- 3d " James Duane Doty.

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 Billinghamurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st Dist.—John F. Potter.
- 2d " Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d " Charles Billinghamurst.

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.†
- Walter D. McIndoe.
- 3d " A. Scott Sloan.

* Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848.

† Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy, December 30, 1862.

*Representatives by Congresses — (continued).***XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.**

1st Dist.—	James S. Brown.
2d “	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d “	Amasa Cobb.
4th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th “	Ezra Wheeler.
6th “	Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

1st Dist.—	Halbert E. Paine.
2d “	Ithamar C. Sloan.
3d “	Amasa Cobb.
4th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th “	Philetus Sawyer.
6th “	Walter D. McIndoe.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

1st Dist.—	Halbert E. Paine.
2d “	Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3d “	Amasa Cobb.
4th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th “	Philetus Sawyer.
6th “	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

1st Dist.—	Halbert E. Paine.
2d “	Benjamin F. Hopkins.*
	David Atwood.
3d “	Amasa Cobb.
4th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th “	Philetus Sawyer.
6th “	Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.

1st Dist.—	Alexander Mitchell.
2d “	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d “	J. Allen Barber.
4th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
5th “	Philetus Sawyer.
6th “	Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.

1st Dist.—	Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Gerry W. Hazelton.
3d “	J. Allen Barber.
4th “	Alexander Mitchell.
5th “	Charles A. Eldredge.
6th “	Philetus Sawyer.
7th “	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th “	Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

1st Dist.—	Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d “	Henry S. Magoon.
4th “	William Pitt Lynde.
5th “	Samuel D. Burchard.
6th “	Alanson M. Kimball.
7th “	Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8th “	George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

1st Dist.—	Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d “	George C. Hazelton.
4th “	William Pitt Lynde.
5th “	Edward S. Bragg.
6th “	Gabriel Bouck.
7th “	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th “	Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLIVth Congress, 1879-81.

1st Dist.—	Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d “	George C. Hazelton.
4th “	Peter V. Deuster.
5th “	Edward S. Bragg.
6th “	Gabriel Bouck.
7th “	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th “	Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

1st Dist.—	Charles G. Williams.
2d “	Lucien B. Caswell.
3d “	George C. Hazelton.
4th “	Peter V. Deuster.
5th “	Edward S. Bragg.
6th “	Richard Gunther.
7th “	Herman L. Humphrey.
8th “	Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIIth Congress, 1883-85.

1st Dist.—	John Winans.
2d “	Daniel H. Sumner.
3d “	Burr W. Jones.
4th “	Peter V. Deuster.
5th “	Joseph Rankin.
6th “	Richard Gunther.
7th “	Gilbert M. Woodward.
8th “	William T. Price.
9th “	Isaac Stephenson.

* Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1848. Elected November 7.

At Large—Francis Huebschmann.
Wm. Dunwiddie.
1st Dist.—David P. Mapes.
2d " Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At Large—Montgomery M. Cothren.
Satterlee Clark.
1st Dist.—Philo White.
2d " Beriah Brown.
3d " Charles Billinghamurst.

1856. Elected November 4.

At Large—Edward D. Holton.
James H. Knowlton.
1st Dist.—Gregor Menzel.
2d " Walter D. McIndoe.
3d " Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At Large—Walter D. McIndoe.
Bradford Rixford.
1st Dist.—William W. Vaughan.
2d " J. Allen Barber.
3d " Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 3.

At Large—William W. Field.
Henry L. Blood.
1st Dist.—George C. Northrop.
2d " Jonathan Bowman.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Henry J. Turner.
5th " Henry F. Belitz.
6th " Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At Large—Stephen S. Barlow.
Henry D. Barron.
1st Dist.—Elihu Enos.
2d " Charles G. Williams.
3d " Allen Warden.
4th " Leander F. Frisby.
5th " William G. Ritch.
6th " William T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

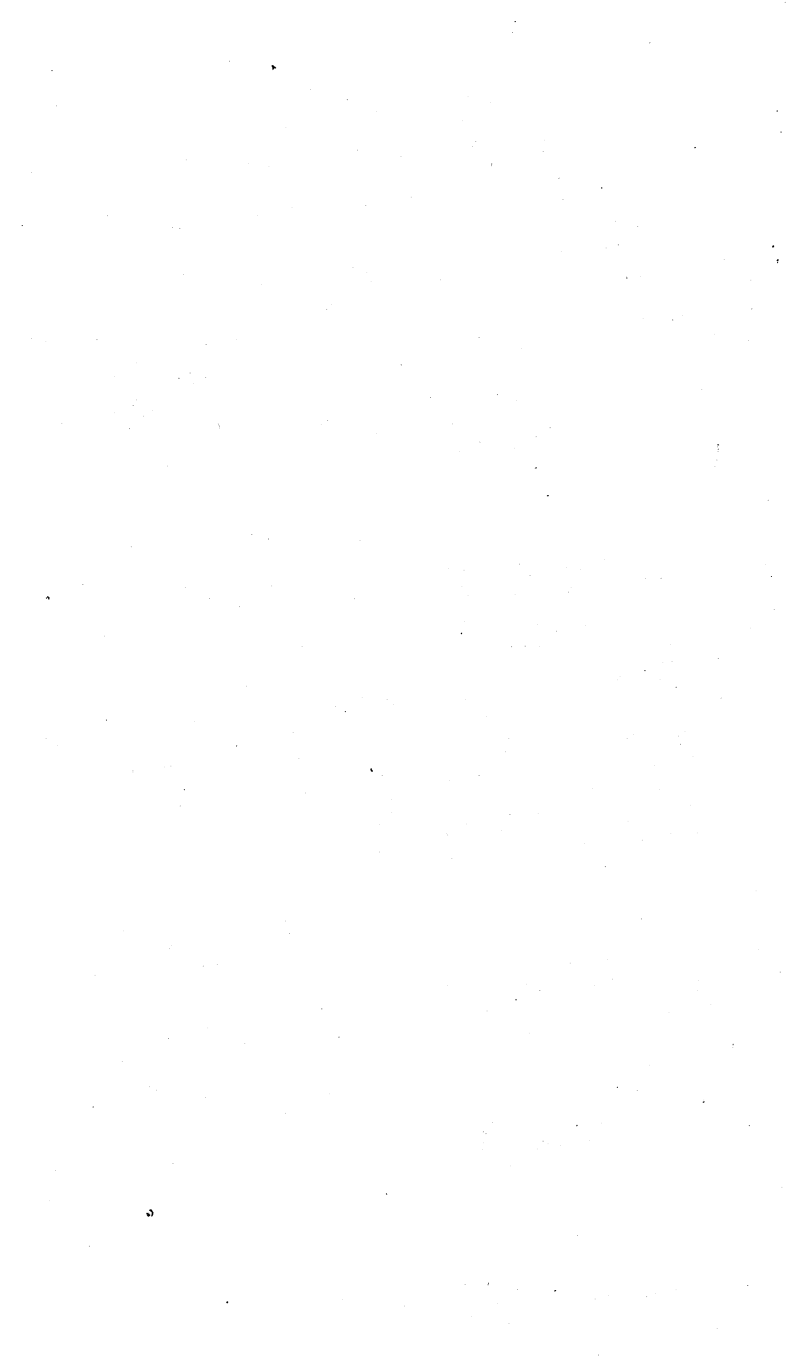
At Large—William E. Cramer.
Frederick Fleischer.
1st Dist.—Jerome S. Nickles.
2d " George G. Swain.
3d " Ormsby B. Thomas.
4th " Frederick Hilgen.
5th " Edward C. McPetridge.
6th " George E. Hoskinson.
7th " Romanzo Bunn.
8th " Henry D. Barron.

1876. Elected November 7.

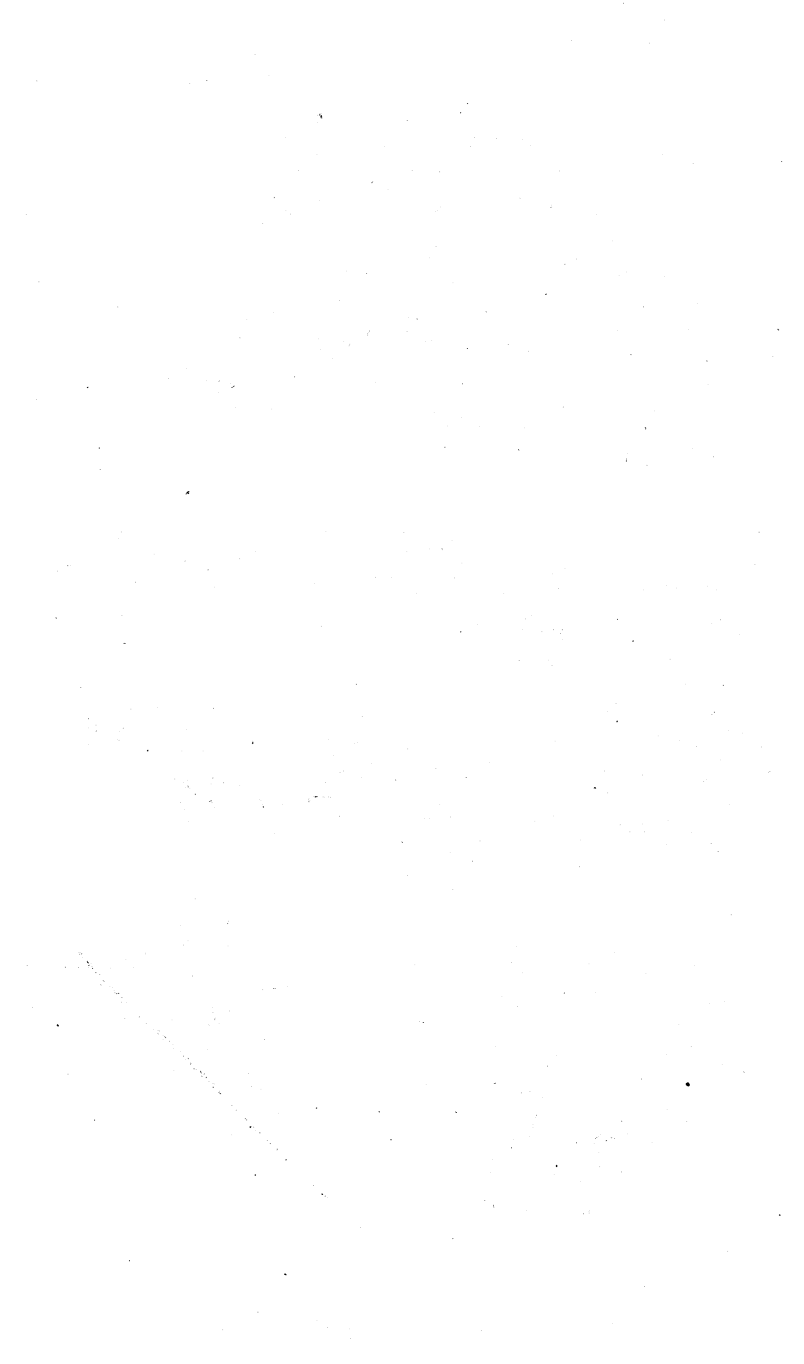
At Large—William H. Hiner.
Francis Campbell.
1st Dist.—T. D. Weeks.
2d " T. D. Lang.
3d " Daniel L. Downs.
4th " Casper M. Sanger.
5th " Charles Luling.
6th " James H. Foster.
7th " Charles B. Solberg.
8th " John H. Knapp.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large—George End.
Knud Langland.
1st Dist.—Lucius S. Blake.
2d " John Kellogg.
3d " George E. Weatherby.
4th " William P. McLaren.
5th " C. T. Lovell.
6th " E. L. Browne.
7th " F. H. Kribbs.
8th " John T. Kingston.



Election Statistics.



ELECTION STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President, from 1856 to 1880.

[BY STATES.]

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Weaver. G. B.	Scatter- ing.	Tilden. Dem.	Hayes. Rep.
Alabama.....	56,340	91,675	4,640	.....	102,002	68,230
Arkansas..	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	53,071	33,669
California.....	80,318	80,413	3,381	.....	76,464	79,269
Colorado.....	27,450	21,617	1,435	.....	13,316	14,154
Connecticut...	67,071	64,415	863	.....	61,931	59,031
Delaware.....	14,140	15,175	120	.....	13,381	10,752
Florida.....	23,632	27,922	.....	.....	*21,285	21,327
Georgia.....	58,086	102,100	.....	.....	130,083	50,446
Illinois.....	318,716	277,321	26,358	596	258,601	278,232
Indiana.....	232,164	225,523	12,936	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa.....	183,904	105,815	32,827	.....	112,121	171,326
Kansas.....	121,525	59,788	19,710	35	37,901	78,322
Kentucky.....	101,159	149,063	11,499	238	159,630	97,156
Louisiana.....	38,633	65,777	443	.....	170,503	75,135
Maine.....	74,039	65,171	4,408	135	49,823	66,300
Maryland.....	78,513	93,633	825	.....	91,719	71,980
Massachusetts.	165,205	111,969	4,518	799	103,777	150,063
Michigan.....	185,195	131,301	34,805	1,262	141,595	166,901
Minnesota.....	93,903	53,315	3,267	.....	43,799	72,962
Mississippi....	31,854	75,759	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri.....	153,557	203,659	35,015	.....	203,677	145,029
Nebraska.....	51,957	23,502	3,810	.....	17,554	31,916
Nevada.....	7,815	8,636	.....	.....	9,308	10,333
New Hampshire	41,852	40,791	523	180	38,509	41,539
New Jersey....	120,543	122,546	2,620	176	115,962	101,517
New York.....	553,544	534,511	12,373	1,592	521,949	489,207
North Carolina	115,616	121,201	1,131	.....	125,427	103,419
Ohio.....	375,433	340,831	6,455	2,616	323,182	330,698
Oregon.....	20,619	19,955	245	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania..	414,704	407,423	20,663	1,983	365,158	334,122
Rhode Island..	13,195	10,779	231	25	10,112	15,787
South Carolina	57,917	112,035	517	.....	90,896	91,786
Tennessee....	98,760	130,381	5,465	.....	133,166	89,566
Texas.....	53,298	146,486	26,241	.....	101,803	41,803
Vermont.....	45,567	18,316	1,215	105	20,251	44,092
Virginia.....	84,021	123,586	139	.....	139,670	95,558
West Virginia.	46,243	57,391	9,079	.....	56,455	42,693
Wisconsin.....	141,398	114,641	7,986	159	123,927	130,038
Totals.....	4,441,184	4,435,121	302,851	10,606	4,299,833	4,048,228
Total vote..	.....	.....	.....	9,189,665	.....	8,442,049

* The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

† The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Wells returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The McEnery returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 83,723; Hayes, 77,174.

Popular Vote for President — continued.

STATES.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib. Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas ...	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California ...	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut..	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,951	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	251,293	199,143	189,996	158,730
Indiana	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,233
Iowa	131,233	71,134	150,349	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,839	27,786	64,301
Louisiana ...	59,975	66,466	33,363	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,433	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachus'ts	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	48,745
Michigan	136,202 ^a	77,027	128,550	97,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota ...	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi ..	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
N.Hampshire ..	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Jersey ..	91,611	76,801	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New York ...	440,759	387,379	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,986
N. Carolina ...	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,090	.....	.....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Oregon	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Pennsylvania	349,639	211,961	342,280	313,382	296,391	276,316
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	12,993	6,548	14,349	8,718
S. Carolina ...	72,290	22,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
Tennessee ...	83,665	94,391	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Texas	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,321
Virginia	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Virginia ..	32,223	29,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,438
Wisconsin ...	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710	68,458	65,884
Total	3,579,793	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote ..	6,457,318	.....	5,716,788	.....	4,034,789	.....

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President -- continued

STATES.	1860.						Buchanan, Dem.
	Lincoln, Rep.	Br'kin-ridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.	Douglas Dem.	Fremont Rep.	Sumner, Rep.	
Alabama		48,831	27,875	13,651		28,362	46,739
Arkansas		28,732	20,093	5,227		10,771	21,910
California	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	30,165	53,365
Connecticut	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,995
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,804	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida		8,543	5,437	367		1,833	6,353
Georgia		51,889	42,836	11,590		42,238	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	91,375	22,376	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,180	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,361	53,143	66,058	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana		22,681	20,204	7,625		20,769	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,750	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,110	19,620	39,240
Michigan	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,763	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920			
Mississippi		40,797	25,040	3,283		24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,023	31,317	58,372	58,081		48,524	58,164
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey	58,324			62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York	362,646			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,878
North Carolina		48,539	44,990			26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	28,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244			7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina							
Tennessee		64,700	69,274	11,350		66,178	73,638
Texas		47,548	15,433			15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,849	39,561	515	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,220	291	60,310	89,706
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	86,110	888	161	65,021	66,090	579	52,843
Totals	1,866,452	847,953	590,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	374,531	1,838,189
Whole vote		4,680,193				4,053,987	

†Electors chosen by legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN

From 1848 to 1880.

NOTE.—Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty-fourth in 1880.

ELECTION.		CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.	VOTE FOR CANDIDATES.				TOTAL VOTE.			
No.	Year.		Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor.....	13,747	35.1	..	..	39,166	.....	.....	4
		Lewis Cass.....	15,001	23.3	#1,254	4	.....	.....	.....	..
17	1852	Martin Van Buren.....	10,418	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		Franklin Pierce.....	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	61,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott.....	22,210	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1856	John P. Hale.....	8,814	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		James Buchanan.....	51,843	44.2	.....	.....	119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont.....	66,090	55.3	12,668	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	1860	Millard Fillmore.....	579	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
		Abraham Lincoln.....	86,111	56.6	20,040	5	152,180	32,668	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge...	838	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		John Bell.....	161	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1864	S. A. Douglas.....	65,021	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Abraham Lincoln.....	83,458	55.9	17,574	8	149,342	42,833	41.8	8
		Geo. B. McClellan.....	65,834	44.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1868	Ulysses S. Grant.....	108,857	56.2	24,157	8	193,564	41,222	29.6	8
		Horatio Seymour.....	84,707	43.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1872	Ulysses S. Grant.....	101,997	54.6	17,686	10	192,308	41,256	41.7	10
		Horace Greeley.....	86,477	45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Charles O'Connor.....	831	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1876	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden.....	123,927	48.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Peter Cooper.....	1,509	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		G. C. Smith.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1880	James A. Garfield.....	141,398	51.1	21,709	10	267,162	11,051	4.3	10
		Winfield S. Hancock.....	114,644	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. B. Weaver.....	7,986	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Neal Dow.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. B. Phelps.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Plurality.

† Decrease.

Ratio of Representation in the House of Representatives.

From 1780 to 1792, according to Constitution,	-	-	-	-	30,000
1792 to 1801, based on 1st census, 1790,	-	-	-	-	33,000
1803 to 1812, " 2d "	-	-	-	-	33,000
1812 to 1823, " 3d "	-	-	-	-	35,000
1823 to 1843, " 4th "	-	-	-	-	40,000
1832 to 1843, " 5th "	-	-	-	-	47,700
1843 to 1852, " 6th "	-	-	-	-	70,600
1852 to 1863, " 7th "	-	-	-	-	93,423
1863 to 1872, " 8th "	-	-	-	-	127,381
1872 to 1882, " 9th "	-	-	-	-	131,425
1882 to " 10th "	-	-	-	-	180,

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States, 1789-1880

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	† Presidents.			† Vice-Presidents.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popu- lar.			Electoral
1789	10	73	.....	George Washington.....	.....	69	.....	34
				John Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	9
				John Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	6
				R. H. Harrison.....	.....	.....	.....	6
				John Rutledge.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				John Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	3
				George Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	2
				Samuel Huntingdon.....	.....	.....	.....	2
				John Milton.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				James Armstrong.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Benjamin Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Edward Telfair.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Vacancies.....	.....	4	.....	4
1792	15	135	Fed. Fed. Rep.	George Washington.....	.....	132	.....	77
				John Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	50
				George Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	1
				Aaron Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Vacancies.....	.....	3	.....	.....		
1796	16	138	Fed. Rep. Fed. Rep.	John Adams.....	.....	71	.....	68
				Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	59
				Thomas Pinckney.....	.....	.....	.....	30
				Aaron Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	15
				Samuel Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	11
				Oliver Ellsworth.....	.....	.....	.....	7
				George Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	5
				John Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	3
				James Iredell.....	.....	.....	.....	2
				George Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	2
				John Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	2
S. Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	1				
1800	16	138	Rep. Rep. Fed. Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney.....	.....	.....	.....	73
				Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	73
				Aaron Burr.....	.....	.....	.....	65
				John Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	64
				Charles C. Pinckney.....	.....	.....	.....	1
John Jay.....	.....	.....	.....	1				

† Previous to the election of 1801, each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice-President.

† Three states out of thirteen did not vote, viz: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the constitution.

† There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made upon the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—10 states; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—4 states; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 states.

Summary of Popular and Electoral votes — continued.

Year of Election.	No. of Sts.	Total Elect. Vote.	Political Party.	Presidents.			Vice-Presidents.	
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.
					States.	Popu- lar.			Electoral
1804	17	176	Rep..	Thomas Jefferson ..	15	162	George Clinton...	162
1808	17	176	Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney	2	14	Rufus King.....	14
			Rep..	James Madison.....	12	122	George Clinton...	113
			Fed..	Charles C. Pinckney	5	47	Rufus King.....	47
			.....	George Clinton.....	.....	6	John Langdon.....	9
1812	18	213	.....	Vacancy.....	.....	.....	James Madison...	3
			Rep..	James Madison.....	11	123	James Monroe....	3
			Fed..	De Witt Clinton....	7	89	Elbridge Gerry... 131	Jared Ingersoll... 86
1816	19	221	.....	Vacancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Rep..	James Monroe.....	16	183	D. D. Tompkins .. 183	.....
			Fed..	Rufus King.....	3	34	John E. Howard... 22	.....
1820	24	235	.....	Vacancies.....	.....	.....	James Ross.....	5
			Rep..	James Monroe....	24	231	John Marshall... 4	Robert G. Harper 3
			Opp..	John Q. Adams.....	.....	1	.....	.....
			.....	Vacancies.....	.....	4	D. D. Tompkins... 218	Rich. Stockton... 8
1824	24	261	.....	Vacancies.....	.....	.....	Daniel Rodney... 4	Robert G. Harper 1
			Rep..	Andrew Jackson... 10	155,872	199	Richard Rush... 1	.....
			Coal.	John Q. Adams.... 8	105,321	84	John C. Calhoun... 182	Nathan Sanford... 30
			Rep..	Wm. H. Crawford.. 3	44,382	41	Nathaniel Macon. 24	.....
			Rep..	Henry Clay.....	3	46,587	37	Andrew Jackson... 13	M. Van-Buren... 9
1828	24	261	.....	Vacancy.....	.....	.....	Henry Clay.....	2
			Dem.	Andrew Jackson... 15	647,231	178	.....	.....
			N. R.	John Q. Adams.... 9	509,097	83	John C. Calhoun... 171	Richard Rush... 83
1832	24	288	Dem.	Andrew Jackson... 15	687,502	219	William Smith... 7	M. Van Buren... 189
			N. R.	Henry Clay..... 7	530,189	49	John Sergeant... 49	.....
			.....	John Floyd..... 1	83,108	11	Henry Lee..... 11	.....
			AntM	William Wirt..... 1	.....	7	Amos Ellmaker... 7	William Wilkins... 30
			.....	Vacancies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	26	294	Dem.	Martin Van Buren.. 15	761,549	170	R. M. Johnson†... 147	Francis Granger... 77
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison... 7	.....	73	John Tyler..... 47	Wm. Smith..... 23
			Whig	Hugh L. White... 2	736,656	26	.....	.....
			Whig	Daniel Webster... 1	.....	14	.....	.....
			Whig	W. P. Mangum... 1	.....	11	.....	.....

† No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved up on the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams — Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont — 13 states; Jackson — Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee — 7 states; Crawford — Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia — 4 states.

‡ No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

Summary of Popular and Electoral Votes — continued.

Year of election.	No. of states.	Total elec vote.	Political party.	Presidents.			Vice-Presidents.		
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Elec. vote.	
					States.	Popular.			Electoral
1840	26	294	Whig.	Wm. H. Harrison.	10	1,275,017	234	John Tyler...	234
			Dem..	Martin Van Buren	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson	48
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney	..	7,059	..	L. W. Tazewell	11
1844	26	275	Dem..	James K. Polk...	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas	170
			Whig.	Henry Clay	11	1,291,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen	105
			Lib'ty	James G. Birney	..	62,300	..	James K. Polk	1
1848	30	290	Whig.	Zachary Taylor.	15	1,300,101	163	Millard Fillmore	163
			Dem.	Lewis ass.	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler...	127
			Free S	Martin Van Buren	..	291,263	..	Chas. F. Adams	..
1852	31	296	Dem..	Franklin Pierce	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King	254
			Whig.	Winfield Scott	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham	42
			Fr. Dem	John P. Hale	..	156,149	..	Geo. W. Julian	..
1856	31	296	Dem..	James Buchanan	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge	174
			Rep ..	John C. Fremont	11	1,311,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton	114
			Amer.	Millard Fillmore	1	874,534	8	A. J. Donelson	8
1860	33	303	Rep..	Abraham Lincoln.	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin	180
			Dem	J. C. Breckenridge	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane	72
			C. Un.	John Bell	3	589,581	39	Edward Everett	39
1864	36	314	I. Dem	S. A Douglas	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson	12
			Rep ..	Abraham Lincoln.	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson	212
			Dem..	Geo. B. McClellan	3	1,808,725	21	G. H. Pendleton	21
1868	37	317	Dem..	Va ancies	1	..	81	..	81
			Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant.	23	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax	214
			Dem..	Horatio Seymour.	8	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	80
1872	37	366	Dem..	Vacancies	3	..	23	..	23
			Rep ..	Ulysses S. Grant.	31	3,597,070	236	Henry Wilson	236
			D. & L	Horace Greeley	6	2,834,079	..	B. Gratz Brown	47
1876	38	369	Dem..	Charles O Conor	..	29,408	..	Geo. W. Julian	5
			G. B.	James Black	..	5,603	..	A. H. Colquitt	5
			Prohi.	T. A. Hendricks	..	..	42	John M Palmer	3
1880	38	369	Dem..	B. Gratz Brown	..	..	18	T. E. Bramlette	3
			G. B.	Charles J. Jenkins	..	..	2	W. S. Groesbeck	1
			Prohi.	David Davis	..	..	1	Willis B. Machen	1
				[Not counted	..	..	17	N. P. Banks	1
1876	38	369	Rep ..	R. B. Hayes	21	4,048,223	185	Wm. A. Wheeler	185
			Dem..	Samuel J. Tilden.	17	4,299,893	184	T. A. Hendricks	184
			G. B.	Peter Cooper	..	8,740	..	..	..
1880	38	369	Prohi.	Green Clay Smith	..	9,552	..	..	..
			Rep ..	Scattering	..	2,636	..	..	..
			Dem..	James A. Garfield	19	4,449,181	214	Chester A. Arthur	214
			Dem..	W. S. Hancock	19	4,435,121	155	Wm. H. English	155
			G. B.	J. B. Weaver	..	302,751	..	..	..
			Prohi.	Neal Dow	..	9,861	..	..	..
				Scattering	..	1,145	..	..	..

† Eleven states did not vote, viz.: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

‡ Three states did not vote, viz.: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

§ Three electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant, and 66 for opposing candidates.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1880, GUBERNATORIAL VOTE, 1881,
 COMPARED WITH CONGRESSIONAL VOTE, 1882.

(BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.)

[The figure after the county is the congressional district in which it is located.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
ADAMS, 6.								
Adams.....	68	28	57	16	3	54	26	1
Big Flats.....	42	5	27	3		28		4
Dell Prairie.....	84	37	44	12	3	36	17	4
Easton.....	74	24	48	18	5	45	22	3
Jackson.....	76	10	26	3		27	13	8
Leola.....	25		16			19		
Lincoln.....	67	20	43	5		50	18	
Monroe.....	72	21	41	10	3	44	8	1
New Chester.....	49	22	23	12		39	12	5
New Haven.....	100	61	63	9	15	57	36	17
Preston.....	14	16	14	8		16	10	
Quincy.....	53	28	32	22		49	34	
Richfield.....	34	17	15	11		14	11	
Rome.....	29	5	11	2	8	18	9	2
Springville.....	65	12	57		3	39	13	
Strong's Prairie.....	142	37	77	25	3	84	39	9
Total.....	994	343	599	156	43	610	259	50
ASHLAND, 9.								
Ashland.....	135	120	136	92	2	364	139	
Butternut, 1st dist.....	49	46	64	24		94	15	
2d dist.....	10	25	22	26				
3d dist.....	8	32	6	12				
Jacobs.....						11	18	
Total.....	202	223	228	154	2	469	163	
BARRON, 8.								
Barron.....	45	33	33	31	5	58	17	
Cedar Lake.....	45	12	35	8		14	2	
Clinton.....	23	8	18	5		10	7	
Cumberland.....	114	54	80	79	34	150	104	
Dallas.....	102	29	44	3	2	40	4	
Maple Grove.....	68	21	45	15		39	6	
Prairie Farm.....	143	27	105	11		78	11	
Rice Lake.....	49	19	33	18	2			
Shetek.....	237	33	160	14	11	167	12	
Stamfold.....	77	106	37	84	15	75	85	
Stanley.....						50	2	
Sunmer.....	23	19	51	20	8	31	2	
Turtle Lake.....	41	25	57	10		54	36	
Vance Creek.....						19		
Total.....	1,027	394	698	298	77	776	288	

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
BAYFIELD, S.								
Bayfield	78	86	128	1	.....	449	90	.....
BROWN, 5.								
Allouez	17	37	7	33	.....	9	30	.....
Ashwaubenon	60	19	56	16	.....	52	17	1
Bellevue	20	106	19	56	.....	10	57	2
Depere, town	36	104	9	63	.....	5	65	.....
Depere	197	207	102	161	10	98	173	29
West Depere	184	183	85	134	21	56	164	56
Eaton	30	79	21	73	.....	19	37	.....
Fort Howard,—								
city, 1st ward	43	53	25	39	6	23	24	13
2d ward	33	39	15	25	16	46	22	13
3d ward	33	45	29	20	16	32	23	21
4th ward	33	17	30	11	7	33	12	7
5th ward	90	25	58	23	9	57	22	20
6th ward	45	22	28	12	3	34	7	8
Glenmore	77	91	42	67	.....	39	80	.....
Green Bay, town	117	44	80	43	.....	56	16	4
city, 1st ward	130	83	80	49	.....	70	57	7
2d ward	271	208	167	192	5	186	129	12
3d ward	261	179	176	156	1	205	108	.....
Holland, east	6	153	1	116	.....	23	90	.....
west	3	120	17	78	.....	2	74	.....
Howard	81	114	22	71	5	71	20	6
Humboldt	111	78	86	46	.....	57	35	1
Lawrence	100	42	60	18	.....	54	25	8
Morrison	83	163	28	86	.....	52	111	11
New Denmark	129	84	98	42	.....	82	28	.....
Pittsfield	59	47	31	22	22	27	18	27
Preble	84	125	71	105	.....	47	89	1
Rockland	26	126	23	63	.....	39	49	.....
Scott	71	141	66	110	.....	61	60	.....
Suamico	94	81	26	35	32	35	31	19
Wrightstown, east	23	60	12	36	.....	37	18	.....
west	126	159	50	83	30	52	79	46
Total	2,683	3,634	1,620	2,084	183	1,660	1,770	312
BUFFALO, S.								
Alma, town	69	37	75	20	.....	3	68	.....
village	158	66	158	58	.....	54	164	.....
Belvidere	78	11	66	13	.....	8	57	.....
Buffalo, town	29	54	21	35	.....	2	31	.....
city	28	9	34	3	.....	12	32	.....
Canton	59	45	35	29	.....	19	18	.....
Cross	46	56	30	33	.....	9	70	.....
Dover	115	6	76	7	7	55	2	.....
Fountain City, village	110	163	88	86	1	13	120	.....
Gilmanton	71	17	68	19	24	56	26	.....
Glencoe	45	80	33	63	.....	15	65	.....
Lincoln	43	41	58	13	.....	11	54	.....
Maxville	50	22	25	26	.....	23	20	.....
Milton	19	33	28	40	.....	2	24	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
BUFFALO — CON.								
Modena	127	14	82	23	.....	65	5	.....
Mondovi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	35	.....
Montana	48	54	26	31	.....	29	38	.....
Naples	260	63	147	31	62	53	10	.....
Nelson	165	62	135	51	3	53	87	.....
Waumandee	68	65	48	43	.....	10	64	.....
Total	1,588	837	1,333	624	97	613	993	.....
BURNETT, 8.								
Bashaw	14	11	96	17	1	97	2	.....
Grantsburg	179	10	214	5	3	116	7	.....
Marshland	23	9	34	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Trade Lake	98	5	89	6	.....	58	2	.....
Veazie .....	.....	.....	82	8	.....	9	1	.....
Wood Lake No. 1	39	.....	37	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
No. 2	16	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	369	57	556	36	4	338	12	.....
CALUMET, 5.								
Brillion	118	153	87	104	7	79	123	18
Brothertown	70	241	28	89	9	22	110	7
Charlestown	135	152	81	115	22	62	136	23
Chilton, town	75	214	49	114	7	29	142	11
city	67	157	57	121	2	47	134	7
Harrison	85	294	24	99	.....	33	166	.....
New Holstein	179	190	119	84	.....	15	141	1
Rantoul	167	145	94	117	.....	70	137	2
Stockbridge	234	208	101	105	64	78	110	53
Woodville	21	237	1	103	.....	.....	149	2
Total	1,151	1,991	641	1,051	111	435	1,348	134
CHIPPEWA, 9.								
Anson	87	56	17	17	6	64	61	2
Auburn, 1st dist	135	55	21	13	20	53	51	31
2d dist .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	11	.....
Big Bend	36	35	5	10	1	29	43	4
Bloomer	161	129	69	101	28	64	187	49
Chippewa Falls—								
city, 1st ward	63	170	21	139	12	50	152	6
2d ward	137	173	66	109	26	87	216	6
3d ward	101	69	42	60	21	69	75	16
4th ward	72	93	31	88	17	58	133	.....
Eagle Point	162	277	66	113	18	107	253	13
Edson	61	128	44	73	3	41	127	7
Flambeau	38	18	30	5	.....	20	21	.....
La Fayette	176	143	51	80	16	118	135	16
Sigel	95	80	3	48	31	82	109	10
Wheaton	161	86	17	33	16	61	92	8
Total	1,485	1,512	514	889	215	952	1,666	163

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
CLARK, 8,								
Beaver.....	37	12	14	10	.....	26	10	.....
Colby.....	120	56	56	36	11	38	122	.....
Eaton.....	71	31	26	20	23	42	31	.....
Fremont.....	43	6	21	1	.....	40	10	.....
Grant.....	104	55	63	35	31	82	65	.....
Hewitt.....	21	13	16	4	1	12	16	.....
Hixon.....	41	26	18	13	.....	39	23	.....
Lewis.....	38	12	31	2	2	8	37	.....
Loyal.....	94	26	53	22	8	76	39	.....
Lynn.....	36	22	16	16	4	36	16	.....
Mayville.....	133	47	83	61	33	64	102	.....
Mentor.....	94	53	20	23	25	48	109	.....
Neillsville, city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	163	.....
Pine Valley.....	272	145	204	100	48	82	73	.....
Sherman.....	54	18	37	5	2	35	22	.....
Sherwood Forest.....	24	9	16	2	.....	10	17	.....
Thorp.....	27	10	20	3	4	15	30	.....
Unity.....	69	30	23	13	15	35	43	.....
Warner.....	67	33	31	28	6	33	33	.....
Washburn.....	27	14	16	6	.....	7	41	.....
Weston, 1st dist.....	55	13	48	10	9	46	27	.....
2d dist.....	17	25	7	21	10	17	23	.....
Withee.....	.....	.....	26	14	6	38	11	.....
York.....	96	10	21	2	50	77	9	.....
Total.....	1,542	671	869	447	288	1,030	1,088	.....
COLUMBIA, 6.								
Arlington.....	91	61	32	20	8	36	30	6
Caledonia.....	142	108	61	35	8	97	50	7
Columbus, town.....	101	88	34	33	27	65	58	11
city, 1st ward.....	115	41	50	25	60	63	32	30
2d ward.....	68	56	27	35	22	30	45	17
3d ward.....	89	78	32	64	32	32	70	17
Courtland.....	243	54	81	6	43	128	9	85
Dekorra.....	164	105	84	38	70	88	79	32
Fort Winnebago.....	46	96	15	52	14	17	61	25
Fountain Prairie.....	188	114	103	41	9	106	63	9
Hampden.....	103	111	33	62	13	29	68	20
Leeds.....	115	105	54	47	4	51	54	1
Lewiston.....	101	80	63	45	2	71	55	3
Lodi.....	263	77	119	32	60	123	58	77
Lowville.....	80	90	35	59	4	33	62	7
Marcellon.....	112	73	66	32	6	56	46	11
Newport.....	295	93	78	53	37	89	98	35
Otsego.....	249	77	118	26	8	99	38	43
Pacific.....	42	21	23	6	6	25	15	6
Portage—								
city, 1st ward.....	29	112	19	72	8	22	97	8
2d ward.....	92	65	53	41	12	43	57	24
3d ward.....	119	64	67	44	30	69	42	48
4th ward.....	100	93	54	64	13	66	72	14
5th ward.....	64	133	59	80	9	103	59	9
Randolph.....	137	68	54	34	18	57	40	35

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
COLUMBIA — con.								
Scott.....	105	40	59	15	11	53	36	5
Springdale.....	102	33	40	20	14	41	13	26
West Point.....	107	74	52	34	16	35	39	17
Wycena.....	189	88	87	47	64	50	49	68
West ward Randolph.	11	3	3	2	6	4	2	4
Total.....	3,572	2,311	1,660	1,164	634	1,781	1,497	700
CRAWFORD, 7.								
Bridgeport.....	34	43	22	16	1	18	53	.....
Clayton.....	221	215	126	89	18	133	131	41
Eastman.....	69	182	48	77	.....	57	158	14
Freeman.....	186	62	87	34	2	92	46	1
Haney.....	49	37	10	15	15	25	53	19
Marietta.....	96	75	34	33	10	64	47	1
Prairie du Chien, town	16	9	8	29	.....	12	72	.....
city, 1st ward....	59	65	40	23	7	43	73	5
2d ward.....	75	118	37	51	9	46	139	4
3d ward.....	67	99	40	40	3	33	105	2
4th ward.....	19	47	13	27	.....	18	35	.....
Scott.....	91	134	54	42	.....	91	57	.....
Seneca.....	139	96	75	60	18	26	112	38
Utica.....	196	70	94	35	11	141	53	8
Wauzeka.....	107	117	58	65	20	63	98	3
Total.....	1,415	1,459	746	639	113	867	1,232	136
DANE, 3.								
Albion.....	298	77	149	18	38	165	15	45
Berry.....	35	187	11	103	.....	1	8	153
Black Earth.....	127	63	83	50	34	14	58	44
Blooming Grove.....	86	128	39	57	5	26	36	119
Blue Mounds.....	122	87	86	53	2	68	49	67
Bristol.....	113	146	47	71	23	45	23	112
Burke.....	110	128	59	41	5	72	22	101
Christiana.....	253	166	118	67	101	17	134	112
Cottage Grove.....	131	157	68	74	19	9	55	141
Cross Plains.....	54	213	35	129	3	11	15	178
Dane.....	122	142	68	84	5	4	62	124
Deerfield.....	120	97	55	62	24	6	94	103
Dunkirk.....	182	126	41	33	32	12	82	80
Dunn.....	162	95	83	39	5	69	55	62
Fitchburg.....	60	195	24	54	6	19	34	132
Madison, town	100	96	59	39	18	27	44	71
city, 1st ward....	219	236	165	219	38	.....	119	279
2d ward.....	230	212	137	192	34	26	174	180
3d ward.....	227	373	117	297	23	20	117	358
4th ward.....	182	211	143	151	30	33	133	164
5th ward.....	64	182	78	170	48	13	78	173
Mazomanie.....	256	120	151	87	53	173	24	122
Medina.....	126	159	58	96	54	38	18	110
Middleton.....	109	243	69	183	18	15	19	192
Montrose.....	137	105	57	66	61	27	24	99

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.			
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.	
DANE — con.						H'n	K's		
Oregon	238	120	127	62	35	75	27	120	66
Perry	126	27	102	25	3	31	62	26	.....
Primrose	132	34	97	25	3	4	98	31	25
Pleasant Springs	218	39	69	17	21	78	86	33	8
Roxbury	43	185	20	100	.....	2	14	128	.....
Rutland	240	33	93	16	28	59	61	48	43
Springdale	64	126	35	116	3	10	11	135	21
Springfield	50	243	18	134	7	2	12	225	5
Stoughton, village	206	103	107	65	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	115	39	15
2d ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	115	67	15
Sun Prairie, town	140	88	92	41	13	61	27	81	11
village	88	52	58	40	22	41	26	43	19
Vermont	111	105	78	59	.....	8	63	66	5
Verona	65	163	14	97	34	3	18	194	46
Vienna	129	70	66	29	4	20	71	88	5
Westport	89	242	65	120	5	51	19	196	2
Windsor	182	59	101	33	3	85	56	72	17
York	121	100	37	59	30	24	32	68	19
Total	6,018	5,800	3,210	3,491	968	1476	2412	4,891	979
DODGE, 2.									
Ashippun	144	187	66	94	29	72	123	9	
Beaver Dam, town	99	173	48	86	.....	101	105	3	
city, 1st ward	18	115	11	80	.....	66	61	.....
2d ward	68	117	46	90	7	102	84	.....
3d ward	155	58	107	47	22	128	40	16	
4th ward	96	121	73	94	4	161	45	4	
Burnett	142	97	69	70	33	98	54	19	
Calamus	135	97	37	42	21	94	24	.....
Chester	104	64	48	45	4	78	64	4	
Clyman	64	225	32	100	.....	28	127	.....
Elba	135	137	37	68	31	91	60	.....
Emmet	48	225	15	71	.....	18	146	.....
Fox Lake	242	157	125	87	37	155	130	19	
Herman	87	216	48	117	1	127	92	.....
Hubbard	163	462	92	222	7	51	294	19	
Hustisford	90	278	43	201	12	68	203	.....
Lebanon	33	264	10	64	2	10	205	.....
Le Roy	165	138	55	151	9	76	140	2	
Lomira	185	161	108	115	2	151	89	.....
Lowell	208	296	133	128	14	149	161	1	
Oak Grove	205	266	97	183	5	167	240	.....
Portland	112	156	37	68	28	41	101	.....
Randolph, east ward	70	15	34	22	28	64	8	12	
Rubicon	111	226	38	127	24	55	147	.....
Shields	15	206	4	69	.....	4	138	.....
Theresa	77	313	50	232	.....	104	191	.....
Trenton	207	139	106	84	20	109	82	18	
Watertown —									
city, 5th ward	25	128	16	74	2	64	40	.....
6th ward	51	202	18	129	.....	16	162	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes -- continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1830.		GOVERNOR, 1831.			CONGRESS, 1832.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
DODGE— con.								
Waupun — city, south ward..	171	34	109	18	2	105	27	25
Westford	39	147	12	53	2	62	49	2
Williamstown.....	161	238	72	216	1	123	223	.....
Total.....	3,624	5,708	1,793	3,319	317	2,733	3,656	154
DOOR, 9.								
Bailey's Harbor	52	24	44	.....	.....	92	19	.....
Brussels	101	25	33	1	.....	129	19	.....
Clay Banks	99	33	60	5	.....	61	41	.....
Egg Harbor.....	55	64	40	60	.....	67	78	.....
Forestville.....	96	96	51	42	.....	78	82	.....
Gardner	67	22	42	5	.....	87	12	.....
Gibraltar	115	26	31	20	7	122	12	.....
Jacksonport	44	12	33	5	.....	85	13	.....
Liberty Grove	184	23	101	.....	.....	194	3	1
Nasewaupée.....	67	46	23	29	.....	67	49	.....
Sevastopol	71	91	51	41	.....	178	41	.....
Sturgeon Bay, 1st dist.	195	158	297	107	2	235	153	8
2d dist.	95	5	.....	.....	.....	96	19	1
Union.....	77	.....	27	2	.....	84	2	.....
Washington	48	10	20	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Total.....	1,357	635	866	308	9	1,510	543	10
DOUGLAS, 8.								
Superior	41	76	33	62	4	170	145	.....
DUNN, 8.								
Colfax	83	13	36	13	.....	50	19	.....
Dunn	193	95	80	39	31	110	66	.....
Eau Galle.....	99	146	57	91	2	47	118	.....
Elk Mound.....	87	15	45	18	1	31	27	.....
Grant	62	16	50	3	.....	49	5	.....
Hay River	41	4	18	8	.....	21	15	.....
Lucas.....	77	23	24	10	.....	64	17	.....
Menomonie, town	612	235	348	265	40	56	77	.....
city, 1st ward.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	25	.....
2d ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	114	.....
3d ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	43	.....
4th ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	52	.....
New Haven.....	45	12	28	10	2	26	7	.....
Otter Creek.....	35	8	16	4	.....	28	3	.....
Peru	45	16	17	7	.....	20	8	.....
Red Cedar	83	87	39	44	.....	50	70	.....
Rock Creek.....	128	20	71	13	5	51	41	.....
Sand Creek	106	14	33	40	.....	44	30	.....
Sheridan.....	91	12	24	2	.....	58	7	.....
Sherman.....	77	7	23	3	3	39	6	.....
Spring Brook.....	158	50	47	30	59	64	43	.....
Stanton	185	48	72	16	69	165	20	.....
Tainter	103	45	45	31	14	19	13	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
DUNN — continued.								
Tiffany.....	65	15	21	8	4	49	13	.....
Weston.....	43	51	24	23	4	24	35	.....
Total.....	2,421	995	1,126	669	230	1,442	874	.....
EAU CLAIRE, 8.								
Bridge Creek.....	288	107	96	56	101	181	140	.....
Brunswick.....	122	60	33	111	22	54	137	.....
Clear Creek.....						46	43	.....
Drammen.....	64	8	39	4		16	31	.....
Eau Claire —								
city, 1st ward.....	131	152	59	157	17	48	190	.....
2d ward.....	135	132	88	128	22	97	203	.....
3d ward.....	180	52	111	57	60	142	64	.....
4th ward.....	102	72	59	54	30	61	49	.....
5th ward.....	154	112	63	117	57	102	163	.....
6th ward.....	141	112	54	123	82	91	235	.....
7th ward.....	165	70	81	107	62	69	170	.....
8th ward.....	183	142	107	152	8	45	257	.....
Fairchild.....	122	60	65	39	62	133	43	.....
Lincoln.....	47	192	12	113	2	25	140	.....
Ludington.....	33	0	21	4	1	14	23	.....
Otter Creek.....	122	42	36	13	1	55	6	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	150	52	33	13	53	57	33	.....
Seymour.....	9	20	2	13		0	18	.....
Union.....	49	10	15	42	12	40	58	.....
Washington.....	134	3	34	22	41	80	67	.....
Total.....	2,336	1,520	1,011	1,325	655	1,364	2,079	.....
FLORENCE, 9.								
Commonwealth.....						124	16	.....
Florence.....						341	93	59
Total.....						465	109	59
FOND DU LAC, 2.								
Alto.....	211	52	71	6	4	140	37	3
Ashford.....	143	252	39	108	7	57	113	15
Auburn.....	165	152	92	88	9	101	110	20
Byron.....	122	132	70	91	7	62	93	2
Calumet.....	22	277	16	102		12	118	.....
Eden.....	72	212	21	95		22	106	3
Eldorado.....	220	152	128	88	1	107	110	2
Empire.....	121	117	78	70		81	63	.....
Fond du Lac, town	151	140	78	84	18	102	86	.....
city, 1st ward.....	201	182	134	129	4	152	144	2
2d ward.....	230	232	147	170	11	182	136	7
3d ward.....	265	172	156	90	5	160	87	3
4th ward.....	146	260	81	182	7	102	167	1
5th ward.....	139	62	60	32	2	61	47	.....
6th ward.....	77	90	33	62	1	34	60	2
7th ward.....	105	92	72	61		81	80	.....
8th ward.....	134	113	95	52	2	95	82	19

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Pratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
FOND DU LAC — CON.								
Forest	63	192	31	87	.....	51	142	.....
Friendship	8	120	54	66	.....	87	62	.....
Lamartine	148	130	57	69	7	56	58	9
Marshfield	23	332	13	217	.....	67	191	.....
Metomen	277	141	111	78	59	137	119	74
Oakfield	219	52	133	33	1	146	26	.....
Osceola	86	145	46	66	.....	63	99	.....
Ripon, town	167	86	105	53	2	116	70	6
city, 1st ward	211	130	149	97	15	125	119	34
2d ward	192	141	124	95	13	138	127	12
Rosendale	185	69	82	25	16	111	30	21
Springvale	161	125	70	72	18	96	89	16
Taycheedah	44	256	18	161	2	33	168	.....
Waupun, town	193	64	82	8	4	88	20	20
city, north ward	123	91	71	44	3	75	71	24
Total	4,633	4,851	2,518	2,699	200	2,975	3,030	295
GRANT, 3.								
Beetown	163	139	76	56	.....	H'n 103	K's	102 18
Bloomington	212	63	132	33	11	105	.....	54 53
Boscobel	250	126	156	53	46	217	.....	111 9
Cassville	131	108	109	77	1	90	1	124 9
Castle Rock	35	103	15	39	.....	14	.....	75 4
Clifton	152	56	47	15	16	75	.....	50 21
Ellenboro	114	41	62	13	.....	96	1	31 4
Fennimore	169	59	99	17	10	134	.....	50 14
Glen Haven	108	54	68	20	.....	102	1	31 9
Harrison	150	98	57	26	9	82	.....	57 22
Hazel Green	209	190	132	67	7	87	6	132 68
Hickory Grove	111	43	43	2	13	67	3	10
Jamestown	83	143	41	55	4	56	5	86 10
Lancaster	433	172	251	81	50	183	2	266 136
Liberty	70	76	24	17	.....	17	.....	57 2
Lima	149	58	59	22	2	81	.....	73 13
Little Grant	93	39	31	11	1	55	.....	30 10
Marion	75	43	31	6	8	40	.....	28 4
Millville	33	8	34	.....	.....	37	.....	3
Mount Hope	121	31	86	10	1	92	.....	21 22
Mount Ida	130	68	58	17	.....	95	.....	52 6
Muscoda	93	167	52	119	1	41	7	136 13
Paris	84	67	47	13	.....	61	1	46 1
Patch Grove	10	60	50	28	42	66	.....	48 35
Platteville	568	287	336	203	97	290	3	347 136
Potosi	170	303	104	170	7	69	1	204 5
Potosi, Brit. Hol. Dist. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	76 11
Smelser	194	95	112	37	18	108	1	69 58
Waterloo	89	76	44	20	8	82	1	71 4
Watterstown	61	50	19	18	9	42	.....	34 6
Wingville	123	119	53	47	35	78	2	71 69
Woodville	56	62	31	16	2	39	.....	46 1
Wyalusing	104	43	53	15	7	46	.....	25 49
Total	4,654	3,038	2,512	1,333	405	2805	35	2,610 822

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.			
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Repub- lican.		Dem- Pro- ocrat. hib'n.	
						H'n	K's		
GREEN, 3.									
Adams	80	84	46	34	.....	19	40	73	1
Albany	176	36	150	13	4	100	10	44	37
Brooklyn	1-8	43	99	20	1	25	13	65	9
Cadiz	1-0	111	73	35	.....	19	67	96	15
Clarno	117	152	61	47	.....	8	55	158	4
Decatur	321	122	243	73	14	140	32	119	96
Exeter	106	67	62	43	12	21	23	66	31
Jefferson	198	116	85	35	3	15	43	114	43
Jordan	122	88	71	22	4	32	42	72	14
Monroe, town	531	345	335	214	68	2	52	94	20
city, 1st ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	64	182	49
2d ward .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	41	233	50
Mt. Pleasant	186	50	82	19	34	81	9	40	18
New Glarus	77	94	34	42	.....	8	49	125	.....
Spring Grove	160	69	75	21	.....	66	3	46	16
Sylvester	149	50	85	24	5	14	36	42	51
Washington	52	91	36	30	.....	7	24	125	4
York	177	8	106	2	14	63	44	21	38
Total	2,740	1,526	1,643	674	159	692	652	1,715	496
GREEN LAKE, 6.									
Berlin, town	124	36	42	15	17	66	23	23	23
city, 1st ward	179	134	124	79	17	102	101	50	50
2d ward	104	54	58	47	8	64	53	21	21
3d ward	154	77	103	49	4	131	60	18	18
Brooklyn	231	83	127	41	5	148	80	42	42
Green Lake	163	132	76	44	20	74	104	46	46
Kingston	79	81	36	49	27	49	97	35	35
Mackford	201	104	76	45	44	86	61	78	78
Manchester	121	117	69	75	4	115	51	11	11
Marquette	97	60	60	15	2	73	53	11	11
Princeton	208	197	158	136	.....	214	115	.....	.....
Ste. Marie	51	75	37	25	.....	35	41	.....	.....
Seneca	44	29	17	4	.....	38	8	.....	.....
Total	1,764	1,170	983	624	151	1,195	847	341	
IOWA, 3.									
Arena	190	172	99	133	86	89	.....	152	72
Clyde	32	116	14	58	1	18	.....	98	.....
Dodgeville	514	269	231	201	128	251	41	253	196
Eden	71	142	53	98	6	79	.....	110	14
Highland	168	379	62	258	3	103	.....	333	2
Linden	311	105	124	31	26	113	4	72	77
Mifflin	23	73	137	44	30	146	1	75	32
Mineral Point, town	171	138	54	21	4	61	13	85	41
city, 1st ward	19	149	114	102	37	74	39	146	44
2d ward	12	163	70	100	31	25	33	156	33
Moscow	15	54	79	33	.....	51	15	46	35
Pulaski	11	177	85	98	17	96	11	118	20
Ridgeway	28	221	144	160	3	151	33	184	49

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Repub- lican.	Dem- ocrat.	Pro- hib'n.
IOWA — con.								
Waldwick.....	87	101	33	22	15	H'n 17 K's 20	75	18
Wyoming.....	78	51	28	21	46	60	42	24
Total.....	2,674	2,310	1,377	1,333	504	1313 | 210	1,935	657
JACKSON, 8.								
Albion.....	336	250	237	156	145	391	195	.....
Alma.....	297	107	174	58	30	170	193	.....
Franklin.....	74	.....	77	.....	2	21	33	.....
Garden Valley.....	85	80	32	32	3	48	77	.....
Garfield.....	.....	.....	39	19	.....	35	15	.....
Hixton.....	243	50	174	55	6	182	91	.....
Irving.....	97	73	60	70	7	79	68	.....
Manchester.....	63	12	28	12	16	81	19	.....
Melrose.....	193	44	132	21	26	125	130	.....
Millston, 1st dist.....	74	19	52	10	1	69	8	.....
2d dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Northfield.....	184	1	79	.....	5	60	57	.....
Springfield.....	132	22	41	80	3	82	21	.....
Sullivan, 1st dist.....	37	14	18	3	.....	41	1	.....
2d dist.....	26	1	16	4	.....	21	.....	.....
3d dist.....	.....	.....	31	2	2	58	6	.....
4th dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....
Total.....	1,841	673	1,100	522	246	1,535	923	.....
JEFFERSON, 1.								
Aztalan.....	113	165	62	73	3	47	131	8
Cold Spring.....	92	50	64	53	1	27	44	36
Concord.....	128	156	59	60	1	63	121	.....
Farmington.....	149	285	53	113	12	66	193	.....
Hebron.....	139	123	77	74	25	56	83	36
Ixonia.....	150	165	77	98	10	100	126	.....
Jefferson, 1st dist.....	207	555	130	435	31	105	536	29
2d dist.....	34	75	10	54	.....	8	73	.....
Koshkonong.....	436	392	315	290	78	248	331	147
Lake Mills.....	279	83	132	60	60	129	83	54
Milford.....	122	180	41	38	23	48	116	12
Oakland.....	155	84	64	38	46	61	59	37
Palmyra.....	256	72	109	53	85	148	73	52
Sullivan.....	183	159	126	153	15	125	125	21
Summer.....	68	45	23	22	13	38	40	.....
Waterloo, town.....	65	145	37	78	10	29	87	4
village.....	71	107	34	75	37	42	89	3
Watertown, town.....	89	303	24	113	.....	26	223	.....
city, 1st ward.....	154	210	102	120	2	121	195	6
2d ward.....	74	238	53	146	1	38	201	5
3d ward.....	35	151	24	98	8	31	139	3
4th ward.....	30	88	14	66	8	29	84	4
7th ward.....	31	92	12	50	2	19	80	1
Total.....	3,060	3,928	1,636	2,300	487	1,604	3,283	458

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
JUNEAU, 7.								
Armenia	36	8	20	4	.....	11	4	.....
Clearfield	31	34	13	15	.....	11	37	.....
Fountain	23	57	44	20	.....	56	33	.....
Germantown	47	81	35	62	20	21	69	10
Kildare	53	90	22	63	13	57	82	5
Kingston	11	13	13	12	.....	7	7	.....
Lemonweir	151	70	39	32	45	51	71	59
Lindina	167	64	60	31	29	99	70	31
Lisbon	89	28	23	11	38	46	18	18
Lyndon	37	65	16	32	.....	39	48	.....
Marion	29	48	4	41	7	13	42	3
Mauston	164	87	61	66	77	89	85	67
Necedah	222	189	161	165	19	130	239	14
New Lisbon	140	81	89	75	30	92	92	10
Orange	70	37	50	22	.....	47	26	1
Plymouth	193	115	165	59	36	161	120	25
Seven Mile Creek	27	141	4	62	2	20	138	2
Summit	80	82	32	77	13	51	99	12
Wonewoc	181	162	135	136	25	167	199	16
Total.....	1,821	1,452	986	985	354	1,168	1,479	273
KENOSHA, 1.								
Brighton	76	153	50	119	1	54	108	18
Bristol	201	89	139	52	6	162	79	4
Kenosha —								
city, 1st ward	179	191	140	134	1	166	166	2
2d ward	58	183	61	125	.....	41	193	.....
3d ward	147	89	128	54	6	123	100	4
4th ward	124	93	85	74	2	85	106	.....
Paris	116	113	59	89	8	73	103	.....
Pleasant Prairie	183	136	108	59	.....	140	154	1
Randall	82	52	73	50	.....	62	57	.....
Salem	215	97	163	62	5	179	88	10
Somers	218	110	119	52	16	145	72	6
Wheatland	72	105	47	79	.....	39	113	.....
Total.....	1,676	1,411	1,172	949	45	1,269	1,339	45
KEWAUNEE, 5.								
Ahnapee, town	70	136	27	55	...	7	129	25
city	82	123	60	96	1	35	128	31
Carlton	58	181	19	124	.....	14	156	8
Casco	103	146	10	91	.....	21	180	17
Franklin	16	180	4	128	.....	3	156	18
Kewaunee	62	213	38	206	2	2	252	28
Lincoln	79	78	18	36	.....	41	99	.....
Montpelier	91	107	59	85	.....	1	189	32
Pierce	68	189	45	130	.....	11	234	37
Red River	129	32	21	15	.....	73	80	27
West Kewaunee	37	183	5	118	.....	2	210	14
Total.....	795	1,567	306	1,087	3	210	1,813	237

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
LA CROSSE, 7.								
Bangor	196	88	152	34	49	81	111	28
Barre	60	42	44	39	1	31	50	2
Burns	132	34	58	21	32	74	50	20
Campbell	52	83	40	61	8	23	103	3
Farmington	227	88	212	44	3	113	101	6
Greenfield	50	71	45	60	4	32	89	.....
Hamilton	284	50	187	16	35	224	35	38
Holland	161	25	127	17	1	89	37	4
La Crosse —								
city, 1st ward	240	309	194	281	30	111	466	17
2d ward	116	198	119	217	7	47	325	2
3d ward	419	423	208	228	14	85	465	11
4th ward	154	118	120	106	24	70	195	19
5th ward	278	196	185	145	29	116	418	61
6th ward .....	.....	.....	157	116	21	78	320	22
Onalaska	252	109	195	114	16	136	136	11
Shelby	58	57	45	33	3	33	89	2
Washington	52	104	55	75	4	18	102	.....
Total	2,731	1,995	2,143	1,598	281	1,358	3,093	246
LA FAYETTE, 3.								
Argyle	200	77	148	62	4	154	1	66
Belmont	157	116	79	61	20	117	.....	110
Benton	182	179	99	120	12	82	87	133
Blanchard	72	61	46	58	2	47	11	53
Darlington	313	284	207	222	61	171	82	279
Elk Grove	102	101	37	46	4	71	1	90
Fayette	131	84	66	33	45	76	1	60
Gratiot	212	168	143	132	7	188	1	166
Kendall	48	139	15	70	.....	32	20	97
Monticello	53	28	31	21	3	37	8	36
New Diggings	202	147	105	64	12	113	87	94
Seymour	69	145	24	124	.....	41	4	155
Shullsburg	234	265	177	219	8	161	100	235
Wayne	154	45	71	15	8	97	16	41
White Oak Springs	77	40	32	24	.....	35	22	22
Willow Springs	78	187	18	67	25	34	1	109
Wiotia	267	116	178	87	6	152	40	132
Total	2,541	2,182	1,476	1,425	217	1608	482	1,878
LANGLADE, 9.								
Antigo .....	.....	.....	66	33	.....	229	60	26
Carpenter .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	9	.....	15
Gagen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Norwood .....	.....	.....	18	22	.....	46	.....	31
Polar .....	.....	.....	22	3	.....	23	.....	32
Rolling .....	.....	.....	14	8	.....	35	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	131	66	.....	342	187	39

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
LINCOLN, 9.								
Ackley.....	22	13	3	4	.....	15	48	1
Corning.....	14	5	14	1	.....	29	.....	.....
Merrill, 1st dist.....	222	175	153	70	.....	182	279	18
2d dist.....	27	1	27	1	.....	104	195	4
3d dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	25	.....
Pine River.....	65	59	25	4	.....	31	38	1
Rock Falls.....	20	9	5	12	.....	24	42	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	27	19	.....	47	20	.....
Total.....	370	262	254	111	.....	473	647	24
MANITOWOC, 5.								
Cato.....	192	191	136	133	.....	113	164	5
Centreville.....	176	86	92	75	.....	100	110	.....
Cooperstown.....	90	212	58	125	.....	59	133	.....
Eaton.....	104	210	54	145	.....	51	154	.....
Franklin.....	108	171	8	111	.....	78	97	.....
Gibson.....	151	133	60	61	2	33	130	2
Kossuth.....	141	232	79	91	1	39	190	9
Liberty.....	167	94	101	33	.....	123	68	1
Manitowoc, town.....	158	78	89	59	.....	67	94	7
city, 1st ward.....	188	142	136	128	.....	115	169	7
2d ward.....	109	57	91	43	4	47	60	25
3d ward.....	212	188	126	198	.....	135	249	.....
4th ward.....	183	86	127	74	2	101	103	10
Manitowoc Rapids.....	188	156	85	96	7	71	174	12
Maple Grove.....	71	189	24	91	.....	32	142	.....
Meeme.....	101	194	79	135	.....	55	161	2
Mishicot.....	42	278	28	178	.....	21	216	1
Newton.....	190	165	94	64	.....	83	164	.....
Rockland.....	96	91	39	84	.....	17	112	.....
Schleswig.....	141	161	53	100	.....	52	163	.....
Two Creeks.....	14	78	9	46	.....	7	60	.....
Two Rivers, town.....	69	181	29	117	1	28	153	2
city, 1st ward.....	33	102	15	70	.....	7	88	3
2d ward.....	41	140	31	101	.....	20	127	8
3d ward.....	32	61	29	43	.....	25	56	.....
Total.....	2,988	3,676	1,672	2,401	17	1,482	3,328	91
MARATHON, 9.								
Bergen, 1st dist.....	1	11	9	26	.....	8	19	.....
2d dist.....	12	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d dist.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	42	142	34	79	.....	13	131	.....
Brighton, 1st dist.....	57	33	37	38	2	43	44	.....
2d dist.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	53	.....
Easton.....	11	22	6	11	.....	21	7	.....
Hamburg, 1st dist.....	23	67	25	30	.....	13	78	.....
2d dist.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	2	58	.....
Holton.....	65	18	40	2	1	44	35	.....
Hull.....	96	69	55	58	13	74	56	2

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1891.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
MARATHON — con.								
Knowlton	30	22	19	17	1	33	30	1
Maine	40	86	9	48	.....	15	93	3
Marathon	12	161	26	110	.....	11	180	.....
Mosinee, 1st dist.	60	84	23	48	.....	24	114	9
2d dist. ....	.....	34	.....	14	.....	.....	22	.....
Rib Falls	10	97	11	25	.....	1	73	.....
Rietbrock	2	67	3	48	.....	5	76	.....
Spencer, 1st dist.	107	76	51	70	10	100	127	8
2d dist.	35	33	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin	20	130	10	73	.....	25	108	.....
Texas	11	45	13	3	.....	35	111	1
Wausau, town	49	132	9	52	.....	35	97	.....
city, 1st ward.	59	97	39	74	3	77	197	3
2d ward.	43	122	23	96	.....	36	123	2
3d ward.	65	70	47	71	9	57	164	10
4th ward.	45	108	21	114	.....	41	154	.....
5th ward.	70	50	67	43	13	73	149	7
Weston	37	80	84	50	4	58	110	13
Wien	20	65	8	45	.....	8	64	.....
Total	1,023	1,977	690	1,305	80	896	2,493	59
MARINETTE, 9.								
Marinette, 1st dist.	612	344	611	295	14	1,003	146	102
2d dist.	83	71	127	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshtigo	637	164	400	82	32	347	186	46
Total	1,332	579	1,138	448	46	1,410	332	148
MARQUETTE, 6.								
Buffalo	91	81	62	57	11	81	79	14
Crystal Lake	62	54	26	45	.....	94	30	.....
Douglas	52	92	26	72	.....	38	87	12
Harris	53	62	35	41	.....	67	29	3
Mecan	35	78	14	56	.....	85	22	.....
Montello	53	173	53	166	6	75	196	11
Moundville	60	27	41	22	7	47	24	12
Neshkoro	35	72	17	51	.....	58	37	3
Newton	40	76	5	55	.....	57	47	1
Oxford	103	21	49	8	35	32	25	47
Packwaukee	85	68	43	45	27	34	60	55
Shields	63	71	34	67	.....	62	63	.....
Springfield	55	34	27	18	.....	44	40	.....
Westfield	122	67	67	70	14	89	82	18
Total	905	984	500	773	100	867	821	176
MILWAUKEE, 4.								
Franklin	113	221	62	59	.....	51	235	.....
Granville	176	262	103	115	.....	101	222	.....
Greenfield	239	286	100	166	7	89	235	.....
Lake, 1st dist.	637	378	97	194	8	445	374	.....
2d dist. ....	.....	.....	233	64	27	.....	.....	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Pratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
MILWAUKEE — CON.								
Milwaukee, town	396	247	121	99	.....	186	235	.....
city, 1st ward	1,045	1,029	023	657	33	635	939	.....
2d ward	1,490	952	788	685	12	840	883	.....
3d ward	415	1,028	202	566	9	289	550	.....
4th ward	1,530	1,026	695	368	92	963	790	.....
5th ward	971	606	396	454	64	556	495	.....
6th ward	1,035	561	635	378	8	510	514	.....
7th ward	979	490	564	314	34	751	414	.....
8th ward	821	481	430	397	31	481	513	.....
9th ward	824	739	400	462	9	415	611	.....
10th ward	915	423	497	393	4	520	329	.....
11th ward	716	784	447	408	2	429	826	.....
12th ward	495	525	232	299	34	315	558	.....
13th ward	493	140	282	112	3	209	147	.....
Oak Creek	209	223	121	141	.....	117	177	.....
Wauwatosa, 1st dist.	589	596	69	102	8	418	641	.....
2d dist. ....	.....	.....	301	256	25	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,088	10,997	7,398	6,989	410	8,320	9,688	.....
MONROE, 7.								
Adrian	70	62	36	24	1	60	37	14
Angelo	86	20	46	20	9	78	15	8
Byron	47	31	19	9	9	24	31	3
Clifton	66	130	31	49	.....	34	92	.....
Glendale	197	108	72	23	15	94	87	9
Greenfield	51	69	29	46	.....	22	83	4
Jefferson	60	189	57	90	4	35	194	12
La Fayette	40	39	28	19	2	39	40	.....
La Grange	135	32	76	3	7	93	30	11
Leon	135	41	85	38	13	88	37	11
Lincoln	182	38	144	19	1	133	5	2
Little Falls	64	65	54	39	19	64	90	4
New Lyme	31	8	11	5	17	25	12	5
Oakdale	37	74	37	41	4	38	58	6
Portland	151	54	95	35	5	97	43	.....
Ridgeville	93	165	91	109	15	48	176	5
Sheldon	101	47	51	4	8	72	29	8
Sparta	476	223	321	171	103	366	256	90
Tomah	214	217	154	165	13	178	234	36
Wellington	72	56	29	12	.....	35	89	19
Wells	60	84	20	39	10	34	47	12
Wilton	59	161	34	59	2	44	121	10
Total	2,427	1,913	1,520	1,019	257	1,694	1,806	269
OCONTO, 9.								
Darling	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillett	77	35	49	27	5	26	21	29
Howe	19	18	10	15	1	6	31	1
Little River, 1st dist.	62	11	50	6	6	38	18	17
2d dist.	24	31	23	19	.....	21	31	.....

Gubernatorial, Presidential and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
OCONTO—con.								
Little Suamico, 1st dist	102	29	66	21	4	48	19	4
2d dist						44		6
Maple Valley	61	28	45	27	7	26	35	49
Oconto, town	71	94	47	77	15	43	67	19
city, E. ward	123	116	77	58	30	60	77	40
W. ward	56	120	38	58	20	54	111	16
N. ward	55	88	36	89	22	56	54	21
S. ward	43	145	71	77	86	104	83	71
Pensaukee, 1st dist.	115	27	47	23	2	68	7	
2d dist.	75	29	113	6	1	81	11	37
3d dist.	39	4	27	4	1	36	3	1
Stiles	19	34	35	51		43	54	
Total	1,036	822	734	556	200	754	622	311
OUTAGAMIE, 6.								
Appleton—								
city, 1st ward	200	93	80	44	75	73	55	101
2d ward	285	286	134	186	40	144	204	80
3d ward	102	230	22	146	11	78	183	19
4th ward	58	101	13	44	4	24	94	25
5th ward	54	94	16	41	5	32	77	26
6th ward	61	76	16	33	17	29	58	24
Black Creek	82	135	67	89		59	94	8
Bovina	89	37	59	20	2	61	23	16
Buchanan	21	179	13	81		32	146	4
Center	40	249	19	126		36	199	7
Cicero	55	59	22	25		30	43	2
Dale	65	150	34	117	6	42	86	25
Deer Creek	65	27	19	24	5	24	35	5
Ellington	108	144	68	77	1	58	82	27
Freedom	93	200	27	64		69	85	7
Grand Chute	92	195	27	82	5	38	136	25
Greenville	105	172	55	130		74	115	5
Hortonia	110	137	70	91	27	51	79	64
Kaukauna, 1st dist.	106	215	64	95	21	82	175	52
2d dist.	9	143	4	68		19	67	
Liberty	31	31	12	23		8	46	1
Maine	41	35	9	8		2	27	21
Maple Creek	27	49		15	2	41	23	3
New London, 3d ward.	8	38	3	23		7	28	1
Osborn	46	46	21	18	3	26	26	9
Seymour, town	87	49	36	31	4	56	18	1
city, 1st ward	89	88	46	62	22	37	38	10
2d ward						35	19	7
Total	2,124	3,258	955	1,763	250	1,261	2,261	575
OZAUKEE, 5.								
Belgium	6	311	1	104			138	
Cedarburg	164	329	88	226		48	318	
Fredonia	102	260	41	109		8	237	
Grafton	103	191	52	158	1	57	172	3

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
OZAUKEE — con.								
Mequon	239	288	119	180	.....	108	227	.....
Port Washington city	102	387	57	269	1	13	123	.....
Saukville	90	299	55	152	5	44	216	12
Total	806	2,065	413	1,198	7	310	1,650	17
PEPIN, 8.								
Albany	42	7	58	13	.....	37	22	.....
Durand	156	61	236	106	16	137	88	.....
Frankfort	112	12	77	.....	20	66	21	.....
Lima	39	69	46	89	.....	18	36	.....
Pepin	254	33	173	18	46	154	99	.....
Stockholm	147	4	25	.....	109	121	2	.....
Waterville	150	95	159	85	12	143	135	.....
Waubeek	39	15	33	5	2	28	22	.....
Total	939	296	807	316	205	704	425	.....
PIERCE, 8.								
Clifton	108	35	25	8	48	72	25	.....
Daimond Bluff	65	14	30	5	15	62	8	.....
Ellsworth	206	54	133	47	39	199	114	.....
El Paso	46	67	10	38	2	28	59	.....
Gilman	126	13	63	7	.....	90	4	.....
Hartland	202	49	69	31	31	152	34	.....
Isabelle	43	.....	14	.....	8	25	.....	.....
Maiden Rock	220	42	58	17	62	158	61	.....
Martel	183	17	98	25	1	126	16	.....
Oak Grove	54	71	13	26	14	38	72	.....
Prescott, 1st ward	48	21	7	13	14	29	26	.....
2d ward	26	50	9	18	18	48	16	.....
3d ward	52	19	14	10	24	45	20	.....
River Falls	368	157	143	66	62	274	169	.....
Rock Elm	109	55	62	27	14	68	96	.....
Salem	48	21	15	9	22	40	38	.....
Spring Lake	96	32	34	5	2	63	14	.....
Trenton	137	48	12	5	14	88	9	.....
Trimbelle	94	26	35	17	57	131	54	.....
Union	89	49	21	34	32	65	88	.....
Total	2,320	840	865	408	479	1,796	923	.....
POLK, 8.								
Alden, 1st dist.	145	29	100	16	13	54	14	.....
2d dist.	67	13	45	5	4	37	.....	.....
Apple River	39	15	32	10	.....	26	4	.....
Balsam Lake	33	20	32	17	.....	8	12	.....
Black Brook	125	10	82	3	19	55	.....	.....
Clam Falls	59	41	17	4	.....	16	4	.....
Clear Lake	139	51	97	27	59	104	18	.....
Clayton	17	7	78	9	2	16	40	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
POLK — con.								
Eureka	66	20	47	12	.....	22	9	.....
Farmington	87	81	73	32	4	30	76	.....
Georgetown	9	3	12	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Laketown	76	16	42	6	.....	20	.....	.....
Lincoln	80	22	67	13	2	24	19	.....
Lorraine	16	3	15	3	.....	14	.....	.....
Luck	47	6	41	7	.....	29	2	.....
Miltown	31	19	24	11	.....	16	7	.....
Osceola. 1st dist.	160	51	115	18	38	142	38	.....
2d dist.	67	7	31	3	18	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix Falls	96	24	99	17	.....	57	28	.....
Sterling	54	15	33	11	1	29	9	.....
West Sweden	37	.....	27	1	.....	22	7	.....
Total	1,439	453	1,105	224	160	730	288	.....
PORTAGE, 9.								
Alban	45	28	32	8	1	39	.....	.....
Almond	139	31	88	26	16	45	41	45
Amherst	255	50	146	27	33	92	92	34
Belmont	89	20	54	7	.....	51	20	15
Buena Vista	132	57	61	34	.....	79	51	24
Carson	48	50	21	36	.....	62	52	.....
Eau Pleine	56	59	11	26	14	16	33	2
Grant	30	21	17	27	.....	15	24	.....
Hull	40	117	10	96	.....	24	115	.....
Lanark	90	49	49	22	12	50	35	8
Linwood	41	48	19	21	.....	22	30	3
New Hope	149	12	96	1	.....	81	8	5
Pine Grove	58	3	43	.....	4	55	.....	.....
Plover	215	65	137	49	34	133	102	15
Sharon	18	272	.....	103	.....	24	193	.....
Stevens Point, town.	32	65	11	34	7	31	53	1
city, 1st ward.	147	88	83	96	12	73	141	10
2d ward.	120	136	56	91	14	62	167	8
3d ward.	113	74	69	53	8	81	99	14
4th ward.	39	135	24	91	5	23	136	3
Stockton	96	155	43	79	.....	45	132	.....
Total	1,952	1,534	1,080	927	189	1,107	1,524	187
PRICE, 9.								
Brannan, 1st dist.	12	21	11	10	.....	19	29	.....
2d dist.	50	34	55	15	.....	111	15	.....
Fifield	30	51	39	44	.....	105	65	.....
Worcester	50	88	66	56	.....	68	132	10
Total	142	194	171	125	.....	303	241	10
RACINE, 1.								
Burlington	251	364	112	246	13	114	398	28
Caledonia	195	362	98	186	6	105	327	2
Dover	122	102	78	68	6	93	92	4

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
RACINE — con.								
Mt. Pleasant	347	168	160	103	16	186	117	8
Norway	149	71	70	66	16	105	67	5
Racine —								
city, 1st ward	179	186	80	116	6	93	156	7
2d ward	291	102	173	96	6	139	98	41
3d ward	411	228	221	207	22	206	259	50
4th ward	324	402	171	340	5	206	532	9
5th ward	527	283	249	194	10	298	298	11
6th ward	298	183	170	154	22	234	283	51
Raymond	279	79	127	52	28	159	95	26
Rochester	106	63	66	47	19	68	54	20
Waterford	210	146	113	112	35	161	143	25
Yorkville	266	66	138	36	37	171	56	37
Total	3,955	2,867	2,026	2,023	259	2,389	2,975	324
RICHLAND, 7.								
Akan	89	94	61	9	.....	80	40	1
Bloom	140	132	89	49	10	119	114	2
Buena Vista	128	85	81	73	29	104	96	26
Dayton	91	159	52	43	1	76	112	5
Eagle	163	116	74	37	10	114	83	5
Forest	158	60	107	25	5	115	71	13
Henrietta	93	103	68	33	4	66	98	13
Ithaca	155	113	95	65	43	13	106	28
Marshall	156	68	111	29	1	133	48	10
Orion	101	59	44	19	7	81	45	9
Richland	351	135	218	74	59	259	137	63
Richwood	196	129	99	24	4	157	69	11
Rockbridge	130	99	97	47	6	119	122	9
Sylvan	99	90	49	25	.....	62	58	21
Westford	89	125	46	89	2	52	123	10
Willow	129	68	92	39	.....	115	77	2
Total	2,260	1,635	1,333	686	185	1,787	1,399	228
ROCK, 1.								
Avon	127	34	79	21	.....	80	41	7
Beloit, town	108	41	33	7	3	49	41	23
city, 1st ward	203	68	75	27	8	123	61	41
2d ward	176	46	83	11	28	115	24	73
3d ward	144	115	73	32	14	133	58	48
4th ward	171	90	66	48	28	86	68	70
Bradford	141	69	42	12	12	70	59	4
Center	160	67	54	13	7	111	78	8
Clinton	322	106	195	45	44	224	156	14
Fulton	313	23	155	141	98	245	233	51
Harmony	159	65	41	11	11	104	89	19
Janesville, town	118	79	59	31	8	105	81	2
city, 1st ward	313	138	206	116	22	285	170	16
2d ward	234	142	170	101	11	172	196	13
3d ward	192	81	148	48	17	162	129	6
4th ward	265	177	162	165	34	183	238	18
5th ward	75	123	43	84	5	49	159	5

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
ROCK — con.								
Johnstown.....	153	120	59	47	10	90	113	3
La Prairie.....	132	67	36	8	11	104	61	7
Lima.....	229	39	125	16	11	123	51	48
Magnolia.....	164	100	96	29	13	127	86	14
Milton.....	332	112	204	52	58	261	90	81
Newark.....	172	33	61	9	.....	99	16	9
Plymouth.....	162	311	65	36	6	112	120	2
Porter.....	211	114	60	47	18	124	132	17
Rock.....	121	100	56	51	6	85	120	8
Spring Valley.....	244	41	99	15	2	161	49	6
Turtle.....	192	56	74	18	1	127	52	10
Union.....	359	72	164	35	144	266	101	102
Total.....	5,741	2,646	2,783	1,276	630	3,975	2,872	735
ST. CROIX, 8.								
Baldwin.....	202	59	133	117	16	138	66	.....
Cady.....	73	28	33	24	4	47	24	.....
Cylon.....	117	40	60	25	12	98	52	.....
Eau Galle.....	116	16	42	46	19	103	23	.....
Emerald.....	76	59	12	33	16	45	40	.....
Erin Prairie.....	8	262	3	162	.....	5	225	.....
Forest.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	21	6	.....
Hammond.....	198	150	56	131	74	153	93	.....
Hudson, town.....	85	71	28	32	12	28	38	.....
city, 1st ward.....	59	53	35	36	11	33	65	.....
2d ward.....	169	98	91	80	37	130	90	.....
3d ward.....	100	87	36	78	23	64	62	.....
Kinnickinnic.....	86	43	31	25	9	48	32	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	54	27	13	42	3	45	42	.....
Richmond.....	216	155	97	145	73	159	127	.....
Rush River.....	72	48	20	46	.....	58	45	.....
St. Joseph.....	41	58	21	45	2	23	50	.....
Somerset.....	62	71	51	46	3	42	46	.....
Springfield, 1st dist.....	189	104	95	58	4	100	55	.....
2d dist.....	.....	.....	43	19	9	.....	.....	.....
Stanton.....	67	105	25	59	13	27	76	.....
Star Prairie.....	190	37	124	32	38	137	30	.....
Tracy.....	128	65	55	25	1	67	17	.....
Warren.....	88	82	60	51	5	62	40	.....
Total.....	2,336	1,718	1,183	1,357	381	1,636	1,346	.....
SAUK, 7.								
Baraboo, N. dist.....	702	292	251	137	120	301	208	91
S. dist.....	.....	.....	101	41	32	64	46	54
Bear Creek.....	75	120	52	84	.....	53	117	3
Dellona.....	57	78	32	19	.....	43	29	2
Delton.....	146	41	70	16	38	73	22	23
Excelsior.....	175	81	68	28	14	65	75	9
Fairfield.....	130	30	46	11	24	61	18	40
Franklin.....	75	109	32	49	.....	47	100	3
Freedom.....	293	76	130	34	32	120	52	41

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
SAUK — con.								
Greenfield	98	47	47	7	11	44	12	11
Honey Creek.....	112	64	57	40	1	21	115	4
Ironton	156	106	78	57	32	87	66	35
Lavalle	178	76	59	39	42	56	68	25
Merrimack.....	106	63	27	31	36	27	72	22
Prairie du Sac	230	154	141	119	12	78	270	18
Reedsburg.....	271	259	113	127	73	130	253	47
Spring Creek.....	135	87	53	50	44	97	44	33
Sumpter	149	15	72	3	11	57	40	32
Troy	160	26	53	8	8	39	50	19
Washington.....	144	51	63	25	.....	71	29	12
Westfield	82	165	54	108	.....	53	80	3
Winfield	83	81	36	24	8	30	41	3
Woodland	162	69	64	27	13	70	44	16
Total.....	3,633	2,080	1,694	1,084	551	1,687	1,851	546
SHAWANO, 9.								
Almon	7	36	2	18	.....	.....	28	.....
Angelica	52	7	33	4	.....	42	6	.....
Belle Plain.....	51	87	26	46	.....	49	89	2
Fairbanks	41	41	41	28	2	29	70	.....
Grant	23	100	21	38	.....	72	33	.....
Green Valley.....	78	2	35	1	.....	91	3	1
Hartland	60	128	44	60	.....	56	126	.....
Herman	24	65	10	32	.....	44	55	1
Hutchinson.....	29	13	21	4	.....	26	17	.....
Lessor	87	7	44	4	.....	72	18	.....
Maple Grove.....	61	29	18	22	.....	45	34	.....
Milltown	29	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris .....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	25	10	.....
Navarino	30	5	22	6	.....	17	13	2
Pella	7	1	12	37	.....	58	44	.....
Richmond	112	35	29	9	6	83	35	8
Seneca	20	23	1	11	.....	12	18	.....
Shawano — city, 1st ward....	21	48	17	35	16	32	60	9
2d ward.....	76	48	31	32	9	41	59	17
Washington.....	58	77	47	34	.....	23	106	.....
Waukechon.....	62	66	26	19	.....	36	70	2
Wittenburg, 1st dist ..	.....	.....	8	19	1	26	25	.....
2d dist ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	24	2
Total.....	932	968	500	462	34	914	948	44
SHEBOYGAN, 5.								
Greenbush	197	140	143	99	4	106	151	.....
Herman	168	231	103	136	.....	78	195	.....
Holland, 1st dist	261	99	178	23	1	148	92	.....
2d dist	131	10	.....	.....	.....	87	24	.....
Lima.....	213	117	116	92	9	158	144	.....
Lyndon	254	65	170	56	36	174	75	5
Mitchell.....	70	98	36	94	3	33	113	.....

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
SHEBOYGAN — CON.								
Mosel	104	72	55	47	.....	55	73	.....
Plymouth, town	249	121	163	85	.....	179	95	.....
city, 1st ward	43	61	29	51	1	41	51	.....
2d ward	46	90	45	98	.....	53	78	.....
Rhine	96	201	41	118	.....	31	148	.....
Russell	15	73	12	53	.....	6	59	.....
Scott	201	86	144	57	3	100	156	.....
Sheboygan, town	71	196	46	114	.....	48	165	.....
city, 1st ward	135	118	92	113	.....	99	151	.....
2d ward	203	225	141	188	.....	149	246	.....
3d ward	105	38	59	46	.....	77	72	.....
4th ward	139	278	85	223	.....	91	285	.....
5th ward	84	78	50	75	.....	27	130	3
Sheboygan Falls,	141	182	81	86	5	102	160	14
Sheboygan Falls, vill.	105	92	57	47	4	87	80	10
Sherman	123	200	73	90	1	35	177	.....
Wilson	127	88	80	61	.....	47	104	.....
Total	3,252	2,950	1,999	2,055	67	2,011	3,024	32
TAYLOR, 9.								
Chelsea	30	40	56	56	.....	34	38	.....
Deer Creek	31	22	27	15	.....	19	9	.....
Little Black	76	49	67	64	1	54	48	7
Medford	127	95	152	98	14	101	106	9
Westboro	36	68	52	59	.....	32	48	.....
Total	300	274	354	292	15	240	249	16
TREMPEALEAU, 8.								
Albion	95	24	53	1	4	62	51	.....
Arcadia	351	236	196	106	13	449	204	.....
Burnside	243	68	126	8	1	153	58	.....
Caledonia	55	15	25	6	11	27	40	.....
Chimney Rock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2	.....
Dodge	6	71	3	20	.....	97	1	.....
Etrick	232	54	141	14	.....	75	209	.....
Gale	220	61	118	33	27	143	157	.....
Hale, 1st dist.	96	1	44	.....	.....	154	111	.....
2d dist.	52	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	134	29	73	14	5	164	58	.....
Pigeon	121	1	28	2	.....	166	24	.....
Preston	235	2	174	2	.....	98	179	.....
Sumner	137	18	60	5	5	21	144	.....
Trempealeau	234	77	138	32	16	72	176	.....
Unity	91	13	40	6	.....	70	52	.....
Total	2,302	675	1,219	249	82	1,826	1,466	.....
VERNON, 7.								
Bergen	90	31	54	29	2	60	74	2
Christiana	235	3	156	8	.....	158	20	.....
Clinton	114	38	54	2	16	81	18	16

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
VERNON — con.								
Coon.....	173	13	108	17	.....	52	28	.....
Forest.....	111	38	88	.....	.....	47	31	33
Franklin.....	133	82	125	25	.....	103	89	.....
Genoa.....	90	62	60	9	4	56	75	3
Greenwood.....	78	81	65	12	.....	44	75	.....
Hamburg.....	126	45	89	21	9	89	46	4
Harmony.....	171	5	114	8	19	93	35	9
Hillsborough.....	162	91	148	16	3	102	120	2
Jefferson.....	126	30	84	24	11	94	72	20
Kickapoo.....	162	114	69	70	11	111	68	10
Liberty.....	52	37	45	13	.....	59	16	.....
Stark.....	91	19	57	4	4	72	31	11
Sterling.....	167	44	109	9	5	88	61	6
Union.....	49	60	41	.....	2	31	53	2
Viroqua.....	328	106	319	38	7	421	29	21
Webster.....	86	38	58	22	14	88	43	8
Wheatland.....	137	43	72	17	22	91	31	15
Whitestown.....	121	33	121	6	15	103	18	27
Total.....	2,774	1,014	2,022	358	153	2,042	1,046	189
WALWORTH, 1.								
Bloomfield.....	218	59	130	17	.....	168	35	3
Darien.....	218	102	82	29	.....	170	86	13
Delavan.....	431	179	261	74	32	241	266	54
East Troy.....	223	130	125	64	39	134	92	17
Elkhorn.....	169	96	130	59	31	112	111	47
Geneva.....	473	162	255	56	27	343	113	71
La Fayette.....	158	87	91	41	3	101	78	12
La Grange.....	193	45	112	15	4	108	26	9
Linn.....	137	49	68	20	.....	111	43	.....
Lyons.....	188	140	94	84	21	90	160	34
Richmond.....	130	110	67	46	1	73	100	18
Sharon.....	401	94	157	43	26	256	87	51
Spring Prairie.....	173	78	104	41	7	144	64	17
Sugar Creek.....	156	65	85	20	.....	82	58	32
Troy.....	146	105	57	44	18	51	78	30
Walworth.....	257	89	113	27	8	120	58	37
Whitewater.....	696	296	394	196	94	305	434	207
Total.....	4,361	1,886	2,325	876	311	2,612	1,889	652
WASHINGTON, 2.								
Addison.....	83	295	46	145	.....	37	144	.....
Barton.....	95	193	49	130	11	31	100	15
Erin.....	59	200	38	69	.....	106	97	.....
Farmington.....	153	191	99	114	9	76	101	.....
Germantown.....	158	196	108	124	2	89	132	.....
Hartford.....	328	312	229	208	22	318	158	8
Jackson.....	172	131	95	64	5	117	46	.....
Kewaskum.....	172	141	117	112	9	109	106	13
Polk.....	167	190	104	113	.....	149	33	.....
Richfield.....	82	255	46	148	.....	41	174	2

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
WASHINGTON — CON.								
Schleisingsville	35	44	26	41	.....	60	9	.....
Trenton	72	262	45	184	3	18	177	4
Wayne	192	134	120	61	.....	85	55	.....
West Bend, town	63	113	35	72	3	26	61	.....
village	74	181	60	149	7	52	144	3
Total	1,905	2,841	1,217	1,732	66	1,314	1,537	45
WAUKESHA, 2.								
Brookfield	177	280	55	222	49	97	200	.....
Delafield	224	107	104	61	16	144	86	6
Eagle	142	158	70	142	27	64	139	14
Genesee	224	170	105	158	37	124	118	39
Lisbon	185	151	135	103	10	107	118	38
Menomonee	192	420	41	198	55	80	243	42
Merton	201	143	84	99	42	110	97	25
Mukwonago	165	97	133	70	52	94	72	45
Muskego	128	173	78	96	10	81	107	14
New Berlin	154	236	88	173	16	72	182	14
Ottawa	114	87	87	59	2	82	76	9
Oconomowoc, town	14	125	78	90	3	84	91	12
city	221	175	158	168	30	129	193	69
Pewaukee	229	236	155	187	29	128	209	27
Summit	135	111	55	75	14	54	55	27
Vernon	148	89	74	69	25	74	89	26
Waukesha	538	333	371	263	67	324	367	105
Total	3,321	2,990	1,841	2,233	476	1,842	2,448	512
WAUPACA, 9.								
Bear Creek	58	115	31	61	.....	74	69	.....
Caledonia	17	123	6	76	.....	20	89	.....
Dayton	135	24	76	10	12	78	18	31
Dupont	132	32	104	19	17	123	43	18
Farmington	148	11	120	7	.....	88	28	8
Fremont	63	44	30	29	.....	20	89	8
Helvetia	41	12	26	6	.....	18	13	.....
Iola	181	25	107	20	.....	96	13	11
Larrabee	191	119	116	101	6	195	103	35
Lebanon	28	125	14	47	.....	19	74	.....
Lind	148	54	82	31	3	107	47	12
Little Wolf	137	104	116	56	4	79	113	27
Matteson	79	31	48	21	5	53	23	5
Mukwa	104	91	80	61	8	34	89	39
New London —								
city, 1st ward	27	73	11	52	.....	9	62	2
2d ward	42	35	26	19	.....	29	28	17
4th ward	41	29	29	21	3	39	25	15
5th ward	30	19	12	7	2	16	13	17
Royalton	136	94	50	39	1	92	74	13
St. Lawrence	147	21	105	15	12	120	18	20
Scandinavia	187	9	143	4	3	145	2	2
Union	71	27	43	14	8	41	77	14

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
WAUPACA — con.								
Waupaca, town.....	139	24	105	14	2	118	26	6
city.....	244	59	227	50	24	215	68	50
Weyauwega.....	133	143	72	105	9	100	134	1
Total.....	2,647	1,440	1,779	885	119	1,929	1,338	351
WAUSHARA, 6.								
Aurora.....	203	37	75	27	15	108	20	50
Bloomfield.....	175	62	128	12	.....	149	21	1
Coloma.....	73	23	47	5	9	89	6	4
Dakota.....	74	15	46	6	.....	73	5	1
Deerfield.....	56	8	32	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Hancock.....	94	33	72	13	2	95	26	.....
Leon.....	164	18	133	14	9	10	19	69
Marion.....	97	22	89	12	1	94	16	1
Mt. Morris.....	131	9	94	13	.....	124	11	10
Oasis.....	125	16	74	2	.....	74	.....	6
Plainfield, town.....	219	55	189	36	5	112	10	6
village.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	18	22
Poysippi.....	153	45	89	35	3	102	35	7
Richford.....	64	39	54	18	2	60	11	9
Rose.....	91	6	62	.....	12	69	.....	20
Saxville.....	133	26	147	5	.....	122	4	7
Springwater.....	100	11	63	4	4	5	13	55
Warren.....	81	40	63	23	8	73	21	7
Wautoma.....	133	44	103	33	1	102	38	27
Total.....	2,172	509	1,571	267	71	1,702	279	302
WINNEBAGO, 6.								
Algoma.....	125	35	73	12	8	87	41	23
Black Wolf.....	90	81	27	45	.....	48	69	1
Clayton.....	140	122	63	36	.....	75	41	23
Menasha, town.....	54	86	34	28	.....	26	55	11
city, 1st ward.....	103	102	66	91	2	79	83	11
2d ward.....	58	144	26	116	.....	42	133	1
3d ward.....	57	55	40	37	.....	22	44	26
4th ward.....	60	94	25	66	.....	21	97	11
Neenah, town.....	72	54	33	30	1	41	33	11
city, 1st ward.....	123	107	94	78	13	115	76	52
2d ward.....	176	115	82	116	20	105	109	47
3d ward.....	124	43	62	81	1	89	72	24
4th ward.....	45	25	25	16	1	31	29	5
Nekimi.....	107	126	33	72	.....	40	129	22
Nepeuskun.....	138	51	63	20	24	81	46	40
Omro.....	394	137	171	86	103	177	118	186
Oshkosh, town.....	126	84	62	31	2	98	54	13
city, 1st ward.....	430	217	236	146	22	234	194	93
2d ward.....	211	337	146	262	1	162	333	22
3d ward.....	219	355	135	270	2	124	320	71
4th ward.....	33	408	185	320	14	193	397	106
5th ward.....	233	95	135	55	10	111	69	79
6th ward.....	162	226	102	154	3	132	188	35

Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional Votes — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1881.			CONGRESS, 1882.		
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Rusk.	Fratt.	Kanouse.	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohib'n.
WINNEBAGO — CON.								
Poygan.....	44	107	32	66	9	36	108	4
Rushford.....	282	85	136	32	64	190	100	83
Utica.....	163	49	77	25	5	55	30	73
Vinland.....	152	91	55	51	.....	101	68	10
Winchester.....	172	59	107	27	3	126	27	18
Winneconne.....	260	151	151	97	22	199	141	25
Wolf River.....	40	113	26	28	.....	48	73	.....
Total.....	4,762	3,798	2,499	2,494	326	2,884	3,30	1,131
WOOD, 9.								
Auburndale, town.....	157	57	23	10	.....	13	30	.....
village.....	.....	.....	15	32	.....	70	20	.....
Centralia —								
city, 1st ward.....	22	11	12	3	8	14	37	.....
2d ward.....	25	16	7	6	4	26	39	1
3d ward.....	6	15	5	3	3	14	51	.....
Dexter.....	19	17	12	34	.....	7	165	.....
Grand Rapids, town..	48	61	28	35	.....	24	76	.....
city, 1st ward.....	24	51	8	26	3	27	43	.....
2d ward.....	45	41	24	5	18	36	80	1
3d ward.....	46	52	19	16	4	45	52	.....
Lincoln, 1st dist.....	37	43	25	23	.....	11	21	6
2d dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	71	2
Marshfield.....	105	176	59	158	5	184	224	.....
Milladore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	69	.....
Port Edwards.....	40	27	15	18	1	24	62	.....
Remington.....	19	34	9	50	.....	32	28	.....
Rockfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	.....
Rock.....	27	12	15	7	.....	28	16	24
Rudolph.....	85	56	38	31	5	89	111	.....
Saratoga.....	31	22	7	3	.....	32	43	.....
Seneca.....	57	12	65	13	.....	83	53	.....
Sigel.....	61	34	23	18	.....	49	101	.....
Wood.....	58	13	37	6	6	69	56	.....
Total.....	912	753	452	497	57	926	1,455	34

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1865.	
Dewey, democrat	19,538	Fairchild, republican.....	58,332
Tweedy, whig	14,449	Hobart, democrat.....	48,330
Dewey's majority	<u>5,089</u>	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>10,002</u>
1849.		1867.	
Dewey, democrat	16,649	Fairchild, republican	73,637
Collins, whig	11,317	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Dewey's majority	<u>5,332</u>	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>4,764</u>
1851.		1869.	
Farwell, whig	22,319	Fairchild, republican.....	69,502
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Robinson, democrat	61,239
Farwell's majority.....	<u>507</u>	Fairchild's majority.....	<u>8,263</u>
1853.		1871.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Washburn, republican	78,301
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Doolittle, democrat	68,910
Baird, whig	3,334	Washburn's majority ...	<u>9,391</u>
Barstow's plurality	<u>8,519</u>	1873.	
1855.		Taylor, democrat	81,599
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Washburn, republican	66,224
Bashford, republican.....	36,198	Taylor's majority	<u>15,375</u>
Barstow's majority	<u>*157</u>	1875.	
1857.		Ludington, republican.....	85,153
Randall, republican	41,693	Taylor, democrat	84,314
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Ludington's majority ...	<u>841</u>
Randall's majority.....	<u>454</u>	1877.	
1859.		Smith, republican	78,759
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Mallory, democrat	70,486
Hobart, democrat	52,539	Alis, greenback	26,216
Randall's majority.....	<u>7,460</u>	Smith's majority.....	<u>8,273</u>
1861.		1879.	
Harvey, republican	53,777	Smith, republican.....	100,535
Ferguson, democrat.....	45,456	Jenkins, democrat	75,080
Harvey's majority.....	<u>8,321</u>	May, greenback.....	12,096
1863.		Smith's maj. over both..	<u>12,509</u>
Lewis, republican.....	72,717	1881.	
Palmer, democrat	49,053	Rusk, republican.....	81,754
Lewis' majority.....	<u>23,664</u>	Fratt, democrat	69,797
		Kanouse, prohibition	13,225
		Allis, greenback	7,002
		Rusk's plurality	<u>11,957</u>

* This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881.

COUNTIES.	Governor.					Lieutenant-Governor.					Secretary of State.					
	Jeremiah Rusk.	Nicholas D. Fratt.	Theodore D. Kanouse.	Edward P. Allis.	Scattering.	Sam S. Field.	Wendell A. Anderson.	Harvey S. Clapp.	David Giddings.	Scattering.	Ernst G. Timme.	Michael Johnson.	Edmund Bartlett.	Wilson Hopkins.	Frank R. Falk.	Scattering.
Adams	599	156	43	5	...	596	156	44	1	...	598	164	43	1	...	...
Ashland	228	154	2	4	...	313	62	...	...	...	233	153	...	...	...	1
Barron	693	298	77	49	7	745	270	75	43	...	694	326	70	43	...	...
Bayfield	128	1	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	128	1	...	...	...	...
Brown	1,620	2,084	183	79	2	1,637	2,078	176	78	...	1,610	1,811	175	76	...	...
Buffalo	1,333	624	97	11	...	1,190	677	94	11	...	1,092	778	89	11	...	...
Burnett	556	36	4	4	...	557	27	3	4	...	564	31	3	4	...	...
Calumet	641	1,051	111	141	1	651	1,034	104	154	1	661	1,026	104	152	...	1
Chippewa	514	889	215	196	...	579	858	185	189	...	469	933	129	307	...	...
Clark	869	447	228	29	...	923	452	238	25	...	95	452	23	25	...	...
Columbia	1,656	1,164	634	21	1	1,653	1,173	612	17	5	1,697	1,178	585	15	...	...
Crawford	746	636	113	229	1	742	669	99	239	1	582	834	97	283	...	...
Dane	3,210	3,491	968	118	9	3,400	3,452	83	106	4	2,831	4,191	673	104	...	...
Dodge	1,796	3,319	347	178	3	1,883	3,223	329	171	1	1,869	3,224	330	171	...	1
Door	866	308	9	83	1	849	333	8	79	1	921	261	8	80	...	...
Douglas	33	62	4	...	...	44	52	3	...	...	35	62	4	...	...	...
Dunn	1,126	669	239	22	...	1,174	624	222	15	...	1,129	692	215	15	...	...
Eau Claire	1,012	1,325	655	64	1	1,122	1,264	609	57	1	835	1,533	167	59	...	...
Fond du Lac	2,518	2,699	200	561	1	2,546	2,666	192	575	1	2,594	2,654	189	545	...	...
Grant	2,512	1,323	405	12	1	2,487	1,334	401	121	5	2,514	1,335	39	12	...	...
Green	1,643	674	159	253	...	1,635	673	157	254	3	1,575	692	182	288	...	...
Green Lake	983	224	151	112	...	997	625	135	115	1	1,004	624	131	117	...	...
Iowa	1,377	1,382	504	14	...	1,356	1,409	481	...	...	1,480	1,521	473	...	...	...
Jackson	1,190	522	246	8	1	1,301	464	201	77	...	1,307	495	166	77	...	...
Jefferson	1,636	2,360	487	109	...	1,709	2,354	431	103	...	1,726	2,354	416	102	...	...
Juneau	986	935	354	50	...	1,016	980	328	49	...	1,020	979	326	49	...	...

Kenosha.....	1,172	949	45	1	1,211	919	43	1	1,910	222	25	1	...
Kewaunee.....	306	1,087	3	...	312	1,083	3	...	312	1,082	3	...	...
La Crosse.....	2,143	1,598	281	123	2,114	1,688	240	113	1,998	1,807	242	111	...
La Fayette.....	1,476	1,425	217	50	1,496	1,432	190	49	1,414	1,519	191	50	...
Langlade.....	131	66	...	16	131	66	...	16	131	66	...	16	1
Lincoln.....	254	111	...	75	256	169	...	74	301	70	...	63	...
Manitowoc.....	1,672	2,411	17	...	1,724	2,359	16	...	1,691	2,397	13	...	1
Marathon.....	696	1,307	80	245	709	1,312	70	241	713	1,309	69	241	...
Marinette.....	1,138	448	46	1	1,153	437	44	1	1,176	435	44	1	...
Marquette.....	495	773	100	...	511	768	97	...	541	738	95	...	...
Milwaukee.....	7,398	6,989	410	460	7,531	7,066	333	323	7,679	6,944	327	308	2
Monroe.....	1,520	1,018	257	138	1,564	1,026	212	182	1,566	1,040	20	181	...
Oconto.....	734	556	200	9	750	552	194	8	772	553	172	8	...
Outagamie.....	955	1,753	250	303	1,018	1,749	194	294	1,016	1,763	192	293	...
Ozaukee.....	413	1,198	7	59	415	1,197	7	57	565	1,048	7	54	...
Pepin.....	807	316	205	...	795	328	22	...	804	321	195	...	...
Pierce.....	865	408	479	18	886	407	475	11	800	517	462	8	...
Polk.....	1,105	223	161	3	1,093	232	171	3	1,100	248	155	3	1
Portage.....	1,050	127	169	28	1,102	919	174	27	1,096	931	173	27	...
Price.....	171	125	...	2	197	109	...	...	171	120	3	2	...
Racine.....	2,626	2,023	259	81	2,207	1,859	233	78	2,695	1,400	217	77	...
Richland.....	1,383	786	185	236	1,397	693	165	228	1,397	696	162	228	...
Rock.....	2,783	1,276	620	127	2,800	1,269	613	125	2,821	1,272	592	125	...
St. Croix.....	1,183	1,357	381	4	1,140	1,343	414	4	1,081	1,490	355	5	...
Sauk.....	1,694	1,084	551	117	1,703	1,081	532	112	1,722	1,069	552	112	...
Shawano.....	500	462	34	5	508	460	32	4	460	508	32	4	...
Sheboygan.....	1,999	2,055	67	166	2,019	2,058	55	363	2,022	2,062	56	345	1
Taylor.....	354	292	15	5	352	292	15	4	351	297	13	4	...
Trempealeau.....	1,219	249	82	201	1,238	239	76	197	1,140	262	71	185	...
Vernon.....	2,022	358	153	326	1,994	413	134	336	1,739	698	126	312	...
Walworth.....	2,325	876	311	99	2,317	869	289	96	2,418	830	270	94	...
Washington.....	1,217	1,732	66	88	1,235	1,719	63	88	1,235	1,716	63	88	...
Waukesha.....	1,841	2,233	476	128	1,905	2,215	437	124	1,917	2,223	422	121	2
Waupaca.....	1,779	885	119	280	1,816	863	105	177	1,887	801	105	27	1
Waushara.....	1,511	267	71	60	1,588	264	63	47	1,522	272	63	56	...
Winnebago.....	2,499	2,494	326	374	2,500	2,461	320	371	2,524	2,488	317	371	...
Wood.....	452	497	57	326	456	503	49	324	456	503	49	321	...
Total.....	81,754	69,797	13,225	7,002	83,502	69,304	12,247	6,711	83,071	70,141	11,643	6,742	296

ELECTION STATISTICS.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881 — continued.

COUNTIES.	State Treasurer.						Attorney General.					State Superintendent.			
	Edward C. McFetridge.	Frank R. Falk.	John J. Sutton.	Gerhart Lammers.	Michael Johnson.	W. H. Jacobs.	Scattering.	Leander F. Frisby.	Melancthon J. Briggs.	E. G. Comstock.	Joel Foster.	Scattering.	Robert Graham.	J. A. Gaynor.	Scattering.
Adams	601	156	43	1	.....	.....	606	156	43	1	.....	.....	769	6	.....
Ashland	218	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	.....	.....
Barron	746	271	72	43	.....	2	749	270	73	43	.....	.....	1,092	43	.....
Bayfield	128	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....
Brown	1,684	1,732	175	78	293	.....	1,652	2,037	176	78	.....	.....	3,892	76	1
Buffalo	1,187	680	92	11	.....	.....	1,169	696	93	11	.....	.....	1,961	11	.....
Burnett	567	27	3	4	.....	.....	568	27	3	4	.....	.....	598	4	.....
Calumet	645	1,039	104	151	.....	1	644	1,035	104	154	1	.....	1,790	154	1
Chippewa	576	828	185	188	24	.....	566	871	185	190	.....	.....	1,616	190	.....
Clark	974	420	218	24	.....	.....	973	394	234	25	.....	.....	1,612	26	.....
Columbia	1,746	1,091	614	16	.....	3	1,705	1,152	605	16	.....	.....	3,455	17	.....
Crawford	744	595	96	288	.....	71	746	669	97	288	.....	.....	1,516	287	.....
Dane	3,376	3,497	817	106	.....	6	3,425	3,480	801	101	2	.....	7,690	107	3
Dodge	2,442	2,717	300	171	.....	1	1,914	3,233	329	163	.....	.....	5,473	175	.....
Door	870	310	7	60	.....	2	872	310	7	81	.....	.....	1,189	79	1
Douglas	33	.....	4	.....	62	.....	33	63	4	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
Dunn	1,196	625	216	15	7	2	1,204	626	215	15	.....	.....	2,032	15	.....
Eau Claire	1,133	1,271	568	57	.....	.....	1,172	1,263	573	57	1	.....	2,991	58	1
Fond du Lac	2,630	2,616	182	548	.....	.....	2,589	2,649	187	549	1	.....	5,411	540	3
Grant	2,514	1,333	388	121	.....	1	2,516	1,30	386	121	5	.....	4,236	121	.....
Green	1,644	632	152	293	.....	1	1,450	627	154	294	.....	.....	2,430	291	.....
Green Lake	996	627	136	115	.....	1	1,004	623	132	116	.....	.....	1,660	113	.....
Iowa	1,402	1,346	447	.....	.....	2	1,233	1,554	415	.....	1	.....	3,269	1	.....
Jackson	1,363	433	167	77	.....	.....	1,366	434	168	77	.....	.....	1,966	77	.....
Jefferson	1,732	2,347	416	101	.....	.....	1,727	2,361	413	101	.....	.....	4,488	96	.....
Juneau	1,018	951	328	48	.....	.....	1,020	982	324	41	8	.....	2,326	38	11

Kenosha	1,209	917	41	1				1,211	917	41	1					2,163	1	....
Kewaunee	313	1,044	3					313	1,082	3						1,398		....
La Crosse	2,184	1,624	242	113				2,197	1,613	242	112					4,020	110	....
La Fayette	1,550	1,381	181	50				1,502	1,426	188	49					3,118	51	....
Langlade	127	70		15				124	65		1					207	5	1
Lincoln	256	110		74				256	110		74					366	74	....
Manitowoc	1,676	2,403	15					1,718	2,352	16						4,097	1	2
Marathon	769	1,237	67	227				791	1,222	65	243					2,068	243	1
Marquette	1,157	454	44	1				1,155	435	44	1	1				1,639	1	....
Marquette	522	758	96					512	768	96						1,321	56	....
Milwaukee	5,837	8,803	325	241		6		7,495	7,083	333	315	13				14,890	313	18
Monroe	1,575	1,029	210	183				1,576	1,027	210	182					2,798	176	....
Oconto	772	551	173	8				771	553	172	8					1,495	8	....
Outagamie	1,006	1,771	194	292				1,017	1,758	194	293					2,976	299	....
Ozaukee	372	1,246	2	52				606	908	2	56	7				1,618	57	....
Pepin	84	327	195					82	330	195						1,263		....
Pierce	901	406	465	10				96	408	462	11					1,675	10	1
Polk	1,126	221	154	2		4		1,125	224	154	3					1,502	3	....
Portage	1,122	902	173	28				1,110	917	173	27					2,146	78	....
Price	175	123						173	124							298		....
Racine	2,209	1,869	238	75				2,233	1,850	229	75					4,271	74	....
Richland	1,393	698	164	226				1,390	741	157	223					2,253	228	....
Rock	2,85	1,269	605	126				2,815	1,269	604	126					4,670	142	....
St. Croix	1,219	1,347	360	4				1,220	1,347	359	4					2,923	4	....
Sauk	1,725	1,063	550	112				1,703	1,078	553	112					3,333	112	....
Shawano	52	466	32	4				598	459	32	4					999	3	1
Sheboygan	2,166	1,920	55	344				2,020	2,067	55	358					4,139	352	....
Taylor	355	22	12	4				357	291	12	4					658	6	....
Trempealeau	1,254	239	70	198				1,248	213	72	197					1,562	197	....
Vernon	2,003	410	126	335				2,002	413	125	335	1				2,530	337	1
Walworth	2,365	800	282	94		2		2,353	769	289	95	1				3,485	119	6
Washington	1,035	1,015	63	83				1,687	1,294	25	78	1				3,011	89	1
Waukesha	1,870	2,260	426	121		2		1,923	2,215	431	120	2				4,563	126	....
Waupaca	1,815	874	105	276				1,820	868	106	276					2,791	276	....
Waushara	1,900	264	63	57				1,589	256	63	57					1,918	53	....
Winnebago	2,585	2,423	316	369		3		2,564	2,415	314	372					5,319	374	1
Wood	457	501	68	298				462	507	47	293					654	672	2
Total	83,036	69,869	11,845	6,577	824	137	36	84,821	68,539	11,787	6,655	46				164,115	7,175	56

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1881 — continued.

COUNTIES.	Railroad Commissioner.					Commissioner of Insurance.						Constitutional Amendment.		
	Nils P. Haugen.	Ambrose Hoffman.	John Nader.	T. G. Brunson.	Scattering.	Philip L. Spooner, Jr.	Louis Kemper.	Thomas Brackon.	Lorenzo Merril.	Rudolph Kemper.	Louis Koefler.	Scattering.	Votes for.	Votes against.
Adams	605	156	44	1	..	605	156	43	1	..	..	21	536	68
Ashland	229	158	..	..	..	210	156	..	..	..	..	..	95	30
Barron	747	271	70	43	3	749	269	71	42	..	..	1	143	133
Bayfield	123	1	..	..	..	138	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	32
Brown	1,636	2,781	175	78	..	1,742	1,974	176	78	..	..	..	1,313	35
Buffalo	1,191	677	93	11	..	1,195	670	93	11	..	..	..	1,042	27
Burnett	567	27	3	4	..	568	27	3	4	..	..	..	187	2
Calumet	645	1,036	104	154	2	645	1,039	104	154	..	..	2	395	14
Chippewa	355	1,152	154	145	..	352	1,149	156	190	..	..	..	18	205
Clark	927	448	238	25	..	922	414	217	25	..	..	..	48	99
Columbia	1,479	1,375	590	16	7	1,727	1,135	590	16	..	..	4	792	200
Crawford	649	493	86	564	..	743	618	95	297	47	..	3	1,113	42
Dane	3,413	3,392	845	105	25	4,234	2,859	592	102	..	..	9	521	4,052
Dodge	1,803	3,339	326	171	..	1,800	3,257	350	173	..	..	12	1,902	279
Door	868	301	8	79	1	871	311	8	79	..	..	..	320	242
Douglas	33	62	4	..	..	34	62	3	..	..	..	..	69	1
Dunn	1,231	602	211	15	..	1,261	570	214	15	..	..	1	857	103
Eau Claire	1,182	1,208	558	56	1	1,169	1,261	572	57	..	..	1	3	367
Fond du Lac	2,378	2,663	188	551	..	2,582	2,658	187	551	..	..	1	3,222	265
Grant	2,522	1,327	357	122	..	2,512	1,330	384	12	..	..	1	1,333	126
Green	1,655	623	153	294	..	1,657	623	15	295	..	..	..	1,333	62
Green Lake	998	628	130	116	..	1,000	628	130	115	..	..	1	1,433	29
Iowa	1,406	1,392	45	..	..	1,396	1,393	478	..	..	..	2	67	14
Jackson	1,400	402	163	77	..	1,383	417	168	77	..	..	..	338	114
Jefferson	1,716	2,361	418	100	..	1,743	2,183	417	102	147	..	..	860	71
Juneau	1,020	980	326	49	..	1,032	912	323	49	..	..	..	471	168

ELECTION STATISTICS.

Kenosha	1,211	921	42	1	.....	1,213	916	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	163
Kewaunee	314	1,080	3	.....	.....	313	1,081	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	228
La Crosse	2,199	1,608	242	112	.....	2,200	1,600	239	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	188
La Fayette	1,495	1,414	190	50	1	.....	1,517	1,386	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470	433
Langlade	130	67	.....	16	.....	131	66	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	7
Lincoln	255	109	.....	74	.....	255	32	.....	75	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	1,712	2,372	16	.....	.....	1,704	2,374	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027	16
Marathon	727	1,295	70	212	.....	713	1,207	70	240	78	.....	.....	.....	494	453
Marinette	1,155	435	44	1	.....	1,156	435	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	331
Marquette	507	741	97	.....	.....	510	772	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602	58
Milwaukee	7,535	7,035	327	319	7	.....	7,526	7,059	327	295	.....	6	.....	7,921	93
Monroe	1,577	1,030	208	182	.....	1,578	1,028	209	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	86
Oconto	772	550	173	8	.....	772	549	142	8	.....	.....	3	.....	13	9
Outagamie	1,066	1,777	194	295	.....	1,039	1,748	192	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	132
Ozaukee	418	1,195	2	55	.....	423	1,184	2	57	.....	.....	1	.....	995	32
Pepin	797	328	195	.....	.....	799	326	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	24
Pierce	911	336	467	7	4	.....	894	343	461	10	66	.....	.....	64	72
Polk	1,126	225	153	3	2	.....	1,135	213	154	3	.....	3	.....	249	76
Portage	1,116	906	174	27	.....	1,111	915	173	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	4
Price	145	151	.....	.....	.....	174	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	80
Racine	2,230	1,850	231	76	.....	2,242	1,847	222	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058	207
Richland	1,396	695	163	227	.....	1,411	684	159	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,578	205
Rock	2,793	1,273	604	126	.....	2,876	1,210	603	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,163	269
St. Croix	1,256	1,313	351	4	4	.....	1,225	1,338	356	4	7	.....	1	759	143
Sauk	1,708	1,075	555	112	1	.....	1,715	1,072	551	112	.....	.....	.....	1,034	375
Shawano	56	461	32	4	.....	502	461	32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	30
Sheboygan	2,021	2,062	63	347	.....	2,039	2,028	56	353	.....	14	.....	.....	1,671	50
Taylor	298	350	12	4	.....	352	293	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	208
Trempealeau	1,246	247	72	194	.....	1,254	238	71	200	.....	.....	1	.....	592	26
Vernon	2,011	407	119	333	2	.....	2,008	412	116	337	.....	.....	.....	1,368	125
Walworth	2,364	863	289	95	.....	2,331	867	235	95	.....	.....	1	.....	896	902
Washington	1,234	1,722	63	85	.....	1,231	1,720	62	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	78
Waukesha	1,920	2,210	432	121	.....	1,946	2,207	415	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248	232
Waupaca	1,823	865	105	277	1	.....	1,821	800	105	276	70	.....	.....	1,139	226
Waushara	1,590	264	63	57	.....	1,590	263	63	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	846	11
Winnebago	2,554	2,457	314	369	2	.....	2,562	2,447	317	372	.....	.....	.....	1,334	297
Wood	456	501	50	293	1	.....	463	493	48	.....	.....	6	.....	120	210
Total	83,507	69,420	11,870	6,901	64	85,349	67,574	11,580	6,693	349	161	79	53,532	13,936	

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1882.

(BY COUNTIES.)

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	C. G. Williams.	J. Winans.	C. M. Blackman.	W. L. Utley.	D. Worrall.
Jefferson.....	1,604	3,232	458	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	1,269	1,333	45	.....	.....
Racine.....	2,339	2,975	324	9	1
Rock.....	3,976	2,872	725	1	.....
Walworth.....	2,615	1,889	665	.....	.....
Total.....	11,853	12,307	2,207	10	1

Total vote of the First District..... 26,378
 Winans' plurality..... 454

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. S. Rowell.	D. H. Sumner.	E. W. Chafin.	L. Merrill.	D. Short.	E. S. Bragg.	D. Giddings.
Dodge.....	2,773	3,656	154	95	1	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	2,975	3,030	295	463	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,314	1,537	45	55	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	1,848	2,448	512	15	.....	1	2
Total.....	8,870	10,671	1,006	627	1	1	2

Total vote of the Second District..... 21,178
 Sumner's plurality..... 1,801

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	G. C. Hazelton.	E. W. Keyes.	B. W. Jones.	S. D. Hastings.	P. W. Matts.	D. Bechtel.	G. D. Streeter.
Dane	1,476	2,412	4,891	979	66	1	..
Grant	2,805	35	2,616	832	83	..	1
Green	692	652	1,715	495	205	..	..
Iowa	1,313	210	1,935	657	..	..	..
La Fayette	1,608	482	1,878	198	31	..	..
Total	7,924	3,791	13,035	3,152	444	1	1

Total vote of the Third District 23,348
 Jones' plurality over Hazelton 5,111
 Jones' plurality over Keyes 9,244

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	F. C. Winckler.	P. V. Deuster.	G. B. Goodwin.	J. M. Witing.
Milwaukee	8,320	9,688	1,922	1
Total	8,320	9,688	1,922	1

Total vote of the Fourth District 19,931
 Deuster's plurality 1,368

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	L. Howland.	J. Rankin.	R. L. Wing.	J. E. Thomas.	R. Guenther.	J. O'Hern.	R. W. Cole.	J. Burk.	F. Horn.	R. C. Kent.	George End.
Brown	1,660	1,770	312	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calumet	435	1,348	124	429	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kewaunee	210	1,813	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitowoc	1,482	3,328	91	7	..	6	3	1	1	..	..
Ozaukee	310	1,650	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sheboygan	2,011	3,024	32	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	6,108	12,933	813	764	1	6	3	1	1	3	1

Total vote of the Fifth District 29,634
 Rankin's plurality 6,825

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	R. Guenther.	A. Haben.	T. D. Kanouse.	L. A. Stewart.	J. N. Stone.	C. B. Clark.	A. Hobart.
Adams	610	259	50	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1,782	1,497	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	1,195	847	341	22	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	869	821	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie	1,271	2,261	575	246	.....	.....	.....
Waushara	1,702	279	302	53	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2,884	3,301	1,131	174	1	3	1
Total	10,303	9,265	3,275	496	1	3	1

Total vote of the Sixth District..... 23,344
 Guenther's plurality 1,038

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	C. M. Butt.	G. M. Woodward.	B. F. Parker.	R. May.	F. Winsor.	C. Bell.	W. S. Grubb.	G. H. Pepper.
Crawford ..	867	1,232	136	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juneau	1,168	1,479	273	6	1	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	1,358	3,094	246	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	1,604	1,806	260	6	.....	1	.....	.....
Richland	1,787	1,399	228	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sauk	1,688	1,852	546	101	.....	.....	1	.....
Vernon	2,042	1,046	189	97	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	10,604	11,908	1,877	360	1	1	1	1

Total vote of the Seventh District..... 24,763
 Woodward's plurality 1,304

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. T. Price.	W. F. Bailey.	D. Reinville.	N. I. Willey.	A. Finkelnburg.	P. McGinnis	G. Thompson.	W. Russell.	O. D. Quint.	G. B. Shaw.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. R. Kelliman.	S. Barnes.	H. B. Warner.	Scattering.
Barron	776	288	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bayfield	449	96	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffalo	613	993	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnett	333	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clark	1,039	1,083	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Douglas	170	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunn	1,443	879	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eau Claire	1,364	2,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..
Jackson	1,535	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pepin	704	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pierce	1,796	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polk	739	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Croix	1,636	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trempealeau	1,466	1,839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,059	11,315	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3

Total vote of the Eighth District 25,392
 Price's plurality 2,744

NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	I. Stephenson.	G. L. Park.	H. H. Woodmansee.	J. Mehan.	W. J. Knapp.	W. W. Hopkins.	W. P. Price.	F. Felbaum.	E. Heise.
Ashland	469	163	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chippewa	952	1,666	169	196	..	..	..	..	..
Door	1,594	543	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
Florence	465	109	59	..	..	1	..	..	..
Langlade	342	187	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	473	647	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marathon	896	2,493	59	..	..	..	1	1	1
Marquette	1,410	333	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oconto	754	622	311	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portage	1,107	1,524	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
Price	393	241	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawano	914	948	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taylor	240	249	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waupaca	1,929	1,338	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood	926	1,455	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,774	12,518	1,460	199	1	1	1	1	1

Total vote of the Ninth District 26,956
 Stephenson's plurality 256

State Finances.

THE STATE FINANCES.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To School Fund.....	\$1,562,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund.....	515,700 00	.....
To University Fund.....	111,000 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund.....	60,600 00	.....
	\$2,250,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1886	\$1,000 00	.....
Bonds maturing in 1888	1,000 00	.....
	2,000 00	.....
Currency certificates.....		57 00
Total indebtedness.....		\$2,252,057 00

INVESTMENTS.

The following is a statement of the investments made from the Trust Funds during the fiscal year:

School Fund	\$434,586 00
Normal School Fund.....	274,246 17
Agricultural College Fund.....	53,050 00
University Fund.....	50,000 00
Total	\$811,882 17

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.....	\$2,324,029 21
Total disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1882,	2,623,695 75

GENERAL FUND.

This fund embraces all the revenue of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State Government.

The sources from which it is derived are the annual State tax, tax on civil actions, license of railroad companies, plank road companies, telegraph companies, insurance companies, hawkers and peddlers, notary public fees, office fees, and sales of laws and reports. The expenditures therefrom are authorized by permanent and temporary appropriations, and by the several

laws requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts. The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From State tax and amount due from counties	\$573,935 67
From railroad companies.....	586,328 58
From insurance, telegraph and plank road companies.....	55,245 68
From sundry sources	47,564 97
	<hr/>
Balance October 1, 1881.....	\$1,263,074 90
	287,953 32
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>\$1,551,028 22</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and appropriations	\$40,634 89
Supreme and Circuit Courts.....	68,762 41
State Library	4,927 26
State Historical Society	8,775 00
Board of Charities and Reform.....	3,142 41
State University	44,780 50
Land protection	4,539 26
Board of Health.....	3,883 62
Fish culture.....	11,000 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	157,650 00
To School Fund Income.....	7,088 36
Legislative expenses and publication of laws.....	124,486 28
Charitable and Penal institutions.....	345,761 46
Clerk hire.....	37,697 83
Laborers about capitol	26,654 74
State Board of Supervision.....	13,871 81
Free high schools.....	25,000 00
Capitol enlargement.....	21,963 04
Bounty on wild animals	21,581 00
Militia.....	46,229 35
Railroad license to counties.....	19,994 76
Amber cane experiments.....	2,807 32
For sundry purposes.....	145,576 24
	<hr/>
Balance September 30, 1882	\$1,186,807 45
	364,220 68
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,551,028 22</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance October 1, 1881.....	\$548,346 88
Receipts	1,060,954 31
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,609,301 19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Invested in United States bonds	\$798,312 50
Loans to towns and school districts	76,882 17
C. St. P., M. & O. R'y Co. trespass fund	117,409 50
Farm Mortgage Land Co. trespass fund.....	24,037 53
Income to counties and miscellaneous disbursements.....	430,246 51
Balance September 30, 1882.....	162,412 98
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,609,301 19</u>

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for the support of schools.
2. All lands accruing to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
4. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws
5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
6. Five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the sale of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 164,539. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$326,159 60
Balance September 30, 1881.....	152,568 87
Total	\$478,728 47
Disbursement for fiscal year.....	\$470,961 12
Balance September 30, 1882.....	7,767 35
Total	\$478,728 47

The amounts of the productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1881 and 1882, were as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Total at interest.....	\$2,637,644 94	\$2,805,278 23
Cash on hand	152,568 87	7,767 35
Total	\$2,790,213 81	\$2,813,045 58

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for the sales of school lands, constitutes the School Fund income. The amount of this fund in the treasury on the first day of June is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned among the several counties of the State, according to section 554, R. S. 1878. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding. The rate for the present year was forty-one and one-half cents *per capita*. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$197,333 30
Balance September 30, 1881	12,370 36
Total	\$209,703 66
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$188,184 68
Balance September 30, 1882.....	21,518 98
Total	\$209,703 66

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University by Acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State Treasury is productive, drawing interest mainly at the rate of seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 2,171.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$24,483 81
Balance September 30, 1881	31,353 82
Total	<u>\$55,837 63</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year	\$52,871 24
Balance September 30, 1882	2,966 39
Total	<u>\$55,837 63</u>

The amounts of the productive University Fund on the 30th day of September, 1881 and 1882, were as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Total at interest	\$195,443 04	\$225,472 44
Cash in hand	31,353 82	2,966 39
Total	<u>\$226,796 86</u>	<u>\$228,438 83</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This income is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, R. S. 1878, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and, by section 389, R. S. 1878, is perpetually applied to the support of the University. By provision of said section, this entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said Treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the State.

Receipts for fiscal year	\$69,608 00
Disbursements for fiscal year	<u>69,608 00</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the State by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 19,889. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$23,062 67
Balance September 30, 1881	35,365 80
Total	<u>\$58,428 47</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year	\$53,124 00
Balance September 30, 1882	5,304 47
Total	<u>\$58,428 47</u>

The amounts of the productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1881 and 1882, were as follows:

	<i>1881.</i>	<i>1882.</i>
Total at interest.....	\$236,574 01	\$274,385 37
Cash on hand	35,365 80	5,304 47
Total	<u>\$271,939 81</u>	<u>\$279,689 84</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

This income is derived from the interest on Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of the Board in the same manner as the University Fund Income. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for the fiscal year.....	\$17,910 91
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	<u>17,910 91</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of one-half of the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, under act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold land is 476,602. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$210,267 23
Balance September 30, 1881.....	106,701 07
Total	<u>\$316,968 29</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$298,998 67
Balance September 30, 1882.....	17,969 62
Total	<u>\$316,968 29</u>

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1881 and 1882, were as follows:

	<i>1881.</i>	<i>1882.</i>
Total at interest.....	\$991,765 69	\$1,147,071 58
Cash on hand.....	106,701 07	17,969 62
Total	<u>\$1,098,466 76</u>	<u>\$1,165,041 20</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This income is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools. By the provisions of section 394, Revised Statutes, this entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the State. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year	\$85,594 98
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	<u>85,594 98</u>

DRAINAGE FUND.

This Fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, and is distributed on the first Monday of July, under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under the direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 507,445. The cash receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$85,012 93
Balance September 30, 1881.....	12,337 95
Total	<u>\$97,350 88</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$48,542 59
Balance September 30, 1882.....	48,808 29
Total	<u>\$97,350 88</u>

The amounts of the productive Drainage Fund on the 30th day of September, 1881 and 1882, were as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Total	<u>\$20,447 18</u>	<u>\$55,963 29</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

The amounts at interest and in the Treasury belonging to each of the Trust Funds, on the 30th day of September, 1882, were respectively as follows:

AT INTEREST.

School Fund	\$2 805,278 23
University Fund.....	225,472 44
Agricultural College Fund.....	274,385 37
Normal School Fund.....	1,147,071 58
Drainage Fund.....	7,155 00
Total at interest	<u>\$4,459,332 62</u>

CASH ON HAND.

School Fund	\$7,767 35	.....
University Fund.....	2,966 39	.....
Agricultural College Fund.....	5,304 47	.....
Normal School Fund.....	17,969 62	.....
Drainage Fund.....	48,808 29	.....
Total cash	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$82,816 12</u>
Grand total	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$4,542,178 74</u>

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This Fund consists of the taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with section 1146, R. S. 1878, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Taxes on State Lands for fiscal year.....	\$18,215 94
Balance September 30, 1881.....	1,413 35
Total.....	<u>\$19,629 29</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$15,487 11
Balance September 30, 1882.....	4,143 18
Total.....	<u>\$19,629 29</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This Fund consists of moneys received into the State Treasury in trust, under the provisions of chapter 46 of the General Laws of 1869 and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.....

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$189 24
Balance September 30, 1881.....	186,084 88
Total.....	<u>\$186,224 12</u>
Disbursements.....	\$143,857 05
Balance September 30, 1882.....	42,367 07
Total.....	<u>\$186,224 12</u>

DEPOSIT FUND.

On the sale of land forfeited to the State, and the payment of the amount due the State and all costs and penalties accrued under the provisions of section 225 of the Revised Statutes, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Fund.

Receipts for fiscal year.....	\$3,014 61
Balance September 30, 1881.....	8,050 19
Total.....	<u>\$11,064 80</u>
Disbursements for fiscal year.....	\$1,463 48
Balance September 30, 1882.....	9,601 32
Total.....	<u>\$11,064 80</u>

VALUATION AND STATE TAX FOR 1882.

[BY STATE BOARD.]

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1882.	STATE TAX.	SPECIAL CHARGES.					Total tax.		
		1.5563921 mills per cent. on valuation.	State Hos- pital for insane.	Northern Hospit'l for Insane.	Milwaukeecounty Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Boys.	Due on loans to school districts.		Special loans.	
Adams	\$1,398,035	\$2,175 89	\$442 00				\$59 00	\$178 00		\$2,854 89
Ashland	1,272,659	1,980 76		\$186 90						2,167 66
Barron	1,319,837	1,054 18	361 75					1,109 13	\$1,609 71	5,134 77
Bayfield	454,339	707 13		15 65						722 79
Brown	6,413,694	9,932 22		2,414 23			394 43	1,635 21	1,400 00	15,856 09
Buffalo	3,321,225	5,169 13	656 84				104 00	737 49		6,667 37
Burnett	520,483	810 08	331 91						2,894 14	4,033 13
Calumet	5,905,601	9,191 43		1,503 88			118 00	297 70		11,114 01
Chippewa	5,678,824	8,838 48	650 38	90 63			260 00	171 00		10,104 49
Clark	3,622,904	5,633 66		799 94			60 85	1,535 70	1,225 61	9,260 85
Columbia	10,816,244	16,843 32	1,920 89	175 96			234 15	244 72		19,410 04
Crawford	3,322,151	5,176 80	1,011 70				260 71	1,601 16		8,050 37
Dane	23,120,993	35,985 33	3,680 32				290 56	479 37		40,435 58
Dodge	20,492,359	31,894 15		3,022 03			341 14	350 00	1,070 00	36,677 32
Door	1,398,045	2,175 91		900 82	\$83 54		7 00	504 00		3,672 17
Douglas	577,197	898 34	107 43							1,005 77
Dunn	4,019,792	6,256 37	1,186 45				12 72	926 91		8,382 45
Eau Claire	6,120,843	9,523 43	2,199 27	23 58			470 00	1,742 18		13,961 45
Florence	1,046,890	1,629 37								1,629 37
Fond du Lac	18,425,959	28,678 02		3,412 38			1,031 97			33,125 37
Grant	12,009,668	18,691 75	3,315 19				147 85	1,337 00		23,492 69
Green	9,875,310	15,369 85	1,020 75				159 85	100 00		16,641 45
Green Lake	5,146,727	8,010 33		647 31			49 00		3,095 00	11,872 29
Iowa	7,419,027	11,546 91	2,360 63				123 23	921 25	33,400 00	48,357 07
Jackson	2,730,323	4,249 45	1,224 35				75 23	743 43	1,400 00	7,692 51
Jefferson	12,319,068	19,173 30	1,823 40	105 86			504 01	210 00	75 00	22,561 87
Juneau	3,250,721	5,059 40	1,117 02				74 71	1,262 81	3,281 50	10,795 44
Kenosha	6,919,798	10,769 92		1,321 62	524 33		104 00			12,719 87

Kewaunee.....	2,706,990	4,213 14		1,109 23			367 50	1,452 00	7,141 87
La Crosse.....	7,846,758	12,212 63	1,630 40			580 56	100 00	6,240 00	20,763 59
Lafayette.....	7,940,073	12,357 87	2,212 51			52 00	203 00	1,560 00	16,446 28
Langlade.....	820,731	1,277 38		40 21			494 21		1,811 80
Lincoln.....	1,655,432	2,576 50		85 89			1,094 00	12,846 81	17,513 20
Manitowoc.....	11,728,157	18,253 61		3,455 48			73 71	216 60	23,959 40
Marathon.....	3,957,974	6,160 16		969 59		29 28	2,498 62	5,331 28	14,991 93
Marinette.....	2,881,567	4,484 85		550 64				3,776 17	8,811 66
Marquette.....	1,772,142	2,758 15		700 74				110 50	3,569 39
Milwaukee.....	60,857,705	94,718 45	74 57	386 04		974 27			96,153 33
Monroe.....	4,412,187	6,867 09	1,172 62			165 29	707 43		8,912 83
Oconto.....	2,771,163	4,313 08		1,079 44		232 57	23 31		5,648 44
Ozaukee.....	8,187,040	12,742 24		3,041 06		398 00	1,820 88		18,002 18
Ozaukee.....	5,891,198	9,169 01		1,275 01		134 28			10,578 30
Pepin.....	1,113,720	1,733 39	574 19				826 00		3,133 58
Pierce.....	4,126,812	6,422 94	1,288 33			77,14	1,448 78		9,237 24
Polk.....	1,914,346	2,997 47	746 27			92 57	691 95	942 50	5,452 76
Portage.....	2,850,611	4,436 67	105 19	1,040 19		180 71	319 50		6,082 96
Price.....	1,296,572	2,017 97					428 00		2,445 97
Racine.....	14,094,331	21,936 31		2,352 73		332 71			24,671 75
Richland.....	3,923,549	6,106 58	996 30			74 57	993 71		8,171 16
Rock.....	20,520,911	31,933 58	2,010 21	187 22		292 58	1,352 69	1,490 00	37,271 31
St. Croix.....	5,658,818	8,807 34	1,133 52			154 43	2,273 77		12,369 06
Sauk.....	7,580,964	11,798 95	1,647 74			104 00	891 92	560 00	15,002 61
Shawano.....	2,271,411	3,535 20		887 49			531 65	1,339 57	6,183 91
Sheboygan.....	14,218,058	22,128 87		2,331 28		46 00		3,630 00	28,136 15
Taylor.....	1,561,189	2,420 82		141 16			681 95	1,075 80	4,328 73
Trempealeau.....	4,312,961	6,712 66	1,335 79				2,251 10	3,650 01	13,949 56
Vernon.....	4,792,568	7,459 11	1,503 66			52 00	1,683 46	3,588 00	14,286 23
Walworth.....	14,028,207	21,833 39	1,571 31	44 18		135 28			23,584 19
Washington.....	9,594,388	14,932 63		2,099 33	12 86				17,044 87
Waukesha.....	15,563,192	24,222 43	74 89	1,662 53	1,127 47	33 57	100 00		27,220 89
Waupaca.....	4,311,262	6,756 71		1,967 18		334 84	503 96	8,324 00	17,889 69
Waushara.....	2,802,990	4,362 55		612 35		64 14	235 59		5,274 63
Winnebago.....	15,558,047	24,294 42		2,571 06		315 85	4 49	2,025 00	29,130 82
Wood.....	1,848,426	2,876 88		711 24		52 00	2,572 99	16,239 06	22,452 17
Total.....	\$456,325,171	\$710,220 88	\$41,487 88	\$43,915 12	\$1,748 20	\$9,913 86	\$41,520 72	\$127,054 16	\$975,931 47

TOTAL VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, AS
ASSESSED BY LOCAL ASSESSORS IN 1882.

COUNTIES.	LAND.			Value of city and village lots	Total value of all real estate.	Total value of all property.
	No. of acres.	Value.	Av. value			
Adams	301,233	\$679,137	\$2 25	\$18,137	\$697,274	\$942,326
Ashland	487,906	941,850	1 93	101,626	1,043,476	1,195,669
Barron	417,212	946,601	2 27	150,682	1,097,283	1,531,034
Bayfield	226,036	1,190,442	5 27	88,333	1,278,780	1,313,040
Brown	298,456	2,830,264	9 48	1,361,579	5,191,843	6,601,184
Buffalo	388,318	1,612,890	4 15	241,967	1,857,857	2,533,474
Burnett	267,361	529,570	1 98	9,885	539,455	694,037
Calumet	201,377	4,666,878	23 17	188,347	4,855,225	5,769,390
Chippewa	1,464,062	2,902,796	1 98	671,202	3,573,998	4,286,670
Clark	678,854	2,213,719	3 41	242,790	2,556,509	3,097,771
Columbia	502,476	6,457,645	12 85	1,593,508	8,051,153	10,248,565
Crawford	350,619	1,225,147	3 49	291,039	1,516,186	2,145,841
Dane	756,340	11,061,859	14 63	4,246,793	15,308,652	20,596,543
Dodge	542,941	12,602,886	23 21	1,647,552	14,250,438	16,762,968
Door	284,884	1,253,463	4 40	142,139	1,395,602	1,858,231
Douglas	237,416	955,376	4 02	2,367,306	3,322,682	3,374,612
Dunn	416,284	2,171,942	5 22	407,767	2,579,709	4,125,495
Eau Claire	291,212	2,467,390	8 47	3,155,450	5,622,840	8,522,441
Florence	230,656	438,239	1 83	67,222	505,461	572,620
Fond du Lac	448,864	10,663,398	23 76	3,214,243	13,877,641	17,163,649
Grant	732,211	5,622,152	7 68	1,119,224	6,741,376	9,120,971
Green	366,128	5,618,384	15 25	1,320,217	6,938,601	10,198,513
Green Lake	221,845	2,979,993	13 43	757,983	3,737,976	4,685,001
Iowa	731,330	4,553,123	5 91	731,168	5,286,291	6,722,799
Jackson	397,301	1,475,425	3 71	318,933	1,794,358	2,591,582
Jefferson	342,398	7,097,058	20 73	2,051,264	9,148,322	11,253,314
Juneau	363,093	1,066,310	2 94	524,455	1,590,765	2,418,374
Kenosha	171,650	3,953,141	23 03	903,591	4,856,732	6,322,018
Kewaunee	215,375	2,699,049	12 53	326,120	3,025,169	3,828,764

STATE FINANCES.

La Crosse	280,865	\$1,938,231	\$6 90	\$2,608,328	\$4,546,559	\$6,064,558
La Fayette.....	398,496	5,034,161	12 03	490,360	5,524,521	7,039,705
Langlade	782,353	1,049,295	1 34	99,794	1,149,089	1,215,037
Lincoln.....	727,310	1,029,554	1 42	36,035	1,065,589	1,125,899
Manitowoc.....	370,921	7,759,633	20 92	1,547,484	9,307,117	11,280,857
Marathon.....	876,906	2,505,121	2 86	1,155,224	3,660,345	4,708,338
Marinette.....	603,731	1,140,330	1 89	242,780	1,383,160	1,750,190
Marquette.....	276,209	1,095,673	3 97	159,303	1,251,976	1,644,015
Milwaukee.....	139,429	7,515,371	53 71	47,210,261	51,725,632	71,432,338
Monroe.....	461,977	2,177,496	4 68	604,535	2,782,031	3,651,213
Oconto.....	600,834	916,271	1 52	513,581	1,429,852	2,229,650
Outagamie.....	355,119	4,218,569	11 88	2,171,881	6,390,450	7,810,647
Ozaukee.....	146,331	5,332,697	36 44	475,921	5,808,618	6,680,905
Pepin.....	131,492	629,348	4 79	123,276	752,624	989,400
Pierce.....	366,829	2,901,902	7 91	459,102	3,361,004	4,449,786
Polk.....	451,928	1,573,859	3 48	137,668	1,711,527	2,293,324
Portage.....	468,167	1,266,120	2 70	495,357	1,761,477	2,438,234
Price.....	608,759	1,201,353	1 97	46,745	1,248,098	1,345,955
Racine.....	203,948	5,992,372	28 68	6,763,613	12,755,985	16,000,078
Richland.....	366,799	1,976,473	5 39	207,040	2,183,513	3,075,818
Rock.....	450,090	10,053,763	22 34	3,894,809	13,948,572	19,096,068
St. Croix.....	453,828	3,765,797	8 30	860,270	4,626,067	5,759,869
Sauk.....	522,118	4,023,305	7 71	1,064,860	5,088,165	6,749,113
Shawano.....	451,991	1,739,850	3 85	155,791	1,895,641	2,321,833
Sheboygan.....	321,661	9,097,690	28 28	1,971,726	11,069,416	13,597,089
Taylor.....	475,098	987,177	2 08	69,020	1,056,197	1,226,937
Trempealeau.....	445,884	2,253,228	5 05	263,798	2,517,026	3,370,585
Vernon.....	500,187	2,262,661	4 52	184,285	2,446,946	3,444,483
Walworth.....	350,278	8,373,864	23 91	1,982,650	10,356,514	14,118,664
Washington.....	271,947	8,177,439	30 07	687,216	8,864,655	10,278,761
Waukesha.....	348,021	10,357,211	29 76	2,130,440	12,487,651	15,868,670
Waupaca.....	459,094	2,049,530	4 46	828,887	2,878,417	3,786,033
Waushara.....	362,911	1,608,634	4 43	126,341	1,734,975	2,319,759
Winnebago.....	264,293	5,897,828	22 32	5,008,342	10,906,170	15,434,882
Wood.....	455,685	1,076,743	2 36	255,919	1,332,662	1,681,336
Totals	27,142,837	\$231,956,726	\$8 55	\$114,296,169	\$346,252,895	\$446,760,585

TAXES LEVIED IN EACH COUNTY, FOR ALL PURPOSES, IN 1882.

COUNTIES.	Valuation by local assessors.	TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES.					Total, town, city and village taxes.	Total taxes of county.	
		Current expenses.	School purposes.	Support of poor.	Roads and bridges, including poll tax.	Other purposes.			
Adams	\$917,648	\$1,808 83	\$8,482 11	.....	.....	\$6,326 92	\$150 00	\$16,767 87	\$25,147 28
Ashland	962,740	7,300 00	5,000 00	\$750 00	.....	4,000 00	250 00	17,300 00	38,915 90
Barron	1,206,660	3,875 00	19,704 33	450 00	.....	13,285 29	4,588 53	41,908 15	55,790 64
Bayfield	629,656	1,600 00	1,843 00	400 00	.....	2,950 92	231 75	7,025 67	12,872 58
Brown	6,218,568	30,663 73	37,082 53	3,087 83	.....	41,217 17	25,770 89	137,822 25	217,189 18
Buffalo	2,598,171	8,104 33	17,781 63	983 00	.....	19,314 32	2,758 51	48,941 82	67,696 15
Burnett	567,656	3,118 43	3,669 23	305 96	.....	3,646 45	100 00	10,840 27	18,156 41
Calumet	5,867,278	3,656 08	16,519 27	1,050 00	.....	20,982 95	25,382 03	67,500 33	96,029 83
Chippewa	4,474,869	24,113 15	35,266 86	544 99	.....	13,229 90	14,072 88	87,227 79	199,654 15
Clark	2,895,963	14,082 34	31,495 51	100 00	.....	17,339 23	9,448 44	72,465 52	101,146 40
Columbia	10,117,337	13,436 11	46,743 58	.....	.....	37,557 84	8,695 49	106,433 02	151,597 44
Crawford	2,171,694	6,031 04	17,641 90	2,625 00	.....	11,587 52	4,372 44	42,157 90	66,303 24
Dane	19,727,416	36,397 13	78,183 12	.....	.....	65,451 56	31,391 27	211,423 08	331,271 48
Dodge	17,273,854	21,109 70	47,338 13	5,111 14	.....	57,339 73	8,384 60	139,343 30	215,840 63
Door	1,668,667	3,000 00	13,600 70	600 00	.....	18,030 00	4,034 88	39,265 58	48,587 58
Douglas	638,081	3,000 00	3,900 00	1,000 00	.....	2,000 00	500 00	10,400 00	31,531 84
Dunn	3,801,442	5,546 03	36,992 25	675 00	.....	31,413 38	4,249 14	79,875 85	112,312 98
Eau Claire	7,497,443	51,432 20	43,602 13	466 00	.....	26,987 19	13,905 51	136,393 03	183,865 97
Fond du Lac	17,243,869	55,817 79	63,584 93	8,966 84	.....	45,034 18	42,306 23	215,709 97	309,319 82
Grant	9,075,247	10,881 71	56,335 87	4,641 00	.....	52,047 94	21,879 23	145,785 75	205,133 99
Green	9,335,881	5,877 37	33,613 99	.....	.....	29,172 66	11,833 13	80,527 15	112,164 05
Green Lake	4,583,959	10,688 74	18,546 35	1,665 00	.....	17,642 79	10,786 17	59,329 05	78,540 16
Iowa	6,878,949	13,443 95	31,138 90	.....	.....	24,730 84	6,753 18	76,066 87	140,501 30
Jackson	2,526,155	2,090 59	19,936 49	30 00	.....	19,734 77	13,297 16	55,089 00	96,032 10
Jefferson	11,284,650	11,216 39	43,436 50	.....	.....	47,351 22	18,982 48	120,986 59	194,519 03
Juneau	2,521,115	5,645 65	24,800 33	2,613 00	.....	13,525 33	7,012 15	53,596 52	74,970 95
Kenosha	6,204,829	6,707 95	26,443 87	2,816 00	.....	15,778 40	11,925 73	63,671 95	91,691 27

Kewaunee	3,606,606	6,881 89	11,719 40	974 50	34,167 85	3,697 59	57,441 23	63,901 24
La Crosse	5,962,026	48,648 56	28,000 00			6,250 00	82,898 56	127,601 61
La Fayette	7,112,746	8,758 18	31,892 62	3,063 72	29,974 26	13,310 73	86,999 51	138,539 80
Langlade	928,441	3,400 00	7,923 28	50 00	4,313 83	70 00	15,757 11	27,757 11
Lincoln	1,395,273							Deficient
Manitowoc	11,678,953	64,346 87	35,357 79	2,032 25	47,091 21	22,156 81	169,984 93	231,420 42
Marathon	4,183,694	26,429 42	35,623 85	50 00	33,512 49	5,752 28	101,368 04	139,908 51
Marquette	1,943,229	7,700 00	23,692 45	500 00	13,410 55	4,929 85	50,322 85	74,537 09
Milwaukee	67,117,965	672,516 24	237,149 10	46,000 00	6,789 63	5,489 33	26,493 04	39,218 99
Monroe	3,791,344	6,335 33	29,955 92		40,090 58	343,543 65	1,339,299 57	1,833,919 46
Oconto	2,034,355	8,440 66	15,695 11	1,723 61	12,356 76	22,097 18	25,487 36	118,094 77
Outagamie	7,511,538	44,293 52	41,701 31	2,808 00	36,318 41	12,842 30	58,007 62	82,775 93
Pepin	969,598	2,247 00	13,915 09	1,747 40	39,444 29	5,584 45	138,056 54	183,770 52
Pierce	4,316,634	6,891 54	31,081 13	2,038 00	26,598 15	6,776 76	67,393,10	88,302 51
Polk	1,956,031	7,012 88	18,653 95		19,586 89	5,437 19	17,178 10	24,889 06
Portage	2,412,620	18,144 37	21,116 00	1,725 00	12,820 11	1,920 36	76,435 58	101,119 62
Price	1,393,494	2,600 00	5,114 00		4,557 50	6,167 59	50,690 91	67,708 39
Racine	15,693,674	65,145 61	43,063 01	3,250 00	13,267 52	69,154 73	55,725 84	88,835 68
Richland	2,979,564	5,666 25	23,325 64		28,514 37	4,298 93	18,439 00	36,839 09
Rock	18,928,269	18,555 76	66,032 80		33,690 35	43,141 82	161,120 73	247,806 15
St. Croix	5,457,039	12,666 35	40,408 79		26,495 95	5,253 42	81,824 51	83,240 19
Sauk	6,650,537	6,608 88	41,978 33		40,310 53	34,324 97	123,222 61	243,600 40
Shawano	2,200,899	6,967 49	9,517 36	765 00	9,827 59	3,984 27	31,091 71	114,972 66
Sheboygan	13,535,750	22,867 73	28,533 00	5,075 00	86,621 18	23,664 71	166,761 67	151,956 91
Taylor	943,154	3,050 00	6,660 29	1,000 00	4,108 00	11,470 16	106,761 67	259,628 61
Trempealeau	3,263,507	8,741 67	24,818 07	2,900 00	22,543 32	3,591 10	62,594 16	48,054 19
Vernon	3,407,828	7,794 22	21,018 56		26,860 35	18,357 77	77,060 90	80,249 97
Walworth	13,592,525	6,117 30	42,712 09		38,489 94	16,792 78	101,112 11	109,158 22
Washington	10,074,556	5,512 60	19,775 73	160 00	45,282 94	10,137 71	80,868 98	145,388 71
Waukesha	15,683,002	9,025 00	40,193 02	354 36	45,268 94	11,332 77	106,174 09	99,328 68
Waupaca	3,543,714	15,114 60	24,875 97		19,685 88	37,976 47	97,652 92	154,058 11
Waushara	2,397,997	3,425 72	12,918 71	1,463 62	14,009 03	5,174 35	36,991 43	113,185 86
Winnebago	14,229,347	99,322 64	61,581 07	8,133 44	35,448 57	13,394 30	220,880 02	51,815 07
Wood	1,538,599	9,528 09	19,748 67	575 00	10,542 19	7,859 31	48,253 26	295,354 92
Total	\$429,711,462	\$1,611,657 47	\$1,923,242 95	\$127,473 06	\$1,550,287 71	\$1,111,179 12	\$6,253,840 31	\$9,063,171 51

STATE FINANCES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, ON DECEMBER 31, 1881.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.					Indebtedn's of school district or for school purposes.	All other in- debtedness of towns, cities or villages.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Bridges.	Other purposes.	Interest unpaid.	Total bonded indebtedness.			
Adams						\$200 00		\$200 00
Ashland.....								
Barron.....	\$24,000 00				\$24,000 00	1,197 60		25,197 60
Bayfield.....								
Brown.....	107,733 46	\$33,500 00	\$2,800 00	\$1,568 00	145,604 46	12,336 00	\$1,944 00	159,884 46
Buffalo.....						1,340 00	498 05	1,838 05
Burnett.....								
Calumet.....	75,000 00				75,000 00	1,551 97		76,551 97
Chippewa.....	65,000 00		5,616 33	2,586 81	73,233 19	300 00	1,355 55	74,888 74
Clark.....	9,532 08	3,714 00	225 00		13,471 08	6,463 99		19,935 07
Columbia.....	24,000 00			1,872 00	15,872 00	7,998 08		33,870 08
Crawford.....						7,539 84		7,539 84
Dane.....	100,000 00		53,500 00		153,500 00	1,165 09		154,665 09
Dodge.....	33,586 33	1,557 30	9,500 00	57,096 63	101,740 26	7,140 00		108,880 26
Door.....						800 00		800 00
Douglas.....								
Dunn.....	28,000 00				28,000 00			28,000 00
Eau Claire.....		2,000 00	95,300 00	3,539 00	100,839 00	1,071 54	255 00	102,165 54
Fond du Lac.....	153,500 00				153,500 00			153,500 00
Grant.....	68,077 00	20,000 00		1,941 03	90,018 36	3,754 35		93,772 71
Green.....								
Green Lake.....	39,637 36	2,500 00		860 00	42,997 36		6,000 00	48,997 36
Iowa.....	31,469 00		18,031 50	1,200 00	50,703 50	5,947 62	35 40	56,636 52
Jackson.....	19,300 00			7 00	19,307 00	2,116 00		21,423 00
Jefferson.....	294,243 67	10,942 70		465,161 06	770,347 43	3,063 16	3,500 00	776,850 53
Juneau.....	10,150 00	55 00		710 50	10,915 50	440 00	10 11	11,395 61
Kenosha.....							7,659 00	7,659 00

Kewaunee					131,000 00	950 00	6,260 00	7,210 00
La Crosse	95,000 00			1,674 00	45,574 00	11,000 00	337 18	131,000 00
Lafayette	43,900 00					2,000 00	41 73	56,911 18
Langlade								2,041 73
Lincoln				6,200 00	116,020 00	2,697 53	1,886 04	120,603 57
Manitowoc	110,000 00	10,500 00	11,000 00		21,500 00	2,967 16	23,435 19	52,902 35
Marathon			7,500 00	538 85	8,033 85			8,030 85
Marinette				116 67	13,116 67	303 50		13,420 17
Marquette	13,000 00		2,210,000 00		2,240,000 00			2,244,000 00
Milwaukee				2,450 00	37,450 00	2,925 00		40,375 00
Monroe	35,000 00		20,149 50	33 75	20,186 25	4,456 00	14,152 70	35,794 95
Oconto			27,000 00	2,446 55	139,542 55	1,716 35	12,000 00	153,258 90
Outagamie	110,036 00							
Ozaukee								740 00
Pepin			500 00	35 00	535 00	8,979 20		9,514 00
Pierce		300 00	3,200 00	140 00	3,640 00	1,076 25		4,716 25
Polk			11,000 00	7,520 00	57,325 24	1,123 00	272 32	58,720 56
Portage	33,805 24			586 66	9,586 66	642 00	4,816 82	15,045 48
Price		9,000 00		2,436 79	281,555 84	100 25	7,175 58	288,831 67
Racine	210,994 05		63,125 00		1,007 00	1,428 15		2,435 15
Richland		766 00	211 00		162,798 00	5,682 20		168,480 20
Rock	131,500 00	2,000 00	21,000 00	5,298 00		7,833 00	3,950 00	11,783 00
St. Croix				2,863 34	54,133 34	15,995 46	226 64	70,335 44
Sauk	51,250 00		1,887 99	40 00	1,927 99	647 00	577 87	3,152 86
Shawano				427 50	241,937 50			241,937 50
Sheboygan	241,510 00			93 76	93 76	3,526 13	13,505 95	17,125 84
Taylor				6,039 20	61,536 20	8,975 52		70,711 72
Trempealeau	55,000 00	497 00		2,200 00	35,573 00	2,909 05	2,570 53	41,052 58
Vernon	33,373 00			6,810 00	97,810 00	100 00		97,910 00
Walworth	91,000 00				4,500 90	1,411 34	748 00	6,659 34
Washington		4,500 00						
Waukesha		85 00	1,975 00	23,623 00	157,132 33	1,142 39	13,028 11	171,302 74
Waupaca	131,449 33				30,500 00	250 00	175 00	30,925 00
Waushara	30,000 00	500 00		70 00	172,570 00	13,114 00	23,510 18	229,194 18
Winnebago	117,500 00	15,000 00	60,000 00		20,000 00	10,261 75	6,060 02	36,321 77
Wood	20,000 00							
Total	\$2,642,609 85	\$117,417 00	\$2,701,584 37	\$608,008 10	\$6,069,619 32	\$179,227 23	\$161,186 97	\$6,410,133 52

STATE FINANCES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.				All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Interest unpaid,	Other purposes.	Total bonded indebtedness.		
Ashland . . .	3,00,000 00	\$2,500 00	.....	\$102,500 00	.....	\$102,500 00
Barron . . .	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Brown . . .	210,600 00	.....	.....	210,600 00	.....	210,600 00
Burnett . . .	17,332 29	.....	.....	17,332 29	.....	17,332 29
Chippewa . . .	.....	1,000 00	\$45,500 00	46,500 00	\$15,000 00	61,500 00
Dane . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00	13,000 00
Dodge . . .	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Door . . .	.....	.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Douglas . . .	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Eau Claire . . .	.....	.....	35,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Green Lake . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	700 00
Iowa . . .	.....	.....	155,000 00	155,000 00	.....	155,000 00
Jackson . . .	42,800 00	.....	.....	42,800 00	20,000 00	62,800 00
Jefferson . . .	.....	.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Juneau . . .	.....	.....	6,750 00	6,750 00	.....	6,750 00
Langlade . . .	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,625 52	4,625 52
Manitowoc . . .	216,000 00	.....	.....	216,000 00	.....	216,000 00
Marinette . . .	.....	.....	19,000 00	19,000 00	.....	19,000 00
Milwaukee . . .	.....	.....	.....	320,260 00	.....	320,260 00
Oconto . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000 00	42,000 00
Outagamie . . .	.....	18,600 00	.....	18,600 00	.....	18,600 00
Polk . . .	.....	105 00	1,500 00	1,605 00	5,081 14	6,686 14
Portage . . .	200,000 00	36,870 00	.....	236,870 00	.....	236,870 00
Price . . .	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	2,757 01	10,757 01
Shawano . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Sheboygan . . .	107,480 00	.....	.....	107,480 00	.....	107,480 00
Taylor . . .	.....	417 00	6,500 00	6,917 00	6,078 39	12,995 39
Vernon . . .	.....	1,449 00	20,700 00	22,149 00	.....	22,149 00
Wood . . .	11,000 00	.....	.....	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00
Total . . .	930,212 29	52,341 00	345,550 00	1,648,363 29	121,242 06	1,769,605 35

Miscellaneous.



LIST OF POST OFFICES

OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS IN WISCONSIN.

NOTE.—The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	Class.	Salary.
Appleton	Outagamie	Geo. M. Miller	2	\$2,400
Augusta	Eau Claire	W. H. Waterbury	3	1,200
Baraboo	Sauk	D. K. Noyes	2	2,100
Beaver Dam	Dodge	R. V. Bogart	2	2,000
Beloit	Rock	H. P. Strong	2	2,700
Berlin	Green Lake	G. J. Thomas	3	1,900
Black River Falls	Jackson	John Parsons	3	1,700
Boscobel	Grant	W. E. Delop	3	1,600
Brodhead	Green	B. W. Beebe	3	1,200
Burlington	Racine	C. W. Wood	3	1,200
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	I. B. Taft	2	2,300
Clinton	Rock	James Irish	3	1,300
Columbus	Columbia	John Swarthout	3	1,600
Darlington	La Fayette	S. W. Osborne	3	1,600
Delavan	Walworth	M. Mullville	3	1,600
De Pere	Brown	G. S. Marsh	3	1,400
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	J. M. Brackett	2	2,400
Elkhorn	Walworth	Henry Bradley	3	1,100
Evansville	Rock	J. R. West	3	1,400
Florence	Florence	H. D. Fisher	3	1,600
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	T. W. Spence	2	2,500
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	M. H. Ganong	3	1,700
Fort Howard	Brown	Geo. Richardson	3	1,200
Grand Rapids	Wood	G. F. Witter	3	1,100
Green Bay	Brown	A. W. Kimball	2	2,400
Hudson	St. Croix	F. D. Harding	3	1,600
Janesville	Rock	H. A. Patterson	2	2,500
Jefferson	Jefferson	W. P. Forsyth	3	1,600
Kenosha	Kenosha	Charles Frantz	2	2,100
La Crosse	La Crosse	B. F. Bryant	2	2,500
Lake Geneva	Walworth	C. A. Noyes	3	1,600
Lancaster	Grant	F. E. Burr	3	1,400
Madison	Dane	Geo. E. Bryant	2	2,600
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Chas. Esslinger	3	1,900
Marinette	Marinette	Chas. J. Ellis	3	1,800
Mauston	Juneau	M. M. Briggs	3	1,300
Menasha	Winnebago	S. M. Bronson	3	1,700
Menomonie	Dunn	S. D. McKohan	3	1,600
Merrill	Lincoln	Spencer Wiley	3	1,200
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	H. C. Payne	1	3,600
Mineral Point	Iowa	Phillip Allen, Jr.	3	1,700
Monroe	Green	D. W. Ball	3	1,800
Neenah	Winnebago	Willard Jones	2	2,100
Neillsville	Clark	Wm. Campbell	3	1,700
New London	Waupaca	Chas. R. Libby	3	1,400
North La Crosse	La Crosse		3	1,000
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	W. Parks	3	1,600
Oconto	Oconto	Ernst Funke	3	1,800

Post Offices of the First, Second and Third Class—continued.

OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.	Class.	Salary.
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	E. D. Henry.....	3	\$1,100
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	H. B. Harshaw.....	2	2,500
Platteville.....	Grant.....	B. F. Hyne.....	3	1,800
Portage.....	Columbia.....	C. C. Dow.....	2	2,100
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	E. Whaley.....	3	1,600
Racine.....	Racine.....	N. J. Field.....	2	2,600
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	A. L. Harris.....	3	1,200
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	D. G. James.....	3	1,200
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Calvin H. Upham.....	2	2,000
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	J. E. Flint.....	3	1,500
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Nathan Cole.....	2	2,100
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	J. T. Bridgeman.....	3	1,300
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	L. S. Fisher.....	3	1,900
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	J. O. Raymond.....	3	1,700
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	J. M. Hibbard.....	3	1,600
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	H. S. Beardsley.....	3	1,400
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	R. S. McMichael.....	3	1,100
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	J. T. Moak.....	2	2,200
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Elihu Enos.....	2	2,200
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	E. B. Thompson.....	3	1,300
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	J. H. Brinkerhoff.....	3	1,600
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	R. H. Johnson.....	3	1,700
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	H. H. McGraw.....	2	2,000

RATES OF POSTAGE ON DOMESTIC MAIL-MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

On letters, sealed packages, mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or United States postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where free delivery by carriers is established, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Mailable matter of this class embraces all newspapers, magazines and periodicals, exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, without addition by writing, mark, or sign and addressed to regular subscribers.

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued at stated periods, two cents a pound or fraction thereof.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD CLASS MATTER.

Weight of package not to exceed four pounds.

One cent for two ounces. Mail matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current with prices filled out in writing, printed commercial papers filled out in writing, such as papers of legal procedure, unexecuted deeds of all kinds, way-bills, invoices, unexecuted insurance policies, hand bills, posters, chromo-lithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, photographic and stereoscopic views, heliotypes, lithographs, printed blanks, printed cards.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

One cent for each ounce. Mail matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card-board and other flexible material, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, samples of ores,

minerals, metals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, drawings, plans, designs, paintings in oil or water colors, and all matter not included in the first, second, or third classes.

POSTAL CARDS.

U. S. postal cards one cent each.

Communications on postal cards may be written or printed, or both written and printed.

A postal card, with printed slips pasted thereon, is not mailable as a postal card, but may be transmitted by mail as first-class matter, prepaid by stamps affixed.

Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards, and to exclude them from the mails when they contain indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, etc.

A communication on a postal card containing a notice of indebtedness, and proposed suit in the event of nonpayment, is not obnoxious to the laws and regulations governing their transmission in the mails.

RATES OF COMMISSION CHARGED FOR MONEY-ORDERS.

DOMESTIC RATES.

By act of Congress the fees or commissions to be charged for the issue of Domestic Money-Orders will be as follows, namely:

On orders not exceeding \$15	- - - - -	10 cents.
Over \$15 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	15 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	20 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	25 cents.

BRITISH, SWISS, AND ITALIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	25 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	50 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	75 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	\$1.00
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	1.25

CANADIAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	20 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	40 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	60 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	80 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	\$1.00

GERMAN RATES.

On orders not exceeding \$5	- - - - -	15 cents.
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	- - - - -	25 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	- - - - -	50 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	- - - - -	75 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	- - - - -	\$1.00
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	- - - - -	1.25

POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN.

EXPLANATION — Names of offices in *italics* denote County Seats. Offices marked a, are U. S. Money Order offices; b, British International Money Order offices; c, Canadian International Money Order offices; i, Italian International Money Order Offices; s, Swiss International Money Order offices; g, German International Money Order offices; f, French International Money Order offices; x, Express offices. The figures before each office gives the number of miles, by the nearest railroad, to Madison.

A.

- 104 Abbottsford..... Clark, x
- 46 Ableman.....Sauk, x
- 180 Abrams.....Oconto
- 111 Ackerville.....Washington, x
- 157 Ada.....Sheboygan
- 68 Adams.....Walworth
- 90 Adams Centre.....Adams
- 47 Adamsville.....Iowa
- 125 Addison.....Washington
- 128 Adell.....Sheboygan
- ... Adsit.....Dane
- 39 Afton.....Rock, x
- 182 Ahnapee.....Kewaunee, a
- 302 Alabama.....Polk
- 176 Alaska.....Kewaunee
- 131 Alban.....Portage
- 66 Albany.....Green, a, x
- 29 Albion.....Dane, a, x
- 271 Alden.....Polk
- 61 Alderley.....Dodge
- 59 Allen's Grove.....Walworth
- 46 Aloa.....Columbia
- 192 *Alma*.....Buffalo, a, b, c, g, s, i, f
- 142 Alma Centre.....Jackson, x
- 95 Almond.....Portage
- ... Alverno.....Manitowoc
- ... Ames.....Burnett
- 125 Amherst.....Portage, a, x
- 124 Amherst Junction.....Portage, x
- 180 Anchorage.....Buffalo
- 308 Anderson.....Burnett
- 180 Angelica.....Shawano
- 170 Aniwa.....Shawano
- 120 Annaton.....Grant
- 176 *Antigo*.....Langlade
- 291 Apple River.....Polk
- 120 *Appleton*.....Outagamie,
a, b, c, g, i, f, x
- 171 Arcadia.....Trempealeau, a, x
- 28 Arena.....Iowa, a, x
- 88 Argyle.....La Fayette, x
- 213 *Arkansas*.....Pepin
- 92 Arkdale.....Adams
- 21 Arlington.....Columbia, x
- 147 Armstrong's Corners..F. du Lac
- ... Arnott.....Portage
- 167 Arthur.....Oconto
- 136 Ashford.....Fond du Lac
- 65 Ashippun.....Dodge
- 296 *Ashland*.....Ashland, a, x

- 131 Ashridge.....Richland
- 11 Ashton.....Dane
- 175 Askeaton.....Brown
- 72 Attica.....Green
- 63 Atwater.....Dodge
- 133 Auburndale.....Wood, x
- 160 Augusta.....Eau Claire, a, x
- 121 Aurora.....Washington
- 192 Aurorahville.....Waushara
- 127 Avalanche.....Vernon
- 49 Avoca.....Iowa, a, x
- 65 Avon.....Rock
- 49 Aztalan.....Jefferson

B.

- ... Bacon.....Monroe
- 189 Badger Mills.....Chippewa
- ... Bad River.....Ashland
- 216 Bailey's Harbor.....Door
- ... Bakerville.....Wood
- 231 Baldwin.....St. Croix, a, x
- 146 Baldwin's Mills.....Waupaca
- 304 Balsam Lake.....Polk
- 95 Bancroft.....Portage
- 117 Bangor.....La Crosse,
a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
- 115 Banner.....Fond du Lac
- 36 *Baraboo*.....Sauk, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
- 41 Barber.....Iowa
- ... Barneveld.....Iowa
- 139 Barnum.....Adams
- 153 Barre Mills.....La Crosse
- 300 *Barron*.....Barron
- ... Baronett.....Barron
- 116 Barton.....Washington
- 344 Bashaw.....Burnett
- 97 Bassett's Station.....Kenosha
- 63 Bass Wood.....Richland
- 228 Bay City.....Pierce
- 318 *Bayfield*.....Bayfield, a
- 165 Bay Settlement.....Brown
- 83 Bay View.Milwaukee, a, b, c, i, f
- 96 Bear.....Richland
- 150 Bear Creek.....Waupaca, x
- 53 Bear Valley.....Richland
- 142 Beaver Creek.....Jackson
- 61 Beaver Dam.....Dodge,
a, b, c, g, i, f, x
- 110 Beaver Mill.....Juneau
- ... Becker.....Outagamie
- 140 Beechwood.....Sheboygan

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 109 | Beetown | Grant | 118 | Brushville | Waushara |
| 272 | Beldenville | Pierce | 179 | Brussels | Door |
| 114 | Belgium | Ozaukee, x | ... Buck Creek | Richland | |
| 99 | Bell Center | Crawford, x | 114 | Buena Vista | Portage |
| 53 | Bellefountain | Columbia | 183 | Buffalo | Buffalo |
| 166 | Belle Plaine | Shawano | 142 | Buncombe | La Fayette |
| 27 | Belleville | Dane | ... Bunyan | Polk | |
| 137 | Belmont | La Fayette, a, x | ... Burkhardt | St. Croix, x | |
| 47 | Beloit | Rock, a, b, c, g, i, f, x | 86 | Burlington | Racine, a, b, c, f, g, i, x |
| 27 | Bem | Green | 61 | Burnett | Dodge |
| 147 | Benton | La Fayette | 58 | Burnett Station | Dodge, x |
| 163 | Bergen | Vernon | ... Burns | La Crosse | |
| 95 | Berlin | Green Lake, a, x | 89 | Burr | Vernon |
| 100 | Big Bend | Waukesha | 133 | Burr Oak | La Crosse, x |
| 96 | Big Flats | Adams | 143 | Burton | Grant |
| 156 | Big Patch | Grant | 33 | Busseyville | Jefferson, x |
| 270 | Big River | Pierce | 78 | Butler | Milwaukee |
| 53 | Big Spring | Adams | 107 | Butte des Morts | Winnebago |
| 175 | Binghampton | Outagamie | 242 | Butternut | Ashland |
| ... Birnamwood | Shawano | | 92 | Byron | Fond du Lac |
| 170 | Black Creek | Outagamie | | | |
| ... Black Creek Falls | Marathon | | | | |
| 19 | Black Earth | Dane, a, x | | | |
| 52 | Black Hawk | Sauk | | | |
| 127 | Black River Falls | Jackson, | | | |
| | | a, b, c, f, g, i, x | | | |
| 100 | Blaine | Portage | 314 | Cable | Bayfield |
| 161 | Blair | Trempealeau | 83 | Cadiz | Green |
| 143 | Blanchardville | La Fayette, x | 210 | Cadott | Chippewa, x |
| 211 | Bloomer | Chippewa, a | 27 | Cainville | Rock |
| 138 | Bloomington | Vernon | 127 | Calamine | La Fayette, x |
| 102 | Bloomington | Grant, a, x | 72 | Caldwell Prairie | Racine |
| 24 | Blue Mounds | Dane | 97 | Caledonia | Racine |
| 62 | Blue River | Grant, x | ... Calhoun | Waukesha | |
| ... Bluff | Dane | | 97 | Calumet Harbor | Fond du Lac |
| 225 | Boardman | St. Croix, x | 97 | Calvary | Fond du Lac, x |
| 71 | Boaz | Richland, x | 53 | Cambria | Columbia, a, b, c, f, i, x |
| 221 | Bob Creek | Chippewa | 57 | Cambridge | Dane, x |
| 168 | Bohemia | La Crosse | 217 | Cameron | Barron |
| 128 | Boltonville | Washington | 129 | Campbellsport | Fond du Lac |
| 77 | Bon | Richland | 88 | Camp Douglas | Juneau |
| 177 | Bonduel | Shawano | ... Carey | Wood | |
| 70 | Boscobel | Grant, a, x | 179 | Carlton | Kewaunee |
| 67 | Bowen's Mills | Richland | 166 | Caroline | Shawano |
| 219 | Boyceville | Dunn | ... Cartwright | Chippewa | |
| ... Boyd | Chippewa | | 137 | Cascade | Sheboygan |
| ... Boyington | Portage | | 49 | Casco | Kewaunee |
| ... Brabant | Brown | | ... Cashton | Monroe, x | |
| 97 | Bradtville | Grant, x | 38 | Cassel Prairie | Sauk |
| 88 | Brady's | Richland | ... Cassville | Grant, a | |
| 165 | Branch | Manitowoc, x | 88 | Castle Rock | Grant |
| 75 | Brandon | Fond du Lac, a | 117 | Cataract | Monroe |
| 165 | Brant | Calumet | 169 | Cato | Manitowoc |
| 90 | Bridgeport | Crawford, x | 67 | Cazenovia | Richland |
| 51 | Briggsville | Marquette | 104 | Cedarburg | Ozaukee, a, x |
| 101 | Brighton | Kenosha | 115 | Cedar Creek | Washington, x |
| 180 | Brillion | Calumet, a | 206 | Cedar Falls | Dunn |
| 107 | Bristol | Kenosha | 119 | Cedar Grove | Sheboygan, x |
| 142 | British Hollow | Grant | 151 | Cedar Lake | Waushara |
| 58 | Brodhead | Green, a, x | 53 | Center | Rock |
| 71 | Brookfield | Waukesha, x | 134 | Centralia | Wood, a |
| 16 | Brooklyn | Green, x | 151 | Centerville | Trempealeau |
| 176 | Brookside | Oconto | 181 | Champagne | Lincoln |
| 224 | Brookville | St. Croix | 327 | Chandler | Burnett |
| 101 | Brothertown | Calumet | 165 | Charlesburg | Calumet |
| 81 | Browntown | Green | ... Chaseburg | Vernon | |
| ... Brucker | Marathon | | 188 | Chelsea | Taylor, x |
| | | | 65 | Chester | Dodge |

C.

223 Eau Galle Dunn
 136 Eden Fond du Lac
 24 Edgerton Rock, a, x
 198 Edmund Iowa
 217 Edson Chippewa
 137 Edwards Sheboygan
 217 Egg Harbor Door
 176 Eland Shawano
 95 El Dorado Mills Fond du Lac
 177 Elk Creek Trempealeau
 156 Elk Grove La Fayette
 143 Elkhart Sheboygan, x
 72 *Elkhorn*.....Walworth, a, b, c, i, f, x
 193 Elk Mound Dunn, x
 196 Ella Pepin
 141 Ellenborough Grant
 118 Ellis Portage
 236 Ellison Bay Door
 167 Ellisville Kewaunee
 276 *Ellsworth* Pierce
 ... Elmdale Grant
 85 Elm Grove Waukesha
 ... Elmhorst Langlade
 128 Elm Lake Wood
 154 Elmo Grant, x
 136 Elmore Fond du Lac
 92 Elo Winnebago
 282 El Paso Pierce
 74 Elroy Juneau, a, x
 311 El Salem Polk
 ... Elvers Dane
 162 Embarrass Waupaca
 227 Emerald St. Croix
 48 Emerald Grove Rock, x
 234 Emet Chippewa
 90 Empire Fond du Lac
 ... Enos Waukesha
 225 Ephraim Door
 61 Erfurt Jefferson, x
 269 Erin St. Croix
 281 Esdaile Pierce
 170 Esofea Vernon
 150 Etna La Fayette
 161 Ettrick Trempealeau
 97 Eureka Winnebago, a
 ... Euren Kewaunee
 22 Evansville Rock, a, x
 144 Evanswood Waupaca
 75 Excelsior Richland, x

F.

149 Fairchild Eau Claire, x
 68 Fairfield Rock
 ... Fair Play Grant
 80 Fair Water Fond du Lac
 201 Fall City Dunn
 170 Fall Creek Eau Claire, x
 58 Fall River Columbia, x
 ... Fancy Creek Richland, x
 94 Farmers Grove Green, x
 48 Farmington Jefferson, x
 25 Farr's Corners Columbia
 129 Fayette La Fayette
 67 Fayetteville Walworth
 83 Fennimore Grant, x

121 Ferryville Crawford
 232 Fifield Chippewa
 114 Fillmore Washington
 230 Fish Creek Door
 96 Fisk's Corners Winnebago
 235 Flambeau Chippewa
 113 Flintville Brown
 ... *Florence*... Florence, a, b, c, g, x
 83 *Fond du Lac* Fond du Lac,
 a, b, c, g, s, i, f, x
 170 Fontenoy Brown
 31 Footville Rock
 172 Forest Junction Calumet, x
 181 Forestville Door
 45 Fort Atkinson Jefferson, a, x
 149 Fort Howard Brown,
 a, b, c, g, i, x
 26 Forward Dane
 189 Foscoro Kewaunee
 166 Fountain City Buffalo
 a, b, c, g, s, i, f
 68 Fox Lake... Dodge, a, b, c, i, f, x
 100 Fox River Kenosha, x
 174 Francis Creek Manitowoc
 137 Franklin Sheboygan
 105 Franksville Racine
 ... Frazer Shawano
 115 Fredonia Station Ozaukee
 117 Fredonia Ozaukee
 126 Freeman Crawford
 105 Freistadt Ozaukee
 149 Fremont Waupaca
 159 Frenchville Trempealeau
 85 *Friendship* Adams
 257 Frydenland Langlade
 ... Fuller La Fayette
 29 Fulton Rock
 84 Fussville Waukesha, x

G.

... Gad Taylor
 153 Galesville Trempealeau, a
 68 Genesee Waukesha
 67 Genesee Depot Waukesha, x
 166 Genoa Vernon
 92 Genoa Junction... Walworth, a, x
 154 Georgetown Grant
 106 Germania Marquette, a
 101 Germantown Juneau, x
 126 Gibbsville Sheboygan
 202 Gillett Oconto
 ... Gillingham Richland
 236 Gilman Pierce
 188 Gilmantown... Buffalo
 162 Glasgow Trempealeau
 ... Glen Sauk
 107 Glenbeulah Sheboygan
 178 Glencoe Buffalo
 79 Glendale Monroe, x
 116 Glen Haven... Grant
 ... Glenmore Brown
 254 Glidden Ashland
 68 Golden Lake Waukesha
 93 Good Hope Milwaukee
 92 Goole Vernon

105 Paris.....Kenosha
 97 Patch Grove.....Grant, x
 95 Paynesville.....Milwaukee
 ... Pedee.....Green
 88 Peebles.....Fond du Lac
 ... Pelican Lake.....Langlade
 171 Pella.....Shawano
 172 Pensaukee.....Oconto
 166 Peot.....Kewaunee
 199 Pepin.....Pepin, a
 ... Perley.....Barron
 29 Perry.....Dane
 191 Peshtigo.....Oconto, a, x
 ... Petersville.....Waupaca
 62 Pewaukee.....Waukesha, a, x
 7 Pheasant Branch.....Dane, x
 218 Phillips.....Price, a, x
 ... Phlox.....Langlade
 89 Pickett's Station.....Winnebago
 175 Pigeon Falls.....Trempealeau
 ... Pilsen.....Kewaunee
 78 Pilot Knob.....Adams
 15 Pine Bluff.....Dane, x
 122 Pine Hill.....Jackson
 59 Pine Knob.....Iowa
 113 Pine River.....Waushara
 ... Pineville.....Polk
 42 Pipersville.....Jefferson
 139 Pittsville.....Wood
 44 Plain.....Sauk, x
 68 Plainfield.....Waushara, a, x
 62 Plainville.....Adams
 132 Platteville..Grant, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
 113 Pleasant Prairie.....Kenosha
 166 Pleasant Ridge.....Clark
 240 Pleasant Valley.....St. Croix
 ... Plier.....Shawano
 105 Plover.....Portage, a, x
 ... Plum City.....Pierce
 113 Plymouth.....Sheboygan, a, x
 68 Point Bluff.....Adams
 ... Polar.....Langlade
 118 Polonia.....Portage
 ... Poniatowski.....Marathon
 ... Popple.....Clark
 ... Porcupine.....Pepin
 39 Portage.....Columbia,
 a, b, c, g, i, f, x
 68 Port Andrew.....Richland, x
 141 Port Edwards.....Wood, x
 188 Porter's Mills.....Eau Claire
 53 Port Hope.....Columbia
 135 Portland Centre.....Monroe
 106 Port Washington.....Ozaukee,
 a, b, c, g, i, f, x
 ... Potosi.....Grant, a
 171 Potter's Mills.....Calumet
 25 Poynette.....Columbia, a, x
 108 Poy Sippi.....Waushara
 97 Prairie du Chien.....Crawford
 a, b, c, g, i, f, x
 30 Prairie du Sac.....Sauk, x
 235 Prairie Farm.....Barron
 ... Pray.....Jackson
 ... Prescott.....Pierce, a
 ... Preston.....Grant
 22 Primrose.....Dane

98 Princeton.....Green Lake, a
 97 Prospect Hill.....Waukesha
 207 Pulcifer.....Shawano
 176 Purdy.....Vernon

Q.

80 Quincy.....Adams
 172 Quinney.....Calumet

R.

104 Racine..Racine, a, b, c, g, s, f, i, x
 61 Randolph.....Dodge, a, x
 67 Randolph Centre.....Columbia
 122 Random Lake.....Sheboygan, x
 ... Rangeline.....Manitowoc
 151 Rathbun.....Sheboygan
 107 Raymond.....Racine
 130 Readfield.....Waupaca
 112 Readstown.....Vernon
 176 Red Mound.....Vernon
 171 Red River.....Kewaunee
 52 Reedsburg.....Sauk, a, x
 175 Reedsville.....Manitowoc, x
 46 Reeseville.....Dodge, x
 123 Remington.....Wood, x
 160 Rest.....Vernon
 182 Retreat.....Vernon
 ... Rewey.....Iowa
 156 Rhine.....Sheboygan
 167 Rib Falls.....Marathon
 316 Rice Lake.....Barron
 109 Riceville.....Washington
 ... Richardson.....Polk
 40 Riche's Corners.....Sauk
 106 Richfield.....Washington, a, x
 75 Richford.....Waushara
 57 Richland Centre.....Richland,
 a, b, c, i, f, x
 49 Richland City.....Richland, x
 55 Richmond.....Walworth, x
 41 Richwood.....Dodge
 43 Ridgeway.....Iowa
 ... Riley.....Dane
 96 Ring.....Winnebago
 53 Rio.....Columbia, a
 82 Ripon..Fond du Lac, a, b, c, i, f, x
 135 Rising Sun.....Crawford
 263 River Falls..Pierce, a, b, c, i, f, x
 139 Roaring Creek.....Jackson
 103 Robinson.....Brown
 91 Roche-a-Cri.....Adams
 91 Rochester.....Racine, a
 74 Rockbridge.....Richland, x
 227 Rock Elm.....Pierce
 195 Rock Falls.....Dunn
 103 Rockfield.....Washington, x
 123 Rockland.....La Crosse, x
 46 Rock Prairie.....Rock
 96 Rockton.....Vernon
 142 Rockville.....Grant
 52 Rocky Run.....Columbia
 247 Rode's Corners.....Pierce
 ... Rolling.....Langlade

56 Rolling Prairie	Dodge, a	57 Shamrock	Jackson
165 Romance	Vernon	71 Sharon	Walworth, a, x
60 Rome	Jefferson, x	189 Shawano	Shawano, a
... Romeo	Marathon	126 Sheboygan	Sheboygan
86 Root Creek	Milwaukee	... a, b, c, g, i, f, x	
178 Rosecrans	Manitowoc	121 Sheboygan Falls ..	Sheboygan, x
94 Rosendale	Fond du Lac, a	... Shell Lake	Burnett
185 Rosiere	Kewaunee	131 Sheridan	Waupaca, x
... Rowley's Bay	Door	127 Sherman	Portage, x
... Roxbury	Dane	73 Sherwood	Calumet, x
148 Royalton	Waupaca	314 Shetek	Barron
151 Rozellville	Marathon	296 Shiloh	Polk
74 Rubicon	Dodge	163 Shiocton	Outagamie
110 Rudd's Mills	Monroe	43 Shopiere	Rock
127 Rudolph	Wood	... Shortville	Clark
124 Runkel's Mills	Portage	80 Shuey's Mills	Green
144 Rural	Waupaca	123 Shullsburg	La Fayette, a, x
201 Rusk	Dunn	153 Sigel	La Crosse
... Russell	Trempealeau	... Silver Creek	Sheboygan
19 Rutland	Dane	... Silver Spring	Milwaukee
169 Ryan	Kewaunee	... Sinsinawa Mound ..	Grant
		... Sioux Creek	Barron
		240 Sister Bay	Door
		80 Sladesburgh	Crawford
		91 Slades' Corners	Kenosha
		... Sloan	Kewaunee
		117 Smith's Mills	Juneau
		108 Snell's Station	Winnebago
		... Snow	Clark
		109 Soldier's Grove	Crawford, x
		101 Somers	Kenosha
		267 Somerset	St. Croix
		274 South Farmington ..	Polk
		99 South Germantown ..	Washington
		174 South Osborn	Outagamie
		107 Sparta	Monroe, a, x
		... Spaulding	Jackson
		150 Spencer	Marathon, x
		75 Spring Bluff	Adams
		146 Spring Creek	Adams, x
		15 Spring Dale	Dane, x
		79 Springfield	Walworth, x
		14 Springfield Corners ..	Dane
		36 Spring Green	Sauk, a, x
		113 Spring Lake	Waushara
		83 Spring Prairie	Walworth
		239 Spring Valley	Pierce
		174 Springville	Vernon
		152 Spring Water	Waushara
		... Stalwart	Richland
		54 Standart Grove	Iowa
		... Stanley	Chippewa
		... Stanton	St. Croix
		98 Star	Vernon
		... Stark	Brown
		267 Star Prairie	St. Croix, a
		32 Stebbinsville	Rock
		155 Steinthal	Manitowoc
		131 Stephenville	Outagamie
		172 Stetsonville	Taylor
		162 Stettin	Marathon
		... Steuben	Crawford
		... Stevenson's Pier	Door
		140 Stevens Point	Portage, a, x
		149 Stevenstown	La Crosse
		97 Stewart	Green
		187 Stiles	Oconto

S.

137 Sagole	Outagamie
154 Saint Anna	Calumet
101 Saint Cloud	Fond du Lac, x
... Saint Croix Falls ..	Polk, a, x
85 Saint Francis	Milwaukee, x
... Saint George	Sheboygan
69 Saint John	Calumet
159 Saint Joseph	La Crosse
136 Saint Kilian	Fond du Lac
119 Saint Lawrence	Washington
96 Saint Martin's	Milwaukee
100 Saint Mary's	Monroe
125 Saint Michael's	Washington
117 Saint Nathan's	Oconto
160 Saint Nazianz	Manitowoc
... Saint Wendel	Manitowoc
... Salona	Door
104 Salem	Kenosha, x
72 Salemville	Green Lake
... Salter	Washington
227 Sand Creek	Dunn
75 Sandusky	Sauk
181 Sandy Bay	Kewaunee
130 Saratoga	Wood
31 Sauk City	Sauk, a, b, c, f, g, i, s, x
110 Saukville	Ozaukee
201 Sawyer	Door
155 Saxeville	Waushara
123 Scandinavia	Waupaca
155 Schiller	Brown
114 Schleisingerville ..	Washington
146 Scofield	Marathon
... School Hill	Manitowoc
150 Scotia	Trempealeau
139 Scott	Sheboygan
142 Seranton	Wood, x
150 Seclersville	Jackson
120 Seneca	Crawford, x
66 Sentinel	Juneau
109 Sevastopol	Door
53 Sextonville	Richland, x
166 Seymour	Outagamie, a, x

171 Stinson Outagamie
 ... Stitzer Grant
 169 Stockbridge Calumet,
 a, b, c, g, i, f
 ... Stockholm Pepin
 110 Stockton Portage
 155 Stoddard Vernon
 75 Stone Bank Waukesha
 16 Stoner's Prairie Dane
 ... Stoneville Shawano
 15 Stoughton Dane, a, x
 104 Stoner's Prairie Adams
 230 Sturgeon Bay Door,
 a, b, c, g, i, f
 108 Suamico Brown, x
 107 Sugar Grove Vernon
 61 Sullivan Jefferson
 54 Summit Center Waukesha
 ... Summit Lake Lincoln
 91 Summit Station Fond du Lac
 312 Sumner Barron
 12 Sun Prairie Dane, a, x
 ... Superior Douglas, a, x
 117 Surrey Portage
 68 Sussex Waukesha
 5 Syene Dane
 80 Sylvan Richland
 106 Sylvania Racine
 68 Sylvester Green
 148 Symco Waupaca

T.

103 Tabor Racine
 ... Tamarac Jackson
 86 Taycheedah Fond du Lac
 155 Taylor Station Jackson, x
 94 Ten Mile House Milwaukee
 107 Terrill's Corners Waushara
 93 Tess Corners Waukesha
 67 Theresa Dodge, a
 85 Thompson Washington
 103 Thompsonville Racine
 59 Tiffany Rock
 ... Tigerton Shawano
 ... Timothy Manitowoc
 180 Tisch Mills Manitowoc
 15 Token Creek Dane
 91 Toland's Prairie Washington
 100 Tomah Monroe, a, b, c, g, i, f, x
 ... Tonnar Dunn
 197 Tornado Door
 ... Towerville Crawford
 ... Tracy Shawano
 ... Trade Lake Burnett, x
 159 Trappe Marathon
 146 Trempealeau Trempealeau, a, x
 279 Trimbelle Pierce
 82 Trippville Vernon
 63 Troy Walworth
 64 Troy Center Walworth, x
 113 Truesdell Kenosha, x
 103 Tunnell City Monroe, a
 ... Turtle Lake Barron
 168 Tustin Waushara
 ... Town Grove Green, x

... Twin Lakes Shawano
 165 Two Rivers Manitowoc, a, x
 ... Tyrone Dunn

U.

25 Union Rock
 70 Union Centre Juneau, x
 99 Union Church Racine
 101 Union Grove Racine, a, x
 67 Union Mills Iowa, x
 157 Unity Marathon, x
 197 Urne's Corners Buffalo
 21 Utica Dane, x

V.

... Vale Chippewa
 94 Valley Vernon
 99 Valley Junction Monroe, x
 71 Valton Sauk
 231 Vanceburgh Dunn
 91 Van Dyne Fond du Lac
 ... Veazie Burnett
 156 Velp Brown
 73 Vernon Waukesha
 10 Verona Dane
 ... Vesper Wood
 176 Victory Vernon
 93 Vienna Walworth
 ... Vilas Dane
 110 Vinland Winnebago
 125 Viola Richland, x
 121 Viroqua Vernon, a, x
 ... Volga Polk

W.

... Wagon Landing Polk
 131 Waldo Sheboygan, x
 164 Walhain Kewaunee
 85 Walworth Walworth
 198 Waneka Dunn
 240 Warren St. Croix
 106 Warren Mills Monroe, x
 143 Washburn Grant
 ... Washington Harbor Door
 93 Waterloo Racine, a
 23 Waterloo Jefferson, a, x
 36 Watertown Jefferson,
 a, b, c, g, i, s, x
 59 Waterville Waukesha
 235 Waubeek Pepin
 134 Waucousta Fond du Lac
 94 Waukau Winnebago, x
 182 Waukechon Shawano
 75 Waukesha Waukesha,
 a, b, c, i, f, x
 179 Waumandee Buffalo
 9 Waunakee Dane, x
 133 Waupaca Waupaca, a, x
 67 Waupun Fond du Lac, a, x
 150 Wausau Marathon,
 a, b, c, g, i, f, x

86 Wausemon	Green	102 Wild Rose.....	Waushara
103 <i>Wautoma</i>	Waushara	... Wildwood	St. Croix
75 Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee, x	87 Willett	Green
80 Wauzeka	Crawford, x	72 Wilmot	Kenosha
... Waverly.....	Pierce	219 Wilson.....	St. Croix, x
126 Wayne.....	Washington, x	89 Wilton.....	Monroe, x
143 Wayside	Brown	112 Winchester	Winnebago
... Weber	Marathon	11 Windsor	Dane, x
174 Wein.....	Marathon	... Winfield.....	Jefferson
... Weimer.....	Waukesha	107 Winnebago.....	Winnebago, x
157 Wequiock	Brown	103 Winneconne ...	Winnebago, a, x
... Werley	Grant	123 Winooski.....	Sheboygan
90 Werner.....	Juneau	132 Wiota.....	La Fayette
115 <i>West Bend</i>	Washington	... Withee	Clark
	a, b, c, g, i, f, x	... Wittenberg.....	Shawano
117 West Bloomfield	Waushara	162 Wolf Creek	Polk
193 Westboro	Taylor, x	67 Wonewoc.....	Juneau, a, x
... Westby.....	Vernon, x	87 Woodhull.....	Fond du Lac
... West Denmark.....	Polk	... Wood Lake.....	Burnett
143 West Deperere.....	Brown	71 Woodland	Dodge, x
104 Western Union	Racine, x	76 Woodman.....	Grant, x
64 Westfield	Marquette, a, x	... Wood River.....	Burnett
70 Westford	Richland	236 Woodside.....	St. Croix
82 West Granville	Milwaukee	79 Woodstock.....	Richland, x
94 West Green Lake.....	Green Lake	217 Woodville.....	St. Croix, x
44 West Lima.....	Richland, x	110 Woodworth	Kenosha, x
28 West Magnolia	Rock	133 Wrightstown	Brown, a, x
10 West Middleton	Dane	132 Wrightsville	Jackson, x
216 Weston.....	Dunn, x	... Wyalusing.....	Grant
27 West Point	Columbia	48 Wyocena.....	Columbia, x
179 West Prairie	Vernon	... Wyoming.....	Iowa, x
96 West Rosendale....	Fond du Lac		
121 West Salem.....	La Crosse, a, x		
... West Sweden.....	Polk		
141 Weyauwega	Waupaca		
	a, b, c, i, f, x		
84 Wheatville	Crawford	135 Yellowstone.....	La Fayette
... Whitcomb.....	Shawano	107 Yorkville	Racine
71 White Creek.....	Adams	119 Young America....	Washington
168 <i>Whitehall</i> ...	Trempealeau, a, x	89 Yuba	Richland
52 White Mound	Sauk, x		
150 White Oak Springs...	La Fayette		
45 Whitewater	Walworth		
	a, b, c, i, f, x		
... Whittlesey.....	Taylor		

Y.

135 Yellowstone.....	La Fayette
107 Yorkville	Racine
119 Young America....	Washington
89 Yuba	Richland

Z.

110 Zittau	Winnebago
113 Zoar.....	Winnebago

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

NOTE.—Rep., Republican. Dem., Democratic. Pro., Prohibitionist. Gr., Greenback. Ind., Independent or Neutral. Rel., Religious. Hu., Humorous. Ed., Educational. T., Temperance. M., Musical. D., Daily. S., Semi-Weekly. W., Weekly. S-M., Semi-Monthly. M., Monthly. Q., Quarterly. G., German. N., Norwegian.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
ADAMS.				
Friendship	Press	Solon W. Pierce.....	Rep.	W.
ASHLAND.				
Ashland	Press	S. S. Fifield.....	Rep.	W.
BARRON.				
Barron	Shield	Walter Speed & Co ..	Rep.	W.
Chetek	Alert	Walter Speed & Co ..	Rep.	W.
Cumberland ..	Herald	Morris & Lameraux ..	Ind.	W.
Rice Lake	Chronotype	Chronotype Pub. Co ..	Rep.	W.
BAYFIELD.				
Bayfield	Press	Currie G. Bell	Rep.	W.
BROWN.				
Depere	Facts	D. E. Hickey	Dem.	W.
Depere	Herald	Geo. F. Steele	Rep.	W.
Depere	News	P. R. Proctor.....	Rep.	W.
Depere	Staandard (Holland) ..	Castele & Heyrman ..	Dem.	W.
Fort Howard ..	Review	James Kerr	Rep.	W.
Fort Howard ..	Sentinel	Sentinel Pub. Co	Ind.	W.
Green Bay.....	Advocate	Robinson Br's & Clark	Dem.	W.
Green Bay.....	State Gazette.....	Hoskinson & Follett..	Rep.	D&W
Green Bay.....	Globe.....	M. D. Kimball	Rep.	W.
Green Bay.....	Musical Journal.....	G. & R. Kusterman ..	M.	M.
Green Bay.....	Data.....	J. H. Nevins.....	Ind.	D.
Green Bay.....	Courier (G)	Bender & Rummel ...	Dem.	W.
BUFFALO.				
Alma	Journal.....	J. W. DeGroff.....	Rep.	W.
Fountain City ..	Republican (G).....	Hepp & Utermohl....	Dem.	W.
Mondovi	Herald	J. C. Rathbun	Rep.	W.
BURNETT.				
Grantsburg.....	Sentinel	W. E. Talboys.....	Rep.	W.
Shell Lake	Watchman	William Irlle.....	Rep.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
CALUMET.				
Chilton	Times	Hume Bros.	Dem.	W.
Chilton	News	H. D. Wing	Rep.	W.
Chilton	Volksbote (G.)	George Schleyer	Dem.	W.
Chilton	Demokrat (G.)	Henry Arnold	Gr.	W.
CHIPPEWA.				
Bloomer	Workman	G. S. Jones	Gr.	W.
Bloomer	Signal	F. H. Cole	Rep.	W.
Cadott	Record	W. S. Munroe & Son ..	Rep.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Herald	Geo. C. Ginty	Rep.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Times	Hoffman & Cun'gh'm.	Dem.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Independent	J. N. Phillips	Ind.	W.
Chippewa Falls	Appeal	J. N. Phillips	T.	M.
CLARK.				
Colby	Phonograph	Shafer Bros.	Dem.	W.
Neillsville	Republican and Press.	H. J. & E. L. Hoffman	Ind.	W.
Neillsville	Times	O'Neill & Doolittle ..	Rep.	W.
Neillsville	True Republican	L. B. Ring	Rep.	W.
Neillsville	Deutsch American (G)	H. J. Hoffman	Ind.	W.
COLUMBIA.				
Cambria	Journal	J. E. Shirk	Rep.	W.
Columbus	Republican	J. R. Decker	Rep.	W.
Columbus	Democrat	H. D. James	Dem.	W.
Kilbourn City.	Gazette	W. W. Woodruff	Ind.	W.
Lodi	Valley News	Peter Richards	Rep.	W.
Portage	State Register	Clark & Goodell	Rep.	W.
Portage	Democrat	J. E. Jones	Dem.	W.
Portage	Wecker (G)	G. Selbach	Dem.	W.
Randolph	Enterprise .....	.....	Rep.	W.
CRAWFORD.				
Prairie du Ch'n	Union	Berryman & Lacey ..	Rep.	W.
Prairie du Ch'n	Courier	Wm. D. Merrell	Dem.	W.
Soldiers' Grove	Journal	Journal Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.
DANE.				
Black Earth...	Advertiser	Clarence Burnett	Rep.	W.
Blue Mounds ..	News	H. G. Elliott	Rep.	W.
Madison	State Journal	David Atwood	Rep.	D&W
Madison	Democrat	Democrat Pub. Co.	Dem.	D&W
Madison	Staatz Zeitung (G.) ..	G. Schmidt	Ind.	W.
Madison	Botschafter (G.)	Richard Porsch	Dem.	W.
Madison	University Press	Clifford & Ketcham ..	Lit.	W.
Madison	Badger	University Students ..	Lit.	W.
Madison	Radical Review	Geo. Schumm	Rel.	W.
Madison	Journal of Education.	State Supt. and Ass't.	Ed.	M.
Mazomanie	Sickle	Johns & Craig	Rep.	W.
Oregon	Observer .....	.....	Rep.	W.
Stoughton	Courier	Charles E. Parish	Rep.	W.
Stoughton	Hub	T. G. Mandt	Ind.	W.
Sun Prairie	Countryman	Charles E. Crosse	Rep.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
DODGE.				
Beaver Dam	Argus	Sherman & Goudy	Dem.	W.
Beaver Dam	Citizen	Thomas Hughes	Rep.	W.
Fox Lake	Representative	John Hotchkiss	Rep.	W.
Juneau	Telephone	C. A. Pettibone	Dem.	W.
Mayville	Pionier (G.)	Henry Spiering	Dem.	W.
Waupun	Times	E. & C. E. Hooker	Rep.	W.
DOOR.				
Sturgeon Bay	Advocate	Frank Long	Rep.	W.
Sturgeon Bay	Expositor	Charles I. Martin	Ind.	W.
DOUGLAS.				
Superior	Times	I. L. Christie	Rep.	W.
Superior	Inter-Ocean	W. I. Whipple	Ind.	W.
DUNN.				
Menomonie	News	Flint & Weber	Rep.	W.
Menomonie	Times	Times Publishing Co.	Dem.	W.
EAU CLAIRE.				
Augusta	Eagle	Griff O. Jones	Rep.	W.
Eau Claire	Leader	W. H. Lamb	Ind.	D&W
Eau Claire	Free Press	Free Press Co.	Rep.	D&W
Eau Claire	News	News Printing Co.	Dem.	W.
FOND DU LAC.				
Brandon	Times	M. C. Short	Rep.	W.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	H. M. Kutchin	Rep.	D&W
Fond du Lac	Saturday Reporter	J. L. Thwing	Rep.	W.
Fond du Lac	Journal	Beeson & Bush	Dem.	W.
Fond du Lac	Demokrat (G.)	Peter Rupp	Dem.	W.
Fond du Lac	Courier (G.)	W. F. Webber	Dem.	W.
Ripon	Commonwealth	George D. Herron	Rep.	W.
Ripon	Free Press	T. D. Stone	Pro.	W.
Ripon	College Days	College Students	Lit.	M.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Bros	Rep.	W.
FLORENCE.				
Florence	Mining News	J. F. Atkinson	Ind.	W.
GRANT.				
Bloomington	Record	L. C. McKenny	Rep.	W.
Boscobel	Dial	L. P. Lesler	Rep.	W.
Lancaster	Herald	H. D. Farquharson	Rep.	W.
Montford	Monitor	C. T. Stone	Ind.	W.
Muscoda	News	S. C. McDonald	Rep.	W.
Platteville	Witness	M. P. Rindlaub	Rep.	W.
Platteville	Times	W. A. Thompson	Dem.	W.
Platteville	Correspondent (G.)	Herman Melster	Dem.	W.
Potosi	Pilot	Wiley Bros.	Ind.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
GREEN.				
Albany	Journal	John Bartlett.....	Rep.	W.
Brodhead.....	Independent.....	E. A. Charlton.....	Rep.	W.
Juda	Latest News.....	C. H. Whitmer.....	Ind.	W.
Monroe.....	Sentinel	Charles A. Booth.....	Rep.	W.
Monroe.....	Gazette.....	J. W. Odell.....	Dem.	W.
Monroe.....	Sun.....	George South.....	Ind.	W.
Monroe.....	Herold (G).....	R. Loewenbach.....	Ind.	W.
GREEN LAKE.				
Berlin	Journal.....	C. G. Starks	Rep.	D&W
Berlin	Courant	D. Junor.....	Rep.	W.
Kingston	Spy.....	Wm. Williams.....	Ind.	W.
Markesan.....	Democrat.....	S. D. Goodell.....	Dem.	W.
Princeton.....	Republic.....	J. C. Thompson.....	Rep.	W.
IOWA.				
Arena	Star	Star Publishing Co... Ind.		W.
Dodgeville.....	Chronicle.....	A. S. Hearn.....	Rep.	W.
Dodgeville.....	Sun.....	A. McArthur.....	Dem.	W.
Mineral Point..	Tribune.....	W. H. & B. J. Bennett	Rep.	W.
Mineral Point..	Democrat.....	Crawford & Bro.....	Dem.	W.
Mineral Point..	Temperance Journal..	Allen & Teasdale.....	T.	S-M.
Mineral Point..	Our Messenger.....	P. M. Church Society..	Rel.	M.
Ridgeway	Enterprise.....		Ind.	W.
JACKSON.				
Bl'k River Falls	Banner	Cooper & Co.....	Rep.	W.
Bl'k River Falls	Independent.....	Independent Co.....	Rep.	W.
Merrillan	Leader.....	R. H. Gile.....	Rep.	W.
JEFFERSON.				
Fort Atkinson.	Union.....	W. D. Hoard.....	Rep.	W.
Fort Atkinson.	Wisconsin Chief.....	Emma Brown.....	T.	W.
Jefferson	Banner	I. T. Carr.....	Dem.	W.
Lake Mills.....	Leader.....	C. L. & G. S. Hubbs..	Rep.	W.
Palmyra.....	Enterprise.....	O. P. Dow.....	Pro.	W.
Waterloo	Journal.....	Dutcher Bros.....	Ind.	W.
Watertown	Democrat.....	A. B. Barney.....	Dem.	W.
Watertown	Republican.....	Wm. L. Norris.....	Rep.	W.
Watertown	Gazette.....	J. W. Moore.....	Dem.	W.
Watertown	Weltburger (G).....	D. Blumenfeld.....	Dem.	W.
JUNEAU.				
Elroy	Plain Talker.....	D. C. Talbot.....	Ind.	W.
Elroy	Tribune.....	T. Lindley.....	Rep.	W.
Elroy	Statesman.....	D. C. Talbot.....	T.	W.
Mauston	Star.....	J. F. Sprague & Son..	Rep.	W.
Necedah.....	Signal.....	W. C. Brawley.....	Dem.	W.
New Lisbon.....	Argus.....	M. F. Carney.....	Dem.	W.
Wonewoc.....	Reporter.....	T. K. Dunn.....	Rep.	W.
Wonewoc.....	Enterprise.....	Duane Mowry.....	Ind.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
KENOSHA.				
Kenosha	Telegraph	J. A. Killeen	Rep.	W.
Kenosha	Union	J. A. Killeen	Dem.	W.
Kenosha	Courier	B. A. Cole & Co	Rep.	W.
KEWAUNEE.				
Ahnapee	Record	Parker & Overbeck ..	Rep.	W.
Kewaunee	Enterprise	Decker & Mashek	Dem.	W.
LA CROSSE.				
La Crosse	Republican and Leader	W. R. Finch	Rep.	D&W
La Crosse	Chronicle	Ellis B. Usher	Dem.	D&W
La Crosse	Nord Stern (G)	John Ulrich, Sr.	Rep.	W.
La Crosse	Faerdelandet (N)	F. A. Husher	Rep.	W.
La Crosse	Varden (N)	T. J. Widvey	Rep.	W.
La Crosse	News	Read & Co	Ind.	W.
LA FAYETTE.				
Darlington	Republican	James Bintliff & Son.	Rep.	W.
Darlington	Democrat	J. G. Knight	Dem.	W.
Shullsburg	Free Press	N. E. McClellan	Ind.	W.
Shullsburg	Pick and Gad	J. T. Law	Ind.	W.
LANGLADE.				
Antigo	Republican	G. Lind	Rep.	W.
Antigo	News Item	Millard Bros	Ind.	W.
LINCOLN.				
Merrill	Advocate	M. H. McCord	Rep.	W.
Merrill	News	Hetzel & Co	Ind.	W.
MANITOWOC.				
Manitowoc	Tribune	Henry Sandford	Rep.	W.
Manitowoc	Pilot	Nagle & Borchardt ..	Dem.	W.
Manitowoc	Nord-Westen (G)	C. H. Schmidt	Dem.	W.
Manitowoc	Post (G)	A. Wittman	Ind.	W.
Manitowoc	Lakeshore Times	Haukohl & Baeusch ..	Rep.	W.
Two Rivers	Chronicle	W. F. Nash	Ind.	W.
MARATHON.				
Spencer	Tribune	Thomas Norton	Rep.	W.
Wausau	Central Wisconsin	R. H. Johnson	Rep.	W.
Wausau	Wis. River Pilot	V. Ringle	Dem.	W.
Wausau	Torch of Liberty	M. H. Barnum	Gr.	W.
Wausau	Review	E. B. Thayer	Dem.	W.
Wausau	Pionier (G)	Pionier Pub. Co	Rep.	W.
Wausau	Wochenblatt (G)	V. Ringle	Dem.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
MARINETTE.				
Marinette	Eagle	Luther B. Noyes	Rep.	W.
Marinette	North Star	Murphy & Swift	Dem.	W.
Marinette	Baptist	A. C. Blackman	Rel.	M.
MARQUETTE.				
Montello	Sun	L. W. Chapman	Rep.	W.
Montello	Express	C. H. Bissell	Dem.	W.
Westfield	Union	S. D. Forbes	Rep.	W.
MILWAUKEE.				
Milwaukee	Republican-Sentinel ..	Sentinel Co.	Rep.	D&W
Milwaukee	Evening Wisconsin ..	Cramer, Aikens & Cr.	Rep.	D&W
Milwaukee	Herold (G.)	Herold Co.	Rep.	D&W
Milwaukee	Seebote (G.)	P. V. Deuster & Co ..	Dem.	D&W
Milwaukee	Freie Presse (G.)	Freie Presse Co.	Rep.	D&W
Milwaukee	Journal	Journal Co.	Dem.	D&W
Milwaukee	Arbeiter Zeitung (G.)..	Zeitung Co.	Ind.	D.
Milwaukee	Legal News	Legal News Co.	Lan.	D&W
Milwaukee	Peck's Sun	Geo. W. Peck	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Au (G.)	F. Gfroner	Hu.	W.
Milwaukee	Catholic Citizen	Bray & Willard	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Christian Statesman ..	I. L. Hauser	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Columbia (G.)	Catholic Press Ass'n.	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Germania (G.)	Germania Co.	Rel.	W.
Milwaukee	Sunday Telegraph	Calkins & Watrous ..	Ind.	W.
Milwaukee	N. W. Trade Gazette ..	C. S. Van Durn & Co.	Com.	W.
Milwaukee	Hospidar Ameriky (B.)	Anton Novack	Ind.	W.
Milwaukee	U. S. Miller	Cawker & Co.	Com.	W.
Milwaukee	Erziehungs Blätter (G)	Doerffinger & Co	Ed.	W.
Milwaukee	Acker & Garten 'Z. (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Agr.	W.
MONROE.				
Sparta	Herald	McBride Bros	Rep.	W.
Sparta	Democrat	F. A. Brown	Dem.	W.
Sparta	Tribune	T. F. Hollister	Ind.	W.
Tomah	Journal	J. A. Wells	Rep.	W.
Tomah	Monitor	Jay R. Hinckley	Ind.	W.
OCOONTO.				
Oconto	Reporter	Reporter Pub. Co	Rep.	W.
Oconto	Enquirer	Sharpe & Brazeau	Dem.	W.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall	Ind.	W.
Oconto	Star	Hall & Balcom	Ind.	M.
OUTAGAMIE.				
Appleton	Post	A. J. & T. B. Reid	Rep.	D&W
Appleton	Crescent	S. & J. Ryan	Dem.	W.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G.)	H. W. Meyer	Ind.	W.
Appleton	Weeker (G.)	Klinker & Roemer	Dem.	W.
Kaukauna	Times	E. R. Bidwell	Ind.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Issue.
OZAUCÉE.				
Pt. Washington	Advertiser.....	M. G. Bohan	Dem.	W.
Pt. Washington	Zeitung (G.).....	C. Fehlandt	Dem.	W.
Pt. Washington	Star.....	E. B. Bolens.....	Dem.	W.
PEPIN.				
Durand.....	Courier.....	W. H. Huntington....	Rep.	W
PIERCE.				
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle.....	Rep.	W.
Prescott	Plaindealer.....	E. H. Ives	Ind.	W.
River Falls	Journal	C. R. Morse.....	Rep.	W.
River Falls	Press	Merrick & Fowler ..	Rep.	W.
POLK.				
Clear Lake	News.....	E. O. Johnson	Rep.	W.
Osceola Mills..	Press	Charles E. Mears.....	Rep.	W.
St. Croix Falls.	Dalles of St. Croix....	D. A. Caneday	Ind.	W.
PORTAGE.				
Stevens Point..	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	Rep.	W
Stevens Point..	Pinery.....	C. Swarze	Lein.	W.
Stevens Point..	Gazette.....	Glennon & Cooper ..	Rep.	W.
Stevens Point..	Democrat	H. M. Lee	Dem.	W.
Stevens Point..	Real Estate Journal ..	G. W. Hungerford ...	Ind.	M.
PIERCE.				
Phillips.....	Badger	C. H. Darlington	Rep.	W.
Phillips.....	Times	W. H. Wilson.....	Dem.	W.
RACINE.				
Burlington.....	Free Press.....	W. A. Colby.....	Rep.	W.
Burlington.....	Standard	C. B. Wagner.....	Dem.	W.
Racine	Journal	F. W. Starbuck.....	Rep.	D&W
Racine	News	F. M. Reed.....	Rep.	D&W
Racine	Advocate.....	E. H. Sanford.....	Ind.	W.
Racine	Express (G.).....	Peter Rupp	Dem.	W.
Racine	Slavie (Bohemian).....	C. Jonas & Co.....	Dem.	W.
Racine	Folkets Avis (Danish) ..	Folkets Avis Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.
Racine	Agriculturalist	Fish Bros. & Co	Ag.	W.
Racine	College Mercury	College Students	Lit.	S-M.
Union Grove ..	Enterprise	A. P. Colby.....	Rep.	W.
Waterford.....	Post	Edw. Malone.....	Ind.	W.
RICHLAND.				
RichlandCent'r	Republican & Observ'r	Fogo & Munson	Rep.	W.
RichlandCent'r	Rustic	J. A. Smith.....	Ind.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Issue.
ROCK.				
Beloit	Free Press.....	C. Ingersoll	Rep.	D&W
Beloit	Outlook.....	Prouty & ———	Pro.	W.
Beloit	Round Table	College Students	Lit.	S.-M.
Clinton	Herald.....	W. C. Brown	Ind.	W.
Egerton	Tobacco Reporter.....	F. W. Coon.....	Ind.	W.
Evansville.....	Review	L. A. Hoxie	Rep.	W.
Evansville.....	Enterprise.....	Evansville Pub. Co.....	Ind.	W.
Janesville.....	Gazette.....	Gazette Pub. Co.....	Rep.	D&W
Janesville.....	Recorder	Recorder Pub. Co.....	Rep.	D&W
Janesville.....	Times	A. O. Wilson	Dem.	W.
Janesville.....	Sun.....	J. B. Silsbee & Son.....	Pro.	W.
Milton	Telephone.....	J. C. Bartholf.....	Rep.	W.
Milton	College Journal	College Students	Lit.	M.
ST. CROIX.				
Baldwin.....	Bulletin	Bailey & Peachman..	Rep.	W.
Hudson.....	Star and Times.....	Taylor & Price	Rep.	W.
Hudson.....	True Republican.....	Cline & Coggswell.....	Dem.	W.
New Richmond	Republican.....	A. C. Van Meter.....	Rep.	W.
SAUK.				
Baraboo.....	Republic	J. H. Powers	Rep.	W.
Baraboo.....	Bulletin	Haskin & Co	Rep.	W.
Baraboo.....	Democrat	J. G. Ford	Dem.	W.
Delton.....	Mirror Lake Echo.....	L. H. Cook	Ind.	W.
La Valle.....	Times	H. T. Willey.....	Ind.	W.
Prairie du Sac.	News	S. W. Corwith.....	Ind.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Free Press.....	John W. Blake.....	Rep.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Observer	Peter Byrne.....	Pro.	W.
Reedsburg.....	Herold (G.).....	Wm. Raetzman.....	Dem.	W.
Sauk City.....	Pionier am Wis'n (G.)	Crusius & Kuntz.....	Ind.	W.
Spring Green..	News	J. A. Smith.....	Ind.	W.
SHAWANO.				
Shawano.....	Journal.....	J. M. Rogers.....	Rep.	W.
Shawano.....	Advocate	Loomer & Klebesadel	Dem.	W.
Shawano.....	Freie Presse (G.)	Klunder & Black.....	Ind.	W.
SHEBOYGAN.				
Plymouth.....	Reporter	A. F. Warden	Dem.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Sun & Herald	L. K. Howe.....	Rep.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Times	H. N. Ross.....	Rep.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Zeitung & Tribun (G.)	A. W. Pott.....	Rep.	W.
Sheboygan.....	Demokrat (G.).....	Carl Zillier	Dem.	W.
Sheboygan F ¹ s	News	J. E. Thomas.....	Gr.	W.
TAYLOR.				
Medford.....	Star & News.....	E. T. Wheelock.....	Rep.	W.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals — continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publishers.	Char-acter.	Issue.
TREMPEALEAU.				
Arcadia	Republican & Leader	C. A. Leith	Rep.	W.
Galesville	Independent	S. S. Luce & Son	Ind.	W.
Independence	News	J. R. Faulds	Rep.	W.
Whitehall	Times	Beach Bros.	Rep.	W.
VERNON.				
Viroqua	Leader	D. W. C. Wilson	Dem.	W.
Viroqua	Censor	Henry Casson, Jr.	Rep.	W.
WALWORTH.				
Delavan	Republican	W. G. Weeks	Rep.	W.
Delavan	Enterprise	E. W. & A. O. Conable	Ind.	W.
Delavan	Deaf Mute Times	C. A. Lemmers	Lit.	W.
Elkhorn	Independent	S. S. Rockwood	Rep.	W.
Lake Geneva	Herald	J. E. Heg	Rep.	W.
Lake Geneva	News ¹	Badger & Owens	Rep.	W.
Lake Geneva	Cisco ²	J. E. Heg	Soc.	W.
Sharon	Reporter	Phelps & Zeigus	Ind.	W.
Whitewater	Register	E. D. Coe	Rep.	W.
Whitewater	Chronicle	P. Cravath	Ind.	W.
WASHINGTON.				
Hartford	Republican	Wm. George	Rep.	W.
West Bend	Times	C. L. Powers	Dem.	W.
West Bend	Democrat	Wash. Co. Pub. Co.	Dem.	W.
WAUKESHA.				
Oconomowoc	Local	F. W. Coon	Rep.	W.
Oconomowoc	Free Press	Edwin Hurlbut	Dem.	W.
Waukesha	Freeman ¹	H. M. Youmans	Rep.	W.
Waukesha	Democrat	P. H. Carney	Dem.	W.
WAUPACA.				
Clintonville	Tribune	Frank Brady	Dem.	W.
New London	Times and Tribune	Times Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.
Waupaca	Republican	Gordon & Ogden	Rep.	W.
Waupaca	Post	Gordon & Ogden	Rep.	W.
Waupaca	District Herald	A. P. Mead	Rel.	M.
Weyauwega	Chronicle	H. J. Keeney	Dem.	W.
WAUSHARA.				
Plainfield	Times	A. Bardwell & Son	Rep.	W.
Wautoma	Argus	J. T. Ellarson	Rep.	W.
Wautoma	Independent	S. A. Jewell	Rep.	W.

¹ Also daily during summer months.

² Published during summer months only.

Wisconsin Newspapers and Periodicals—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Name of Publication.	Names of Publisher.	Character.	Issue.
WINNEBAGO.				
Menasha	Press	L. A. Cates	Rep.	W.
Menasha	Anzieger (G.).....	Henry Cornelius.....	Dem.	W.
Neenah	Times	J. N. Stone	Dem.	D&W
Neenah	Gazette.....	H. A. Stone	Rep.	W
Neenah and Menasha	Twin City News	Potter & Bowron	Ind.	D&W
Omro	Journal	P. M. Wright	Pro.	W.
Omro	Stalwart	C. E. Carter	Rep.	W.
Oshkosh	Northwestern	Allen & Hicks.....	Rep.	D&W
Oshkosh	Times	Fernandez & Bright..	Dem.	W.
Oshkosh	Telegraph (G.)	C. Kohlman & Bro...	Dem.	W.
Wood.				
Centralia	Enterprise	E. B. Rossier	Gr.	W.
Grand Rapids ..	Reporter	Fontaine Bros.....	Rep.	W.
Grand Rapids..	Tribune	J. N. Brundage	Dem.	W.
Marshfield.....	Gazette.....	Deming & Hanna	Ind.	W.
Marshfield.....	Times	C. A. Coon.....	Ind.	W.
Marshfield.....	Wochenblatt	H. C. Herr.....	Ind.	W.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1880.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of U. S.	50,153,034	33,553,391	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Alabama	1,562,344	996,992	964,210	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	82,564	484,471	435,450	269,897	97,574
California	789,617	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Colorado	194,649	39,864	34,277	.....	.....
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147	370,729	309,978
Delaware	146,654	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia	1,538,988	1,184,169	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois	3,078,736	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	995,935	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,684	932,405	779,828
Louisiana	94,263	726,915	78,022	517,762	352,411
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	935,139	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,733,086	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,633,396	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	780,807	439,706	172,623	6,077	.....
Mississippi	1,145,849	827,922	791,805	606,526	375,651
Missouri	2,169,091	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,703
Nebraska	452,532	122,593	23,841	.....	.....
Nevada	62,225	42,491	6,837	.....	.....
New Hampshire	316,784	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	1,133,892	936,096	672,035	489,555	373,300
New York	5,082,932	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419
Ohio	3,199,794	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania	4,283,786	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	995,706	705,666	703,708	668,59	594,393
Tennessee	1,242,463	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	1,597,509	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	332,286	330,551	215,098	214,120	291,948
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
W. Virginia	618,193	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	40,411	9,658	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	134,502	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
Dist. of Col'bia	177,638	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712
Idaho	32,611	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	29,157	23,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	119,433	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	143,907	86,786	40,273	11,880	.....
Washington	75,120	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	20,788	9,118	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1855-1880.

(STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1855.
Adams	6,741	6,502	6,601	5,698	6,492	6,868
Ashland	1,559	750	221	256	515	.....
Barron	7,423	3,737	538	.....	13	.....
Bayfield	564	1,032	344	369	354	.....
Brown	34,090	35,373	25,168	15,282	11,795	6,699
Buffalo	15,528	14,219	11,123	6,776	3,864	832
Burnett	3,140	1,456	706	171	12	.....
Calumet	16,631	15,065	12,335	6,68	7,855	3,631
Chippewa	15,492	13,995	8,311	3,278	1,895	838
Clark	10,715	7,282	3,450	1,011	789	232
Columbia	28,065	28,805	28,802	26,112	24,411	17,965
Crawford	15,644	15,035	13,075	11,011	8,068	3,322
Dane	53,234	52,798	53,096	50,192	43,922	37,714
Dodge	45,923	48,394	47,035	46,841	42,818	34,540
Door	11,615	8,620	4,919	3,093	2,918	735
Douglas	655	741	1,122	532	812	885
Dunn	16,813	13,427	9,488	5,170	2,704	1,790
Eau Claire	19,992	15,991	10,769	5,281	3,162	.....
Fond du Lac	46,855	50,241	46,273	42,029	34,154	24,784
Grant	37,852	39,086	37,919	33,618	31,189	23,170
Green	21,729	23,27	23,611	20,646	19,808	14,827
Green Lake	14,481	15,274	13,195	12,595	12,663	.....
Iowa	23,628	24,133	24,544	20,657	18,67	15,205
Jackson	13,285	11,339	7,657	5,631	4,170	1,098
Jefferson	32,155	34,908	34,059	30,597	30,433	26,869
Juneau	15,580	15,300	12,396	10,013	8,770	.....
Kenosha	13,550	13,907	13,177	12,676	13,990	12,397
Kewaunee	15,806	14,405	10,231	7,039	5,530	1,109
La Crosse	27,072	23,945	20,295	14,834	12,186	3,904
LaFayette	21,278	22,169	22,667	20,358	18,134	16,064
Langlade	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	2,011	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	37,566	38,456	33,369	26,762	22,416	13,018
Marathon	17,121	10,111	5,885	3,673	2,892	447
Marquette	8,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	8,907	8,597	8,057	7,327	8,223	1,427
Milwaukee	133,523	122,927	89,936	72,320	62,518	46,425
Monroe	21,606	21,026	16,552	11,622	8,410	2,407
Oconto	9,848	13,812	8,322	4,858	3,592	1,501
Outagamie	23,716	25,568	13,410	11,852	9,587	4,914
Ozaukee	15,462	16,545	15,579	14,882	15,682	12,973
Pepin	6,226	5,816	4,639	3,002	2,392	.....
Pierce	17,744	15,101	10,003	6,324	4,672	1,720
Polk	10,018	6,736	3,422	1,677	1,400	547
Portage	17,731	14,856	10,640	8,145	7,507	5,151
Price	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	30,921	28,702	26,742	22,884	21,360	20,673
Richland	18,174	17,353	15,736	12,186	9,732	5,584
Rock	33,823	39,029	39,039	36,033	36,690	31,364
St. Croix	18,956	14,956	11,039	6,255	5,392	2,040
Sauk	28,729	26,932	23,868	20,154	18,963	13,614
Shawano	10,371	6,635	3,165	1,369	829	254
Sheboygan	34,206	34,021	31,773	27,671	26,875	20,891
Taylor	2,311	849	.....	.....	.....	.....

Population of Wisconsin, 1855-1880 — continued.

COUNTIES.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1855.
Trempealeau ..	17,189	14,992	10,728	5,199	2,569	493
Vernon	23,255	21,524	18,673	13,644	11,007	4,823
Walworth	26,249	26,259	25,992	25,773	26,496	22,662
Washington .. .	23,442	23,862	23,905	24,019	23,622	18,897
Waukesha	28,967	29,425	28,258	27,029	26,831	24,012
Waupaca	20,954	19,646	15,533	11,208	8,851	4,437
Waushara	12,628	11,523	11,379	9,692	8,770	5,541
Winnebago	42,741	45,033	57,325	29,767	23,770	17,439
Wood	8,931	6,048	3,911	2,965	2,425	...
Total	1,315,480	1,236,729	1,054,670	868,325	775,881	552,109

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS OF 1880.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Native.	For- eign.	White.	Col- ored.*
The State..	1,315,48	680,106	635,374	910,063	405,417	1,309,622	5,858
Adams	6,741	3,549	3,192	5,461	1,280	6,714	27
Ashland .	1,559	891	665	1,087	472	1,389	179
Barron	7,023	3,901	3,122	4,683	2,340	6,947	76
Bayfield	561	299	265	502	62	309	255
Brown	34,090	17,436	16,654	22,563	11,527	33,921	169
Buffalo	15,528	8,295	7,233	10,022	5,506	15,519	9
Burnett	3,140	1,884	1,256	1,529	1,611	2,874	266
Calumet.....	16,631	8,649	7,982	11,319	5,312	15,899	732
Chippewa	15,492	8,793	6,699	10,648	5,444	15,296	196
Clark	10,715	6,082	4,633	7,900	2,815	10,700	15
Columbia	28,065	14,234	13,831	20,503	7,562	28,028	37
Crawford	15,644	8,038	7,606	12,041	3,603	15,597	47
Dane	53,234	27,216	26,018	37,199	16,025	53,146	88
Dodge	45,928	23,388	22,540	30,507	15,421	45,807	121
Door	11,645	6,379	5,266	7,093	4,552	11,628	17
Douglas	655	353	302	464	191	612	43
Dunn	16,818	9,195	7,623	11,752	5,066	16,801	17
Eau Claire....	19,992	10,989	9,003	13,501	6,491	19,967	25
Fond du Lac..	46,855	23,470	23,385	33,823	13,032	46,632	223
Grant.....	37,852	19,230	18,622	29,691	8,161	37,771	81
Green.....	21,779	11,090	10,639	17,583	4,146	21,698	31
Green Lake..	14,481	7,270	7,211	9,909	4,572	14,436	45
Iowa	23,628	11,953	11,675	16,748	6,886	23,529	39
Jackson	13,285	7,072	6,213	9,432	3,853	13,195	87
Jefferson	32,155	16,251	15,904	22,079	10,076	32,062	93
Juneau	15,530	8,094	7,426	12,038	3,512	15,478	102
Kenosha	13,550	6,875	6,675	9,776	3,774	13,527	23
Kewaunee	15,806	8,261	7,545	9,020	6,786	15,778	28
La Crosse	27,072	14,149	12,923	17,120	9,952	26,959	73
La Fayette	21,273	10,765	10,513	16,126	5,152	21,271	7
Langlade	685	439	246	487	198	650	35
Lincoln.....	2,011	1,181	830	1,364	647	1,921	90
Manitowoc	37,506	19,106	18,400	22,867	14,639	37,496	10
Marathon	17,121	9,623	7,498	10,670	6,451	17,011	110
Marquette	8,929	5,360	3,569	4,831	4,098	8,697	232
Marquette	8,907	4,526	4,381	6,118	2,789	8,884	23
Milwaukee	133,523	69,603	68,920	83,469	55,054	133,204	319
Monroe.....	21,606	11,084	10,522	16,174	5,432	21,548	58
Oconto	9,848	5,360	4,488	6,218	3,630	9,740	103
Outagamie	23,716	14,819	13,897	19,649	9,067	23,046	70
Ozaukee.....	15,462	7,891	7,571	10,063	5,399	15,462	.....
Pepin	6,226	3,297	2,923	4,403	1,823	6,225	1
Pierce	17,744	9,395	8,349	12,596	5,148	17,603	81
Polk	10,018	5,573	4,445	6,212	3,806	9,775	243
Portage	17,731	9,295	8,436	12,051	5,677	17,720	11
Price	785	510	275	415	370	777	8
Racine	30,921	15,752	15,169	20,313	10,608	30,762	159
Richland	18,177	9,362	8,812	16,293	1,881	18,143	31
Rock	33,833	19,529	19,234	31,270	7,553	33,609	214

* Including, in the State, 16 Chinese and 3,118 Indians and Half-Breeds; Indians in tribal relations are not included.

Population of Wisconsin, Census of 1880 — continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.*
St. Croix	18,956	10,197	8,759	13,130	5,826	18,925	31
Sauk	28,729	14,720	14,009	21,474	7,255	28,688	41
Shawano	10,371	5,629	4,742	6,354	4,017	10,079	292
Sheboygan	34,206	17,405	16,801	23,274	10,932	34,203	3
Taylor	2,311	1,348	963	1,564	747	2,296	15
Trempealeau	17,189	9,021	8,168	10,319	6,870	17,169	20
Vernon	23,235	12,149	11,086	17,515	5,720	23,107	128
Walworth	26,249	13,453	13,096	21,503	4,746	26,195	54
Washington	23,442	12,026	11,416	15,903	7,539	23,440	2
Waukesha	18,957	14,874	14,083	20,273	8,684	28,893	64
Waupaca	20,034	10,929	10,025	15,063	5,891	20,934	20
Waushara	12,688	6,515	6,173	9,907	2,781	12,656	32
Winnebago	42,741	21,499	21,242	30,453	12,288	42,559	182
Wood	8,981	4,822	4,159	6,346	2,635	8,961	20

*Including, in the State, 16 Chinese and 3,118 Indians and Half-Breeds; Indians in tribal relations are not included.

INDIAN TRIBES, CENSUS OF 1875.

Population of Indian Tribes in Green Bay Agency.

		Land. Acres in reserve.
The Menomonees.....	1,450	231,680
The Oneidas.....	1,425	65,540
The Stockbridges.....	122	11,520

Population of Indian Tribes in La Pointe Agency.

Red Cliff.....	726
Bad River.....	734
Lac Courte d'Orielle.....	1,709
Lac de Flambeau.....	665
Grand Portage.....	267
Total.....	4,101

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN EACH COUNTY OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.
				Native.	Foreign.	
The State.....	1,315,497	1,309,618	5,879	149,463	189,469	1,550
Adams	6,741	6,714	27	1,114	620	6
Ashland	1,559	1,380	179	220	263	43
Barron	7,024	6,948	76	900	1,093	13
Bayfield	564	309	255	69	39	57
Brown	34,078	33,897	181	2,527	5,300	46
Buffalo	15,528	15,519	9	1,184	2,696	1
Burnett	3,140	2,874	266	239	828	43
Calumet	16,632	15,900	732	1,173	2,562	187
Chippewa	15,491	15,295	196	1,785	2,949	40
Clark	10,715	10,700	15	1,740	1,483	7
Columbia	28,035	28,023	37	3,655	3,494	13
Crawford	15,644	15,597	47	2,073	1,655	10
Dane	53,233	53,145	88	6,276	7,601	41
Dodge	45,931	45,810	121	4,491	7,074	40
Door	11,645	11,628	17	875	2,181	4
Douglas	655	612	43	79	92	7
Dunn	16,817	16,802	15	2,167	2,472	3
Eau Claire	19,993	19,668	25	2,856	3,261	8
Fond du Lac	46,859	46,635	224	5,773	6,034	55
Grant	37,852	37,771	81	5,130	3,894	22
Green	21,729	21,697	32	3,524	1,980	14
Green Lake	14,483	14,438	45	1,740	1,907	11
Iowa	23,628	23,588	40	2,330	3,267	14
Jackson	13,285	13,198	87	1,828	1,720	20
Jefferson	32,156	32,062	94	3,409	4,535	25
Juneau	15,582	14,479	103	2,349	1,700	30
Kenosha	13,550	13,527	23	1,810	1,791	6
Kewaunee	15,807	17,779	28	506	3,038	7
La Crosse	27,073	27,000	73	2,881	4,590	25
La Fayette	21,279	21,270	9	2,771	2,525	4
Langlade	685	650	35	147	123	4
Lincoln	2,011	1,921	90	319	349	16
Manitowoc	37,505	37,496	9	1,784	6,812	3
Marathon	17,121	17,012	109	1,726	3,233	19
Marinette	8,929	8,697	232	933	2,233	53
Marquette	8,908	8,885	23	929	1,238	5
Milwaukee	138,537	138,214	323	10,782	24,661	126
Monroe	21,607	21,549	58	2,984	2,472	14
Oconto	9,848	9,740	108	899	1,723	23
Outagamie	28,716	28,646	70	2,803	4,168	18
Ozaukee	15,461	15,461	.....	968	2,663	.....
Pepin	6,226	6,225	1	788	830	.....
Pierce	17,744	17,663	81	2,259	2,324	27
Polk	10,018	9,775	243	1,044	1,691	44

Population and Males of Voting Age — continued.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.
				Native.	Foreign.	
Portage.....	17,731	17,720	11	2,041	2,518	4
Price	785	777	8	129	217	3
Racine.....	30,922	30,761	161	3,349	4,936	56
Richland	18,174	18,143	31	3,527	910	10
Rock	38,823	38,607	216	7,400	3,476	68
St. Croix.....	18,956	18,926	30	2,266	2,853	9
Sauk.....	28,729	28,688	41	4,092	3,401	14
Shawano	10,371	10,079	292	833	1,757	82
Sheboygan	34,206	34,203	3	3,008	5,270	1
Taylor.....	2,311	2,296	15	318	388	8
Trempealeau.....	17,189	17,169	20	1,317	2,949	4
Vernon	23,235	23,105	130	3,071	2,562	28
Walworth	26,249	26,194	55	5,032	2,291	17
Washington.....	23,442	23,440	2	1,969	3,723	1
Waukesha.....	28,957	28,893	64	3,524	4,103	15
Waupaca	20,955	20,935	20	2,705	2,681	11
Waushara	12,687	12,655	32	1,894	1,301	5
Winnebago.....	42,740	42,562	178	5,763	5,631	53
Wood.....	8,981	8,961	20	1,166	1,275	7

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Clerks.	Salary.	County Treasurers.	Salary.	Registers of Deeds.
Adams	Friendship	C. M. Simons	\$600	B. H. Powers	\$600	J. W. Gunning.
Ashland	Ashland	John McCarty	1,000	J. S. Ellis	1,000	E. H. Wilson.
Barron	Barron	Fred Telke	900	N. M. Rockman	900	Ole Christopherson.
Bayfield	Bayfield	Alonzo Knight	900	Geo. B. Best	900	J. D. Cruttenden.
Brown	Green Bay	Patrick Ryan	1,200	Frank Lenz	1,200	B. M. Berendsen.
Buffalo	Alma	John Burgess	800	Eric Alme	700	L. Tscharner.
Burnett	Grantsburg	Andrew Ahlstrom	600	John A. Swenson	500	Ole C. Bransted.
Calumet	Chilton	Wm. Mulcahy	700	Jacob Stephany	700	E. J. Mooney.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Peter Bergevin	1,800	E. P. Hastings	1,800	C. G. Ermatinger.
Clark	Neillsville	Charles F. Grow	1,200	Hiram W. Withee	1,200	Herman Schuster.
Columbia	Portage	Wm. B. Smith	1,200	Charles A. Colonius	1,200	Z. J. D. Swift.
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Aaron Denis	900	Henry Otto	800	Chas. H. Speck.
✓ Dane	Madison	Thomas P. Coyne	1,700	John Esser	1,600	O. S. Norsman.
Dodge	Juneau	A. M. Grant	1,400	Ferd. Gnewuch	1,400	F. M. Brower.
Door	Sturgeon Bay	C. A. Masse	800	Eli A. Thompson	600	James Keogh, Jr.
Douglas	Superior	Geo. F. Holcomb	1,200	James S. Ritchie	800	D. G. Morrison
Dunn	Menomone	W. H. Landon	1,200	Carroll Lucas	1,200	Peter Peterson.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lewis Larson	1,000	S. H. Wilcox	1,000	H. J. Schaeffer.
Florence	Florence	H. A. Woodford	500	E. E. Keyes	300	Charles Peterson.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	D. E. Whiting	1,100	G. F. C. Wernicke	1,000	J. Henry McNeel.
✓ Grant	Lancaster	C. W. Hill	1,200	Thomas McMahon	1,000	L. H. Boughton.
✓ Green	Monroe	Herman L. Gloege	1,000	L. Hare	900	C. E. Tanberg.
Green Lake	Dartford	J. A. McDowell	600	R. Mueller	500	Henry B. Lowe.
✓ Iowa	Dodgeville	Wm. H. Keane	800	W. E. Rowe	1,000	G. W. Strong.
Jackson	Black River Falls	W. H. Richards	1,000	S. D. Blake	1,000	Iver Torkelson.
Jefferson	Jefferson	F. E. Illing	1,000	Frederick Sydo	800	Albert Winslow.
Juneau	Mauston	Charles F. Cutler	1,000	James Taylor	1,000	George Lester.
Kenosha	Kenosha	D. B. Benedict	1,000	R. E. Sutherland	600	Jas. Pennefather
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Michael Melchior	900	Joseph Ouradnik	700	Henry Tisch.
La Crosse	La Crosse	J. L. Pettingill	1,200	John Lienlakken	1,000	E. Legler.
✓ La Fayette	Darlington	L. E. Johhson	800	George S. Anthony	1,000	T. C. L. Mackay.
Langlade	Antigo	J. Jansen	600	Eli Waste	600	M. M. Ross.
Lincoln	Merrill	John W. Kline	1,000	John Wiley	1,300	C. A. Norway.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Henry C. Buhse	1,200	Gottlieb Dahnler	1,200	F. P. Mueller.
Marathon	Wausau	Henry Miller	1,200	J. R. Bruneau	1,200	A. W. Schmidt.
Marinette	Marinette	J. A. Van Cleve	600	L. S. Patrick	800	Edmund Dwyer.
Marquette	Montello	M. G. Ellison	550	Christoph Tagatz	550	J. F. Weseloh.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Geo. P. Tracummer	3,500	James L. Foley	4,500	H. Schloemer.
Monroe	Sparta	T. L. Martin	1,000	Henry H. Cremer	1,000	J. B. Adams.
Oconto	Oconto	B. G. Grunert	1,000	S. W. Ford	1,200	Huff Jones.
Outagamie	Appleton	B. C. Wolter	1,200	Mathias Werner	1,400	Julius Zuehlke.
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John C. Schueling	600	William Ahlhauser	800	Walter Zastrow.
Pepin	Arkansaw	J. J. Morgan	550	Thomas Huleatt	550	James Turner.
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. B. Jenson	700	J. S. Rounce	700	M. M. Sanderson.
Polk	Osceola Mills	John S. Nargaard	1,000	Robert Townsend	1,000	F. A. Dresser.
Portage	Stevens Point	John R. McDonald	900	S. H. Sawyer	900	John A. Murat.
Price	Phillips	F. W. Sackett	900	M. Darry	900	W. D. Gumaer.
Racine	Racine	E. C. Peck	1,000	Julius Lueck	1,000	George A. West.
Richland	Richland Center	Homer J. Clark	800	Irvin Gribble	800	Reuben Sutton.
Rock	Janesville	Sylvester Morgan	1,200	Willis Miles	1,000	C. L. Valentine.
St. Croix	Hudson	H. G. Thorn	1,100	J. A. Mapes	1,000	Theo. F. Young.
Sauk	Baraboo	J. P. Witwen	1,000	Frederick Barringer	1,000	F. N. Peck.
Shawano	Shawano	H. M. Loomer	850	Alex. Peterson	850	Edw. Sommers.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Emil Nehrlisch	1,200	Bernhard Bruecker	1,200	Valentine Detling.
Taylor	Medford	Peter Doyle	800	S. H. Hubbell	800	Isaac Biscornet.
Trempealeau	Whitehall	E. N. Trowbridge	1,000	Henry French	1,000	John O. Melby.
Vernon	Viroqua	John R. Casson	800	Ole Johnson	800	J. W. Curry.
Walworth	Elkhorn	Dyar L. Cowdery	800	J. H. Lauderdale	750	W. H. Morrison.
Washington	West Bend	Michael Foley	700	Christopher Lang	950	Hugo Koenan.
Waukesha	Waukesha	Charles F. Hepp	800	Henry Clasen	1,000	Wm. H. Hardy.
Waupaca	Waupaca	O. T. Hambleton	900	N. A. Nelson	900	J. H. Woodworth.
Waushara	Wautoma	John Clark	700	Edson Terrill	700	J. J. Hawley.
Winnebago	Oshkosh	O. F. Chase	1,200	J. W. Ladd	1,200	Wm. Spiegelberg.
Wood	Grand Rapids	Wm. T. Jones	1,000	Henry Kuntz	1,200	P. N. Christiansen

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1883 — continued.

COUNTIES.	County Judges.	Salary.	Sheriffs.	Clerks of Court.	Salary.	District Attorneys.	Salary.
Adams	J. B. Harrison.....	\$300	Samuel Demott	J. B. Keyes.....	Fees.	S. W. Pierce.....	\$250
Ashland	Edwin Ellis.....	250	W. A. Baikie	John W. Bell.....	\$300	W. M. Tompkins ..	400
Barron	Wm. P. Swift	600	J. N. Plato	W. L. Morrison ..	Fees.	H. J. Sill	500
Bayfield	Elisha Pike.....	100	Thomas Doherty...	Wm. J. Herbert...	150	A. M. Warden	300
Brown.....	M. L. Martin.....	1,500	D. Geyer	E. P. Boland.....	Fees.	Charles E. Vroman.	800
Buffalo	Robert Lees.....	600	Joseph Thany	J. W. De Groff ..	Fees.	Theo. Buehler.....	400
Burnett.....	Magnus Nelson.....	150	August Cassel.....	J. O. Newgard.....	100	W. R. Maxwell.....	300
Calumet.....	Wm. Paulsen.....	800	Emil Jensen.....	S. Vincent.....	300	A. A. Hugent.....	400
Chippewa	W. H. Stafford ..	800	E. H. Everett.....	J. M. Carr.....	700	W. F. Boland.....	1,000
Clark.....	J. R. Sturdevant ..	400	Henry Myers.....	J. A. Parkhurst...	400	C. A. Youmans.....	600
Columbia.....	L. W. Barden	1,000	J. W. Leffingwell..	Jabez H. Wells.....	Fees.	H. H. Curtis.....	700
Crawford.....	Ira B. Brunson	500	A. M. Beach.....	W. G. Campbell ..	200	Wm. H. Evans.....	500
Dane.....	Alden S. Sanborn...	2,000	Daniel Bechtel	S. H. Butler	Fees.	R. M. La Follette..	800
Dodge	S. W. Lamoreux ..	2,100	James Davison.....	James E. Malone...	1800	W. E. Keeley.....	1,000
Door.....	F. J. Hamilton	600	Thomas Scott	Allen Higgins	250	O. E. Drentzer.....	400
Douglas	Geo. W. Perry.....	400	L. C. Thompson.....	Charles Lord.....	Fees.	Stephen Bacon.....	800
Dunn.....	John Kelley, Jr	600	George Thum	Thomas Running...	1600	R. D. Whitford.....	600
Eau Claire	Geo. C. Teall	1,000	Iradore Cook.....	L. A. Brace	Fees.	S. W. McCashin ..	800
Florence.....	.....	250	James E. Readman..	G. E. McIsaac.....	Fees.	C. E. McIntosh.....	500
Fond du Lac	George Perkins.....	2,200	John C. Pierson	A. E. Richter.....	Fees.	F. F. Duffy.....	1,000
Grant.....	Wm. McGonigal.....	1,000	J. L. Rewey.....	A. C. Morse.....	Fees.	R. C. Orr.....	600
Green.....	B. Dunwiddie.....	950	Edward Ruegger...	Theo. W. Goldin...	Fees.	P. J. Clawson.....	600
Green Lake	J. E. Millard.....	1,000	F. W. Cook.....	A. E. Duulap.....	800	Martin L. Kimball ..	400
Iowa.....	John T. Jones.....	1,200	Richard Lane	Joseph. L. Leonard.	1400	T. S. Ansley.....	600
Jackson	G. M. Perry.....	700	H. J. Ormsby.....	Frank Johnson.....	Fees.	C. F. Ainsworth...	800
Jefferson	Henry Colonius	800	M. Cuunningham...	D. H. Brown.....	Fees.	R. B. Kirkland.....	1,000
Juneau	Charles H. Grote...	700	William Arntz.....	C. S. Huntley	500	A. C. Wilkinson.....	500
Kenosha.....	Edward Martin.....	1,100	Walter L. Dexter ..	J. A. Gallagher ..	Fees.	James Cavanagh...	500
Kewaunee.....	Vitalis Miller.....	450	John Pecka	P. J. Rooney.....	250	J. L. V. Gates.....	250
La Crosse	Hugh Cameron.....	1,000	Robert A. Scott	Charles Smith.....	Fees.	J. J. Fruit.....	600
La Fayette	C. F. Osborn.....	800	Nelson Bower.....	Geo. F. West.....	500	J. G. Monahan.....	500
Langlade.....	J. W. Morse.....	100	D. F. Butler.....	D. S. Olmstead...	200	G. W. Latta.....	300
Lincoln.....	A. C. Norway.....	200	Edward Putzer.....	S. J. Robinson.....	200	S. M. Hoyt.....	600

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Manitowoc	R. D. Smart	1,200	John Bibinger	Hubert Falge	600	Wm. A. Walker	800
Marathon	Louis Marchetti	500	John Werner	Hugo Peters	1500	C. F. Eldred	500
Marquette	F. J. Bartels	350	J. J. McGillis	A. M. Fairchild	1100	H. O. Fairchild	600
Marquette	Neil Dimond	500	Thomas O'Connor	F. J. Dodge	300	James Duff	275
Milwaukee	J. E. Mann	5,000	John Bentley	Christian Paulus	6,000	John M. Clark	3,500
Monroe			E. W. McMillan	D. G. Williams	Fees.	J. M. Morrow	800
Oconto	A. Reinhart	500	Thomas Simpson	R. L. Hall	1100	Robert Ellis	500
Outagamie	J. E. Harriman	1,000	James Golden	G. P. Moeskes	500	Wm. Kennedy	800
Ozaukee	Leopold Eghart	1,000	Joseph Spehn	M. G. Ruppert	800	James Hedding	400
Pepin	A. D. Gray	250	M. Knight	Alex. G. Coffin	1100	John Fraser	250
Pierce	H. P. Ames	600	R. M. Sands	E. L. Hawn	1200	Frank A. Ross	500
Polk	Ole Larson	300	John Brokaw				
Portage	J. R. Kingsbury	600	John Finch	F. B. Lamoreaux	1350	Walter R. Barnes	500
Price	E. W. Murray	400	A. W. Bond	C. H. Darlington	250	Willis Hand	500
Racine	Philo Belden	1,100	Tron Christiansen	Frederick W. Bruce	Fees.	H. A. Cooper	800
Richland	Daniel L. Downs	600	A. D. Lane	Geo. E. Bennett	Fees.	Michael Murphy	400
Rock	Amos P. Prichard	1,500	Robert B. Harper	A. W. Baldwin	Fees.	John W. Sale	800
St. Croix	S. C. Simonds	800	James Carroll	S. J. Bradford	Fees.	Frank P. Chapman	800
Sauk	E. W. Young	1,000	Chas. H. Davis	R. G. Evenden	Fees.	Philip Cheek, Jr.	500
Shawano	H. Klosterman	300	H. A. Brauer	C. A. Raisler	150	H. C. French	400
Sheboygan	B. Williams	1,200	W. M. Root	Simon Gillen	1200	D. T. Phalen	800
Taylor	Thomas B. McCourt	300	John Gay	Peter McCourt	300	John K. Parish	400
Trempealeau	M. Mulligan	400	E. Elstad	R. A. Odell	Fees.	S. Miller	600
Vernon	C. M. Butt	500	S. R. Pollard	P. J. Layne	300	O. B. Wyman	300
Walworth	Peter Golder	1,100	S. S. Babcock	Levi E. Allen	Fees.	E. H. Sprague	700
Washington	H. W. Sawyer	1,100	George P. Boden	W. P. Rix	400	Charles H. Miller	600
Waukesha	Frank H. Putney	1,500	Wm. A. Nickell	Thomas C. Martin	1500	Wm. H. Thomas	750
Waupaca	C. S. Ogden	400	O H Rowe	W. R. Binkleman	1200	John E. Dufer	500
Waushara	D. L. Bunn	500	Thomas Fearne	J. N. P. Bird	1150	L. L. Soule	300
Winnebago	J. B. Hamilton	2,000	Frank B. Morgan	T. D. Grimmer	Fees.	W. F. McArthur	800
Wood	Geo. R. Gardner	400	Peter McCamley	R. P. Bronson	500	Geo. L. Williams	600

¹ And fees.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES FOR 1883— continued.

COUNTIES.	Coroners.	Surveyors.	County Superintendents of Schools.	Salary.	Post Office Address
Adams	A. J. Hill	Marvin Lathrop	C. A. Hamilton	\$500	Point Bluff.
Ashland		George Bell	H. D. Weed	100	Ashland.
Barron	H. Lampman	D. A. Russell	S. R. Finley	500	Prairie Farm.
Bayfield		G. W. Carrington	T. L. Patterson	100	.....
Brown	R. W. Cook	J. V. Suydam	George Steele	900	Depere.
Buffalo	James L. Hallock	Wm. Finkelnburg	L. Kessinger	800	Alma.
Burnett		Anton Erickson	E. M. Wilson	150	Grantsburg.
Calumet	Henry Rollman	Jacob Severin	W. B. Minaghan	800	Chilton.
Chippewa	Henry Herbert	W. B. Siddell	C. D. Tillinghast	1,000	Bloomer.
Clark	D. L. Safford	C. M. Breed	L. A. Doolittle	800	Neillsville.
Columbia	Geo. W. Marsh	C. E. Corning	Zadock Merrill	1,000	Pardeeville.
Crawford	Edward Gray	P. Cook	J. H. McDonald	800	Eastman.
Dane	Robert Gray	John Douglas	{ F. O. Burdick, 1st district.	800	Utica.
			{ H. J. Taylor, 2d district ..	800	Black Earth.
Dodge	Felix Lynch	Geo. W. Morse	John T. Flavin	1,200	Watertown.
Door	Martin Hayes	A. G. Warren	C. M. Smith	800	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas	L. F. Wheelock	A. K. Smith	I. W. Gates	50	Superior.
Dunn	G. M. Lanckton	Daniel W. Wait	A. B. Finley	800	Menomonie.
Eau Claire	W. H. Willard	Howell A. Drake	Bessie M. Reed	800	Eau Claire.
Florence	Michael Bush	L. A. McNeil	John S. Penberthy .....		.....
Fond du Lac	F. F. Parsons	Jacob Haessly	Edw. McLaughlin	1,000	Eldorado Mills.
Grant	S. C. McDonald	J. C. Scott	C. L. Harper	1,000	Hazel Green.
Green	William Green	A. C. Stuntz	D. H. Morgan	800	Albany.
Green Lake	Elias Sweet	Alban Clark	A. W. Millard	800	Manchester.
Iowa	P. King, Sr	R. Wilson	Rose Dowling	800	Arena.
Jackson	A. Erickson	Geo. M. Adams	T. P. Marsh	800	Sechlersville.
Jefferson	Nelson Fryer	R. P. Clark	C. L. Hubbs	800	Ft. Atkinson.
Juncau	Joseph Nuttall	Dempster Darrow	M. L. Bunnell	800	Mauston.
Kenosha	Joseph Newhouse	G. A. Rogers	D. A. Mahoney	750	Salem.
Kewaunee	H. C. F. Perlewitz	Constant Thiry	John Wattama	800	Ahnapee.
La Crosse	C. B. Thrall	S. Middlebrook	A. O. Rhea	800	Holman.
La Fayette	J. L. Hardy	T. E. Blackstone	C. G. Thomas	900	Darlington.
Langlade	J. H. Dawley	H. Gee	G. D. Ratcliffe	300	Antigo.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Lincoln	Henry Baehman	John Sleigh	F. Matthews	300	Manitowoc.....
Manitowoc	F. S. Luhman	John O'Hara	John Nagle	1,200	Wausau.....
Marathon	C. Bernhardt	W. N. Allen	Thomas Greene	800	Marinette.....
Marquette	Michael Bush	P. B. Wood	H. C. Mann	500	Montello.....
Milwaukee	C. Houslett	William Ennis	R. G. O'Connor	650	Humboldt.....
Monroe	Charles Kuepper	R. Remertsen	John Reilly	800	Sparta.....
Oconto	James O'Connor	Emil Neuman	A. F. Brandt	800	Oconto.....
Outagamie	Charles Bentz	R. L. Hall	H. Allan	500	Appleton.....
Ozaukee	Chris. Roemer	Elihu Spencer	J. A. Lieth	800	Cedarburg.....
Pepin	John Neuens	L. Towsley	William F. Scott	801	Pepin.....
Pierce	George Hutchinson	N. Plummer	E. W. Barker	500	Maiden Rock.....
Polk	Enoch Quimby	J. J. Schultess	A. Rosenberger	800	Osceola Mills.....
Portage	Samuel Emery	W. A. Prentice	Henry B. Dike	1	Amherst Junction.....
Price	M. W. Blanchard	Frank Halladay	A. P. Een	800	Racine.....
Racine	F. H. Marhein	J. Birtels	George H. Singleton	250	Richland Center.....
Richland	Adam Komes, Jr.	S. G. Knight	Wm. G. Gittings	800	Evansville.....
Rock	N. L. James	James Appleby	W. S. Sweet	800	Clinton.....
St. Croix	R. L. Colvin	Edward Ruger	{ J. Boyd Jones, 1st dist	800	Hudson.....
Sauk	F. S. Durand	J. F. Combacker	{ William Jones, 2d dist	800	Ironton.....
Shawano	O. L. Glazier	W. H. Canfield	Elizabeth J. Dwelley	800	Shawano.....
Sheboygan	J. L. Williams	J. A. McCurdy	James T. Lunn	1,000	Shawano.....
Taylor	Frederick Schuellen	S. A. Simpson	E. E. Breed	500	Plymouth.....
Trempealeau	Samuel Allen	A. S. Russell	A. F. Warden	800	Medford.....
Vernon	C. C. Crane	A. P. Ford	O. N. Lee	200	Trempealeau.....
Walworth	S. Stout	W. H. Knowles	W. T. Showers	300	Viroqua.....
Washington	Charles L. Lyon	James Child	William Houghton	800	Whitewater.....
Waukesha	Frank Deutsch	C. F. Lewis	William R. Taylor	800	West Bend.....
Waupaca	Patrick H. Carney	William West	James Finnegan	850	Waukesha.....
Waushara	William Masters	A. W. Johnson	John Howitt	800	Manawa.....
Winnebago	M. W. Bute	Edgar Sears	O. E. Wells	13	Aurora.....
Wood	W. L. Miller	H. W. Leach	J. H. Tobin	800	Eureka.....
	John Timm	William Scott	W. W. Kimball	800	Grand Rapids.....
			Edward Lynch	600	

1 Per diem.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.
 [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*.]

STATES.	CAPITALS.	GOVERNORS.	Sala- ries.	Length of term in years.	Term expires.	Time of holding elections.
1 Alabama	Montgomery	<i>Edward A. O'Neil</i>	\$3,000	2	Dec. 1, 1884	1st Monday August, 1884.
2 Arkansas	Little Rock	<i>James H. Berry</i>	3,000	2	Jan. 1885	1st Monday September, 1884.
3 California	Sacramento					
4 Colorado	Denver					
5 Connecticut	Hartford	<i>Thomas M. Waller</i>	2,000	2	Jan. 1885	November 6, 1883.
6 Delaware	Dover	<i>Charles C. Stockley</i>	2,000	4	Jan. 1887	November, 1884.
7 Florida	Tallahassee	<i>William H. Bloxham</i>	3,500	4	Jan. 1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '84.
8 Georgia	Atlanta	<i>Alfred H. Colquitt</i>	3,000	4	Jan. 1885	1st Wednesday October, 1884.
9 Illinois	Springfield	Shelby M. Cullom	6,000	4	Jan. 1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '84.
10 Indiana	Indianapolis	Albert G. Porter	5,000	4	Jan. 1885	2d Tuesday November, 1884.
11 Iowa	Des Moines	Buren R. Sherman	3,000	2	Jan. 1884	October 9, 1883.
12 Kansas	Topeka	<i>George W. Glick</i>	3,000	2	Jan. 1885	November, 1884.
13 Kentucky	Frankfort	<i>L. P. Blackburn</i>	5,000	4	Sept. 1883	August, 1883.
14 Louisiana	New Orleans	<i>Samuel D. McEnery</i>	4,000	4	May 1884	3d Monday April, 1884.
15 Maine	Augusta	Frederick Robie	2,000	2	Jan. 1885	September, 1884.
16 Maryland	Annapolis	<i>William T. Hamilton</i>	4,500	4	Jan. 1884	November, 1883.
17 Massachusetts	Boston	<i>Benjamin F. Butler</i>	4,000	1	Jan. 1884	Nov. 6, 1883.
18 Michigan	Lansing	<i>Josiah W. Begole</i>	1,000	2	Jan. 1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '84.
19 Minnesota	St. Paul	Lucius F. Hubbard	1,800	2	Jan. 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '83.
20 Mississippi	Jackson	<i>Robert Lowry</i>	4,000	4	Jan. 1886	2d Tuesday November, 1884.
21 Missouri	Jefferson City	<i>Thomas T. Crittenden</i>	5,000	4	Jan. 1885	November, 1884.
22 Nebraska	Lincoln	James W. Dawes	2,500	2	Jan. 1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '83.
23 Nevada	Carson City					
24 New Hampshire	Concord	Charles H. Bell	1,000	2	June 1883	November 4, 1884.
25 New Jersey	Trenton	<i>George C. Ludlow</i>	5,000	3	Jan. 1884	Tuesday after 1st Monday Nov. '83.

26 New York.....	Albany.....	<i>Grover Cleveland</i>	10,000	3	Jan.	1886	November 6, 1883.
27 North Carolina..	Raleigh.....	<i>T. J. Jarvis</i>	3,000	4	Jan.	1885	Tuesday after 1st Monday 1884.
28 Ohio.....	Columbus.....	<i>Charles Foster</i>	4,000	2	Jan.	1884	2d Tuesday October, 1883.
29 Oregon.....	Salem.....	<i>Z. F. Moody</i>	1,500	4	Sept.	1886	1st Monday June, 1884.
30 Pennsylvania....	Harrisburg.....	<i>Robert E. Pattison</i>	10,000	4	Jan.	1887	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1883
31 Rhode Island....	Newport & Prov..	<i>Alfred H. Littlefield</i>	1,000	1	May	1883	April 4, 1883.
32 South Carolina..	Columbia.....	<i>William B. Bate</i>	4,000	2	Jan.	1884	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
33 Tennessee.....	Nashville.....						
34 Texas.....	Austin.....				Oct.	1884	1st Tuesday September, 1884.
35 Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	<i>John L. Barstow</i>	1,000	2			
36 Virginia.....	Richmond.....				Mar.	1885	2d Tuesday October, 1884.
37 West Virginia..	Wheeling.....	<i>Jacob B. Jackson</i>	2,700	4	Jan.	1885	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
38 Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	<i>J. M. Rusk</i>	5,000	2			

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Alaska.....	Not organized.....						
Arizona.....	Prescott.....	<i>F. A. Tritle</i>	2,600	4	—	1886	November, 1884.
Dakota.....	Yankton.....	<i>N. G. Ordway</i>	2,600	4	June	1884	1st Tuesday November, 1884.
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	<i>John B. Neil</i>	2,600	4	Jan.	1885	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
Indian Territory..	Not organized.....						
Montana.....	Helena.....	<i>J. S. Crosby</i>	2,500	4	Aug.	1886	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	<i>Lionel A. Sheldon</i>	2,600	4	June	1885	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	<i>Eli H. Murray</i>	2,600	4	Jan.	1884	1st Monday August, 1883.
Washington.....	Olympia.....	<i>Wm. A. Newell</i>	2,600	4			Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	<i>William Hale</i>	2,600	4	Aug.	1886	Tuesday after 1st Mond'y Nov., 1884.

Governors of territories hold office at the pleasure of the President of the United States by whom they are appointed. Delegates to Congress are entitled to seats in the House of Representatives, but have no vote, therein.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

STATES.	Next Legislature Meets.	Salary, per diem, and mileage of members.	Senators.	Term of Senators.	Representatives.	Term of Representatives.	Limit of session in days.	Sessions, annual or biennial.
Alabama	Tuesday after 2d Monday, Nov. 1884 ...	\$4 per day	33	4	100	2	50	B.
Arkansas	2d Monday, January, 1883	\$6 per day	33	2	94	2	60	B.
California	1st Monday, January, 1883	\$8 per day	40	2	80	2	120	B.
Colorado	2d Tuesday, November, 1884	\$4 per day	26	4	49	2	40	B.
Connecticut	January 3, 1883	\$300 and mileage	24	2	219	1	...	A.
Delaware	1st Monday, January, 1883	\$3 per day	9	4	21	2	...	B.
Florida	January 10, 1883	\$6 per day	32	4	76	2	60	B.
Georgia	January, 1885	\$4 per day and mileage	44	4	168	2	40	B.
Illinois	January 3, 1883	\$5 per day	51	4	153	2	...	B.
Indiana	January, 1884	\$6 per day	50	4	100	2	...	B.
Iowa	2d Monday, January, 1884	\$550	50	4	100	2	...	B.
Kansas	January 10, 1883	\$3 per day and 15 cents per mile	40	4	125	2	50	B.
Kentucky	December, 1883	\$5 per day	38	4	100	2	60	B.
Louisiana	3d Monday, May, 1884	\$4 per day and traveling expenses	36	4	98	4	...	B.
Maine	1st Monday, January, 1883	\$150	31	2	151	2	...	B.
Maryland	January, 1884	\$5 and mileage	26	4	84	2	90	B.
Massachusetts	1st Wednesday, January, 1883	\$500	40	1	240	1	...	A.
Michigan	1st Wednesday, January, 1883	\$3 per day	32	2	100	2	...	B.
Minnesota	Tuesday after 1st Monday, Jan., 1883	\$5 per day	47	4	103	2	60	B.
Mississippi	January, 1884	\$400	37	4	100	4	...	B.
Missouri	January 3, 1883	\$5 per day for 70 days—afterwards \$1	34	4	140	2	...	B.
Nebraska	1st Tuesday, January, 1883	\$3 per day	33	2	100	2	40	B.
Nevada	1st Monday, January, 1883	\$3 and 40 cents mileage	25	4	50	2	60	B.
New Hampshire	June 6, 1883	\$3 per day	24	2	307	1	...	B.
New Jersey	January 9, 1883	\$500	21	2	100	1	...	A.
New York	January 2, 1883	\$1,500	32	2	128	1	...	A.

North Carolina..	Wednesday after 1st Monday, Jan., '83.	\$4 per day	50	2	120	2	60	B.
Ohio.....	January 2, 1883.....	\$600 per year.....	33	2	105	5	.....	B.
Oregon.....	2d Monday in January, 1885.....	\$3 per day and mileage.....	30	4	60	2	.....	B.
Pennsylvania.....	1st Tuesday, January, 1883.....	\$10 per day for 150 days.....	50	4	201	2	150	B.
Rhode Island ¹ ...	January 3, 1883.....	\$4 per day and 8 cents mileage.....	36	1	72	1	.....	A.
South Carolina..	November 22, 1883.....	\$5 per day.....	31	4	124	2	.....	A.
Tennessee.....	January 9, 1883.....	\$4 per day and 16 cents mileage.....	33	2	100	2	75	B.
Texas.....	Tuesday after Monday, January, 1883..	\$5 per day.....	31	4	93	2	60	B.
Vermont.....	1st Wednesday, October, 1884.....	\$3 per day.....	30	2	240	2	.....	B.
Virginia.....	January, 1884.....	\$540.....	43	4	132	2	90	B.
West Virginia...	2d Wednesday, January, 1883.....	\$4 per day and 10 cents mileage.....	26	4	65	2	45	B.
Wisconsin.....	January 10, 1883.....	\$500 and 10 cents mileage.....	33	4	100	2	.....	B.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

			Council.		House.			
Arizona.....	1st Monday, January, 1883.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Dakota.....	2d Tuesday, January, 1883.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Idaho.....	January 2, 1884.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Montana.....	2d Monday, January, 1883.....	\$6 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
New Mexico.....	1st Monday, January, 1884.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Utah.....	January 8, 1884.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Washington.....	1st Monday, October, 1883.....	\$1 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.
Wyoming.....	January, 1884.....	\$4 per day.....	12	2	24	2	40	B.

¹ The session of the General Assembly begins in Newport annually on the last Tuesday in May, with an adjournment annually to Providence.

*Wisconsin and her State
Institutions.*

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

THE state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 30 minutes and 47 degrees 20 minutes north, and between longitude 87 degrees 30 minutes and 92 degrees 30 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river, and the states of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 200 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory, of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of the Northwest at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795; but the United States did not take formal possession of the territory now comprising this state until 1816. In the meantime, Virginia and other states ceded to the government all their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states." Wisconsin was the fifth state thus organized from the territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836, was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 1, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May, Wisconsin became a state.

in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume, relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory, collected from the most authentic sources, is here inserted:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.
1658. Two fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior and wintered there, probably on Wisconsin soil.
1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.
1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at De Pere in 1671.
1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.
1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole northwest, confirmed in 1689.
1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi river.
1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.
1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay.
1679. Capt. Du Luth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.
1781. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.
1683. La Sueur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.
1683. Parrot established a trading station on the west side of Lake Pepin.
1692. A military post was established at La Pointe.
1695. Le Sueur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.
1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.
1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.
1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.
1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois, was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.
1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.
1729. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.
1728. A French expedition, under De Lignery, from Mackinaw, punished the Foxes and Sauks.
1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.
1745. First permanent settlement of the country, at Green Bay, by Sieur Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony.
1745. Sieur Marin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.

1761. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1763. About this date the Canadian-French trading establishment at Green Bay ripened into a permanent settlement, the first upon any portion of the territory now forming the State of Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.
1781. Lieut. Gov. Patrick St. Clair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1783. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Giard, Pierre Antaya, Pierre La Pointe, Julian Dubuque, and others.
1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.
1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.
1793. Lawrence Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
1795. French settlement commenced at Milwaukee.
1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 extended over the whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present State of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. State of Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries, besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin.
1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by Negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Tallafero and Count Beltrami.

1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States Circuit Court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk war. June 16. Battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21. Battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin river. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,795.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee, at No. 371 Third street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a state government.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages, it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and four normal schools, toward the endowment and maintenance of which the legislature has appropriated comparatively an insignificant sum. Their fund, their grounds, their buildings, the pay of their teachers, have all been the gift of the general government. The same might be said of the common school fund. The children of this State are largely indebted to the liberality of congress for the educational advantages that are vouchsafed to them.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes, the State has pursued a liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,061,655.44; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$961,129.46, for the Industrial School for Girls, \$50,000; for the Institute for the Blind, \$764,272.75; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$890,934.12; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,337,662.13; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,684,683.23; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$367,356.47 — making a total of \$8,115,558.92. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a striking contrast to the amount expended by the state on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefitted by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the state can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

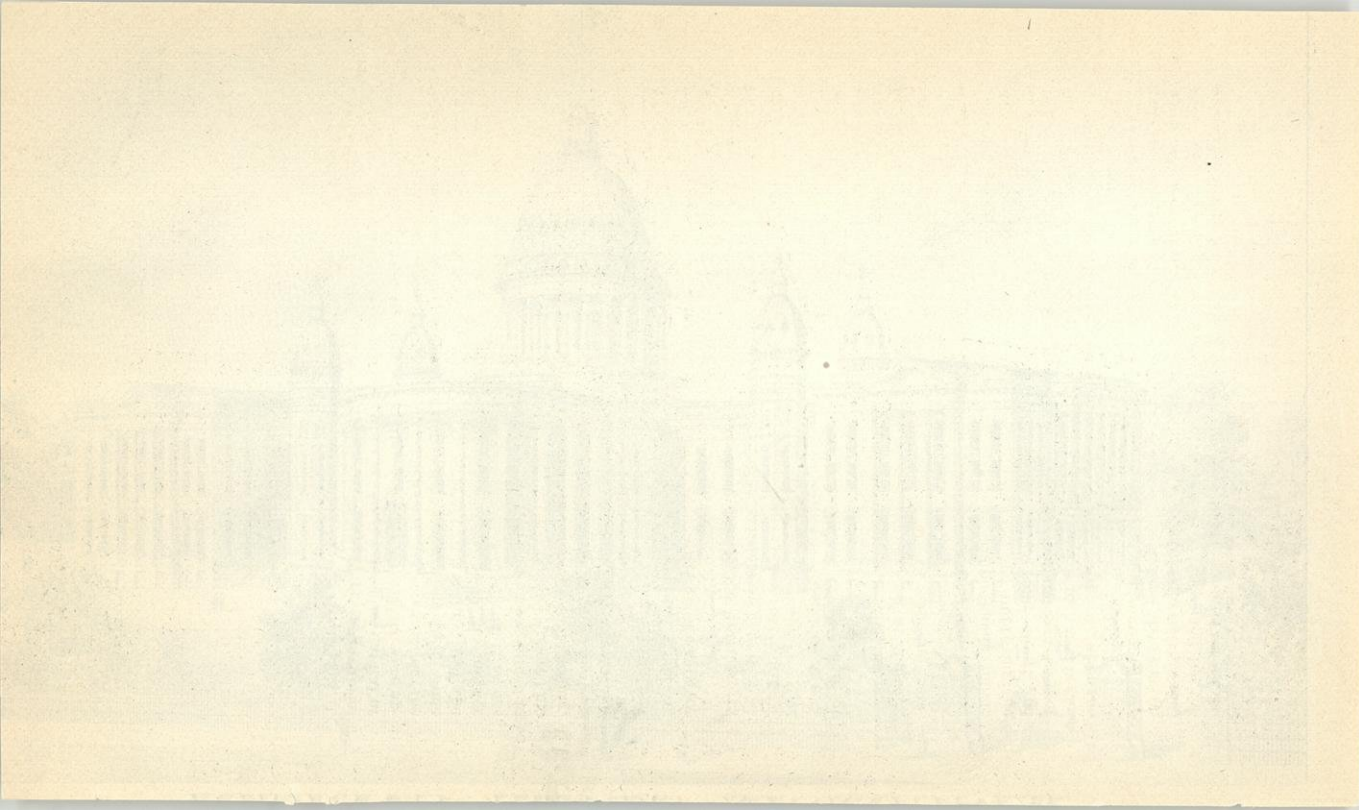
THE STATE CAPITOL.

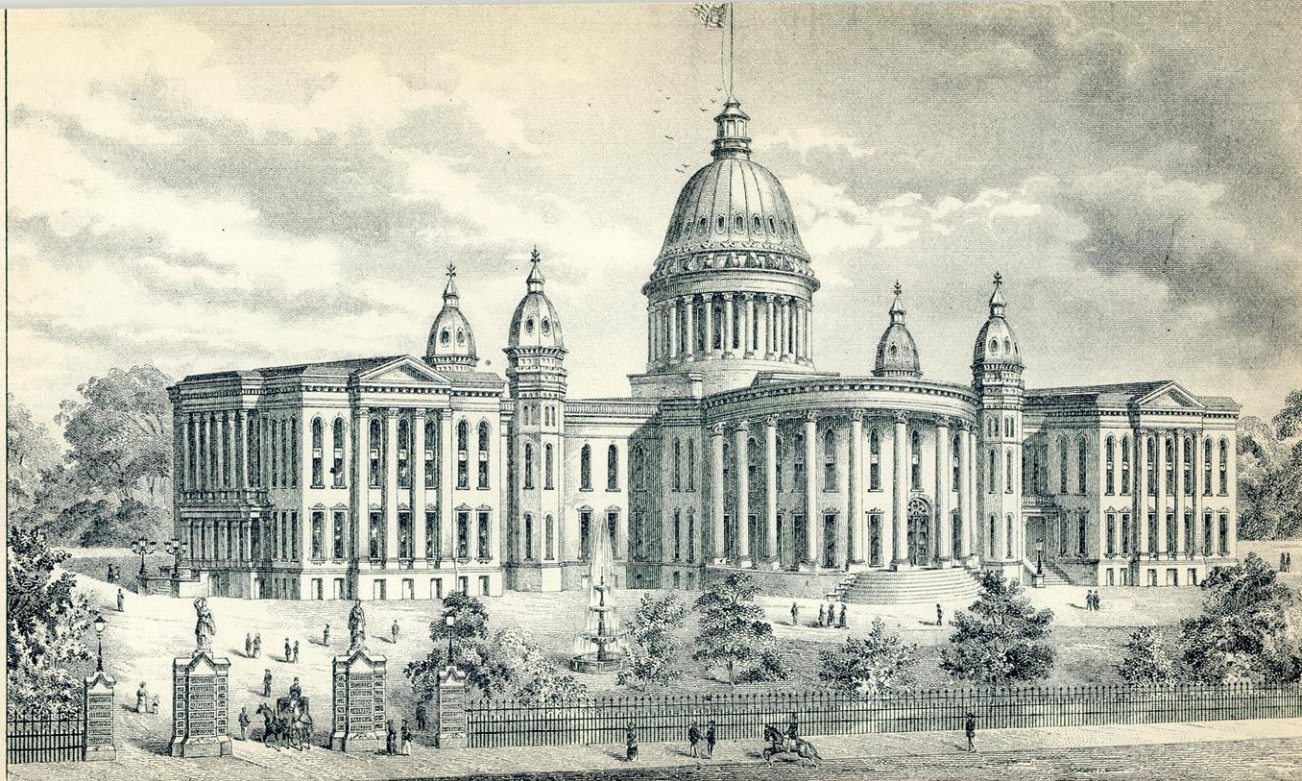
The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. JAMES D. DOTY, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEILL were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. BIRD. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 23, 1833. 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 1833 and 1837, the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county, \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with the capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KINTZING PRICHETT, of Detroit, and through their attorney, MOSES M. STRONG. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed.

The legislature of 1882 appropriated \$300,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and for the increasing work of the state offices. The Governor, Secretary of State,





WISCONSIN GREAT CAPITOL

Attorney General, with N. B. VAN SLYKE and JOHN WINANS, representing the Supreme Court, and E. W. KEYES, representing the Historical Society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The plans of architect D. R. JONES were adopted, and the bid of BENTLEYS & NOOLAN, contractors was accepted. The work will be finished by January 1, 1884, and its cost will be within the amount appropriated by the State. The picture opposite gives a good representation of the capitol building, as it will appear when the additional wings are finished.

The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are \$629,992 54. This does not include the sum of \$3,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park, nor the \$200,000 appropriated in 1882.

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, with the addition of the new wings is 396 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 Commissioners of Public Lands. In the south wing, on one side of the hall, are the offices of the Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Property, and on the other, that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Agricultural Society and the State Board of Supervision occupy one-half of the west wing, while opposite them are the offices of Railroad Commissioner, Adjutant General, State Treasury Agent, State Board of Charities and Reform, and Commissioner of Insurance. On the second floor, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing and the Assembly the west, while in the north wing are the State Library and Supreme Court room, and in the south, the rooms of the State Historical Society. In the basement of the capitol are carpenter shops, boiler rooms, water closets, store rooms and committee rooms. The third floor is also divided up into committee rooms, which are occupied only during the session of the legislature. Iron stairways lead from story to story from the basement to the tholus, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded. No one who visits the State Capitol of Wisconsin can fail to be impressed with the beauty of its location, and the durability, completeness and magnificence of its structure.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1883.

State at Large.....	E. W. KEYES	Madison.
1st Congressional District.....	J. G. McMYNN	Racine.
3d Congressional District.....	W. E. CARTER.....	Platteville.
6th Congressional District....	L. B. SALE	Green Bay.

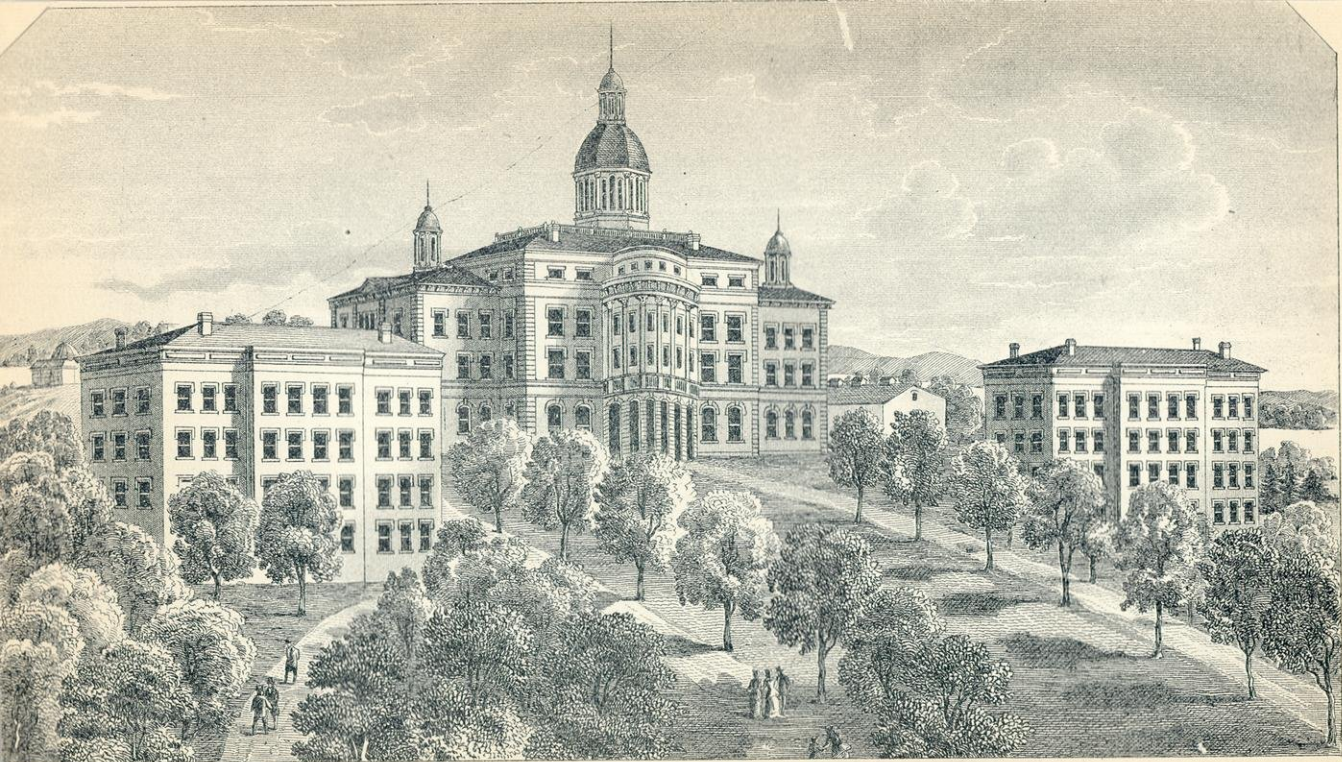
Term expires first Monday of February, 1884.

7th Congressional District.....	JOHN C. SPOONER	Hudson.
5th Congressional District.....	HIRAM SMITH.....	Sheboygan Falls.
2d Congressional District.....	W. F. VILAS	Madison.
4th Congressional District.....	GEO. KOEPPEN.....	Milwaukee.

Term expires first Monday of February, 1885.

State at Large.....	GEO. H. PAUL	Milwaukee.
8th Congressional District	J. M. BINGHAM.	Chippewa Falls.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.GEORGE H. PAUL,
PRESIDENT.W. E. CARTER,
VICE PRESIDENT.JOHN S. DEAN,
SECRETARY.STATE TREASURER,
EX OFFICIO TREASURER.**Committees.***Executive*—E. W. KEYES, W. F. VILAS, W. E. CARTER.*Farm*—HIRAM SMITH, W. E. CARTER, GEO. KOEPPEN.*Library and Text-Books*—L. B. SALE, R. GRAHAM, J. G. McMYNN.*Law Department*—J. M. BINGHAM, J. C. SPOONER, W. F. VILAS.**Board of Visitors.***From State at Large*—Rev. J. E. IRISH, Madison, Chairman; THOS. A. GREENE, Milwaukee; J. W. STEARNS, LL. D., Whitewater.*From Congressional Districts*—1. JAMES J. VANCE, LL. D., Racine; 2. Rev. T. H. CROOKER, Madison; 3. Prof. D. MCGREGOR, Platteville; 4. Hon. H. J. HILBERT, Milwaukee; 5. Hon. A. D. DELAND, Sheboygan Falls; 6. Rev. L. J. WHITE, Green Bay; 7. Prof. W. D. PARKER, River Falls; 8. C. D. TILLINGHAST, Bloomer.



STATE UNIVERSITY MADISON

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*Professors of the Colleges of Arts and Letters.**
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WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M.,
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ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BARBER PARKINSON, A. M.,
CIVIL POLITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JOHN EUGENE DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
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JOHN CHARLES FREEMAN, L. L. D.,
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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Observatory,
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ROLAND DUER IRVING, Ph. D.,
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

FLETCHER ANDREW PARKER,
MUSIC.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

DAVID BOWER FRANKENBURGER, A. M.,
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EDWARD ASAHÉL BIRGÉ, Ph. D.,
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ALLAN DARST CONOVER, C. E.,
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WILLIAM ARNON HENRY, Agr. B.,
BOTANY AND AGRICULTURE

*In order of the time of Collegiate Graduation.

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J. H. CARPENTER, LL. D., *Dean of Faculty,*
CRIMINAL LAW AND CONTRACTS.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
PRACTICE, PLEADINGS AND EVIDENCE.

I. C. SLOAN,
EQUITY AND REAL ESTATE.

S. U. PINNEY,
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ROMANZO BUNN,
FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

P. L. SPOONER,
MORTGAGES, TAX TITLES, ETC.

CLARK GAPEN,
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructors.

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LUCIUS HERITAGE, A. M.,
LATIN.

WILLIAM HOLME WILLIAMS, A. B.,
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CHARLES A. VAN VELZER,
MATHEMATICS.

CHARLES ISAAC KING, *Sup't of Machine Shops,*
PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

STORM BULL, MECH. E.,
ENGINEERING.

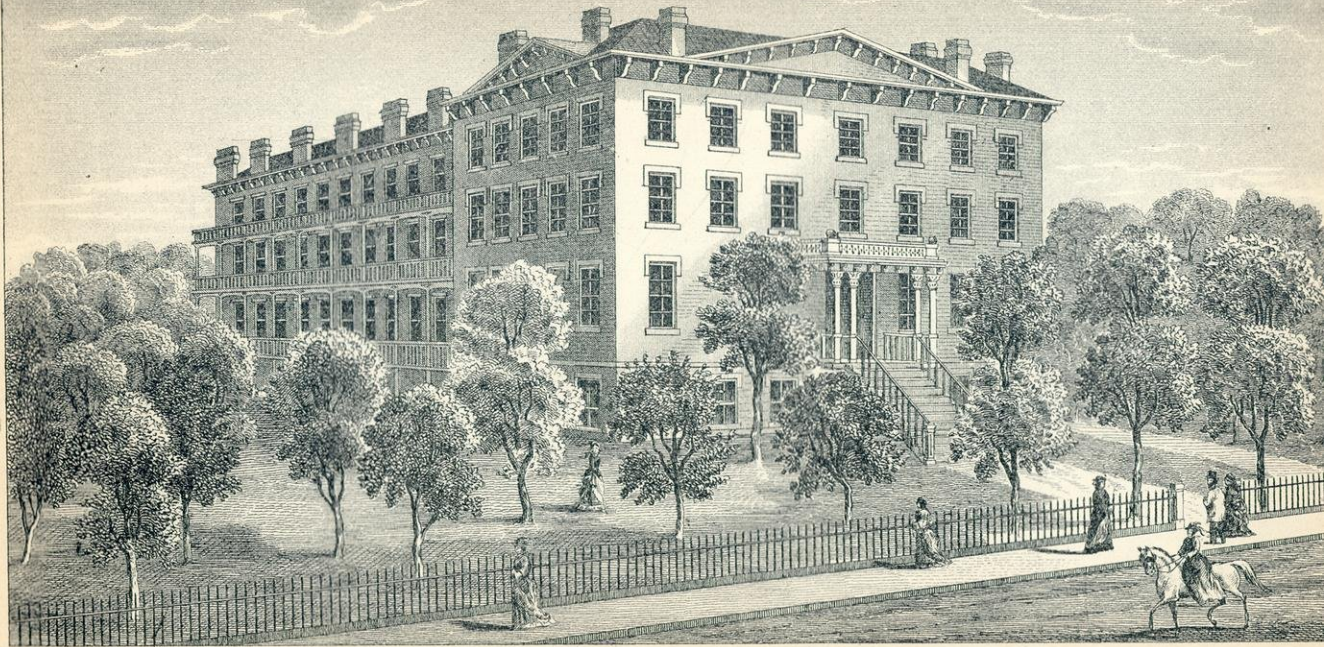
WILLIAM TRELEASE, B. S.,
BOTANY.

CHARLES RICHARD VANHISE, B. M. E., B. S.,
METALLURGY AND CHEMISTRY.

GEORGE CARY COMSTOCK, PH. B.,
ASTRONOMY.

SHERBURNE WESLEY BURNHAM, A. M.,
OBSERVATORY ASSISTANT.

MAGNUS SWENSON, B. M. E.,
UNIVERSITY FARMER.



STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

HISTORY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws 1838. That act required the Secretary of the treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the University, *ex officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHALL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHERMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing, however, was done by this board, although they legally remained in office until the organization of the State government in 1848. In 1841, NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of article X of the State constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state, for the support of a University shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened under the charge of Chancellor Lathrop and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what was known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected.

Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had pro-

duced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State for that purpose.

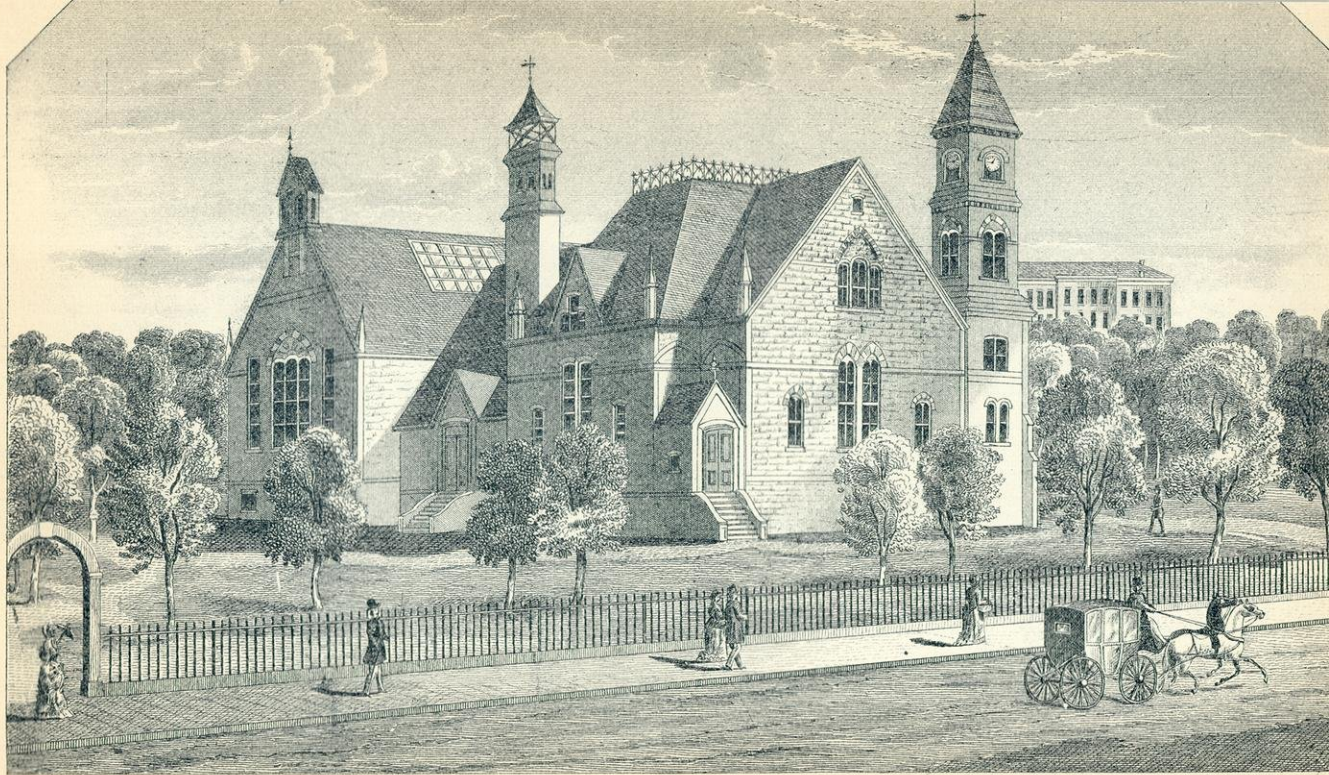
In 1865, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act.

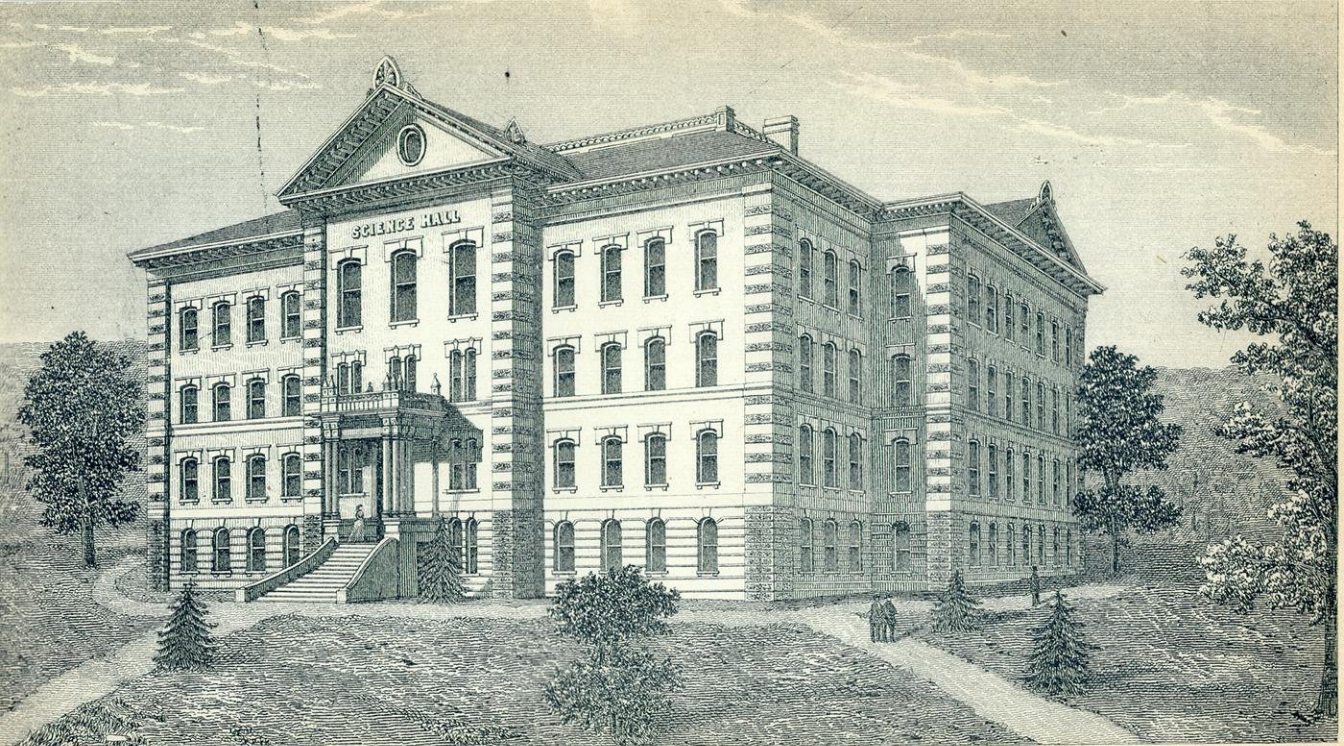
The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college, amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 322,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature passed a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867), which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, \$7,308.76, that being the interest upon the sum illegally taken from the Fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

In 1870 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College, which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the State—a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of \$10,000 to the income of the University Fund. The increased facilities offered by improvements in the old and by the erection of a new college building proved wholly inadequate to meet the growing wants of the Institution. In its report for 1874, the board of visitors said: "A Hall of Natural Sciences is just now the one desideratum of the University. It can never do the work it ought to do, the work the State expects it to do, without some speedily increased facilities." The Legislature promptly responded to this demand, and at its next session appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establish the Institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the Legislature of 1876 (chapter 117, laws of 1876), enacted "That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876 and annually thereafter, a state tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this State, and the amount so levied and collected is hereby appropriated to the University Fund Income, to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act.





THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGR CO

STATE UNIVERSITY, SCIENCE HALL.

The productive fund of the University and its income for the last year were as follows:

The University Fund, September 30, 1882, at interest	\$225,472 74
The University Fund, September 30, 1882, cash on hand	2,966 31
The Agricultural College Fund September 30, 1882, at interest..	274,385 37
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, 1882, cash on hand ..	5,301 47
Income of the University Fund from all sources.....	69,603 00
Income of the Agricultural College Fund	17,910 91

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for the last year was \$7,518.91, which includes the appropriation from the general fund, under section 190 of the revised statutes, which appropriation for the last fiscal year amounted to \$41,780.50.

ORGANIZATION.

The University of Wisconsin, as now organized, comprises the College of Letters, the College of Arts and the College of Law.

COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT CLASSICS.—This course embraces the Ancient Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature and Philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN CLASSICS.—In this course, German and French take the place of Greek. The studies are arranged to give the students a knowledge of those languages and their literature.

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This college is organized under section 2 of chapter 94 of the general laws of 1866. It is designed to provide, not only a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the application of science as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits.

It embraces the departments of General Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Military Science.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SCIENCE embraces what is usually included in the scientific course of other colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — It is the design of the University to give in this department a course of scientific instruction, in which the leading studies shall be those that relate to agriculture. The University Farm is used to aid this department in conducting experiments in agriculture and horticulture.

Students can enter this, as all other departments of the University, at any time, upon examination; can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

The analytical laboratories are connected with this department.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The object of this department is to give students instruction in the theory and practice of engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—The instruction in this department is comprised under three heads: first, lectures and recitations in the lecture room; second, exercises in the drawing room; third, workshop practice.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.—The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science, a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the intelligent mining engineer or metallurgist. It is designed to give the student the option of making either mining, engineering or metallurgy the most important part of his course, and to this end parallel courses have been laid out.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.—The object of this department is to fit its graduates to perform the duties of subaltern officers in the regular army. Under the laws of the general government, and of the state of Wisconsin, instruction in military tactics is obligatory.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

This college was organized in 1868, and at once went into successful operation. The city of Madison furnishes advantages for a law school superior to any other city in the west. The Circuit and District courts of the United States, and the Circuit Court for Dane county, and Supreme Court of the State are held at Madison. The Law Library of the State, the largest and most complete collection of the kind in the northwest, is at all times accessible to the students. Moot courts are held each week throughout the course, under the personal supervision of the Dean of the Faculty.

The course in law consists of two years, and a certificate of graduation from this department entitles the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher grade of scholarship in literature and science than it seems possible to attain within the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy are admitted as candidates for appropriate degrees. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners appointed by the Regents.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, is as follows:

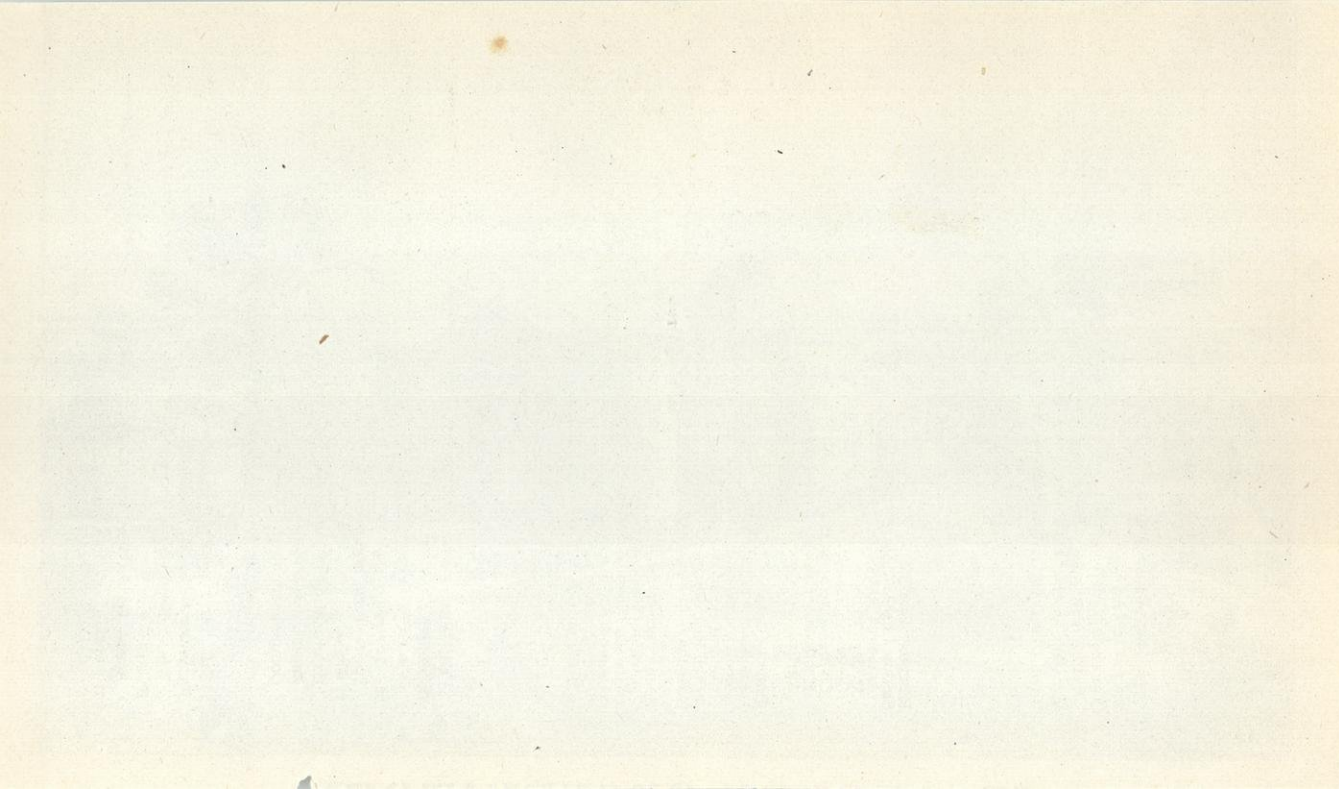
"From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, as soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given the University, on its own grounds without cost to the state: *provided*, that such observatory shall be completed within three years from the passage of this act."

The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act, was erected by the wise liberality of ex-Governor WASHBURN. It is a beautiful stone building designed by Mr. D. R. JONES. It is finely situated and well fitted for its work. Its length is eighty feet, its breadth forty-two feet, and its height forty-eight feet. Over the door to the rotunda is a marble tablet, bearing this inscription:

"Erected and furnished, A. D. 1878, by the munificence of CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin—a tribute to general science. In recognition of this gift, this tablet is inserted by the Regents of the University."



THE UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY



The telescope has a sixteen inch object-class. This size is a most desirable one for the great mass of astronomical work. It was constructed by the CLARK's, at Cambridge.

In 1881, a students' observatory was erected and a wing was added to the east side of the Washburn Observatory. Prof. E. S. Holden of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, has been placed in charge.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

In Attendance at the Opening of the Fall Term, 1883.

RESIDENT GRADUATES	5	SOPHOMORE CLASS — con.	
SENIOR CLASS —		Metallurgical Course.....	2 ..
Ancient Classical Course	10 ..	Agricultural Course.....	2 ..
Modern Classical Course.....	22 ..		— 56
General Science Course.....	9 ..	FRESHMAN CLASS —	
Civil Engineering Course	5 ..	Ancient Classical Course.....	9 ..
Mechanical Eng. Course	3 ..	Modern Classical Course.....	12 ..
Agricultural Course.....	2 ..	General Science Course.....	32 ..
	— 51	Agricultural Course.....	2 ..
JUNIOR CLASS —			— 55
Ancient Classical Course.....	15 ..	SPECIAL STUDENTS.....	101
Modern Classical Course.....	15 ..	In Agriculture.....	1 ..
General Science Course.....	8 ..		—102
Civil Engineering Course	3 ..	Total in College Studies....	314
Mechanical Eng. Course	4 ..	LAW STUDENTS —	
	— 45	Senior Class.....	28 ..
SOPHOMORE CLASS —		Junior Class.....	20 ..
Ancient Classical Course.....	11 ..		— 48
Modern Classical Course.....	18 ..	PREPARATORY GREEK CLASS....	5
General Science Course.....	9 ..		—
Civil Engineering Course.....	6 ..	Total	377
Mechanical Eng. Course	8 ..		

CALENDAR.

1882-3.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 6, and closes Wednesday, December 20 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 3, and closes Wednesday, March 23 — 12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 4, and closes Wednesday, June 20 — 11 weeks.

Examination of candidates for admission, June 14 and 15.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, June 17.

Commencement, Wednesday, June 20.

1883-4.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 5, and closes Wednesday, December 19 — 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 2, and closes Wednesday, March 26 — 12 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, April 2, and closes Wednesday, June 18 — 11 weeks.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT

APPOINTED.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1883.

W. H. CHANDLER, Sun Prairie; T. D. WEEKS, White-water;
A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1884.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville; G. E. GORDON, Milwaukee;
CHARLES A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

Term ending first Monday in February, 1885.

JAS. MACALISTER, Milwaukee; JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point;
S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,

PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,

VICE PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.*Executive* — Regents EVANS, HAY, CHANDLER.*Finance* — Regents PHILLIPS, HAY, GORDON.*Teachers* — Regents CHANDLER, GRAHAM, HUTCHINS.*Institutes* — Regents GRAHAM, CHANDLER, RUSK.*Supplies* — Regents ANDREWS, WEEKS, HAY, EVANS.*Graduating Classes* — Regents HUTCHINS, MACALISTER, CHANDLER.*Course of Study and Text-Books* — Regents MACALISTER, GRAHAM and HUTCHINS.*Inspection of Schools* — Regents WEEKS, HAY, ANDREWS, EVANS.**Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1882-83.***Platteville* — GEO. W. BURCHARD, Ft. Atkinson; WM. A. WALKER, Manitowoc; ALBERT HARDY, La Crosse.*White-water* — GEO. H. PAUL, Milwaukee; JOHN G. McMYNN, Racine; H. B. DALE, Oshkosh.*Oshkosh* — ALEX. KERR, Madison; E. H. MERRILL, Ripon; CHARLES LULING, Manitowoc.*River Falls* — SAMUEL SHAW, Madison; WM. E. BARKER, Arkansaw; W. PITT BARTLETT, Eau Claire.

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a 'Board of Regents of Normal Schools,'" who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that Fund should reach \$200,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHARLES H. ALLEN, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President CHARLTON also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. MCGREGOR, long connected with the school as a professor, takes his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under

OLIVER AREY, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses, with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President AREY, in 1877, WM. F. PHELPS, A. M., an educator of large experience, and of wide reputation, was chosen by the Board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded, at the end of two years, by J. W. STEARNS, A. M., who is now in charge. President STEARNS had been at the head of the Normal School in the Argentine Republic for a few years previous.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third Normal School, at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county, under the charge of WARREN D. PARKER, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplies a want long felt in the northwest part of the State.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representative in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such

evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, — — —, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain teachers' institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to over one million dollars, and yields an annual income of about eighty-five thousand dollars. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

ENROLLMENT 1881-1882.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year at all of the normal schools in the State has been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh.....	388	Oshkosh	231
River Falls.....	180	River Falls	222
Platteville.....	243	Platteville	201
Whitewater	302	Whitewater	154
	<u>1,113</u>		<u>808</u>
			1,113
Total in all departments.....		<u><u>1,921</u></u>	

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
PRESIDENT.

LOCATION.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central railroad at Warren. It is reached from the north and south by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It has also connection with all points on the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Stages run daily to and from Lancaster and East Dubuque.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

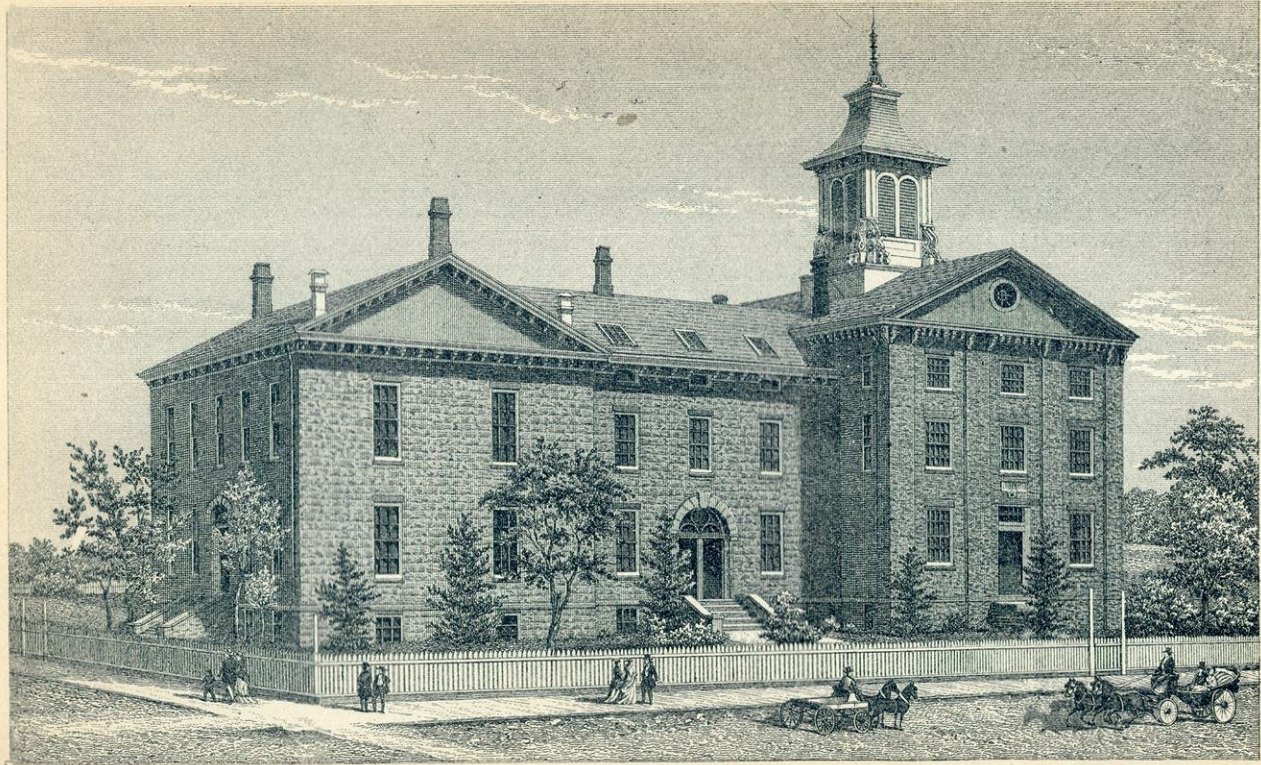
The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilating have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

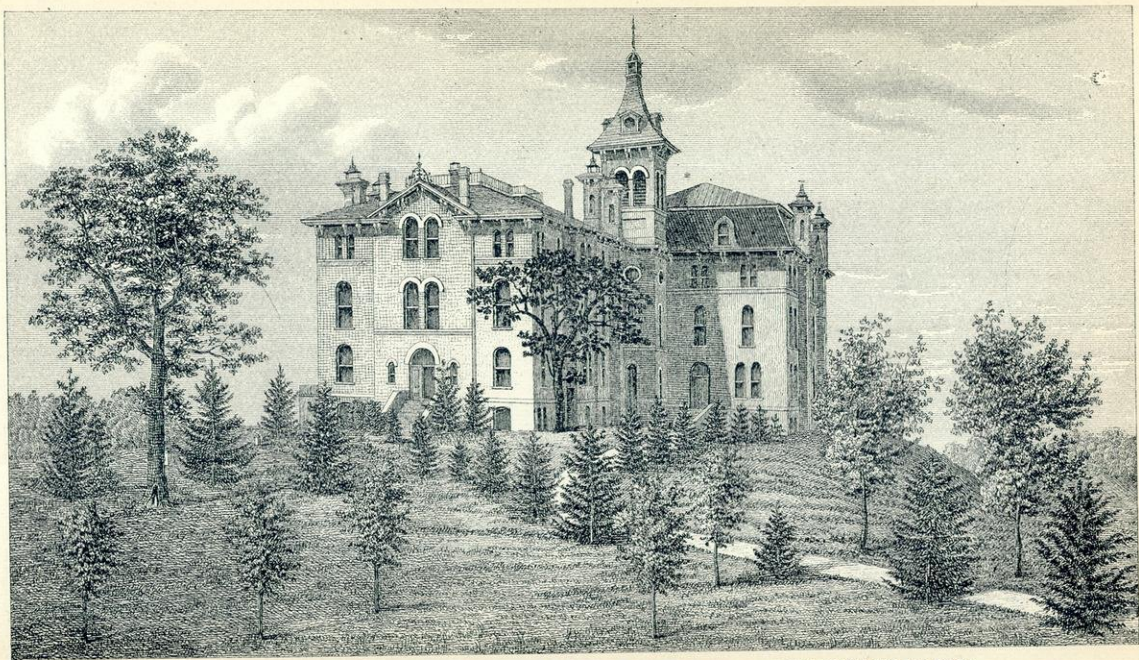
SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year.....	7	Grammar Grade.....	134
Third year.....	19	Intermediate Grade.....	36
Second year.....	61	Primary Grade.....	46
First year.....	104		
Preparatory.....	52	Twice counted.....	15
	<u>243</u>		<u>216</u>
Total enrollment.....			<u>444</u>
Total enrollment in 1881.....			<u>448</u>

CALENDAR, 1883.

Winter Term, 1883—From Tuesday, January 9, to Friday, March 30.
Spring Term, 1883—From Tuesday, April 10, to Thursday, June 23.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

J. W. STEARNS,
PRESIDENT.

LOCATION.

This institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee and forty-five southeast of Madison, the capitol of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the northwest.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 108 by 67 feet, with an extension or wing, 89 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated by eleven hot air furnaces with liberal provisions for ventilation.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT	
Fourth Year.....	14	Academic.....	58
Third Year.....	15	Intermediate.....	52
Second Year.....	74	Primary.....	44
First Year.....	142	Total.....	154
Preparatory.....	49	Total enrollment.....	456
Special.....	8	Total enrollment in 1881.....	477
Total.....	302		

CALENDAR, 1883.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement of each term.

First Term. First Term begins Wednesday, August 30.
First term ends Friday, January 26.

Second Term. Examinations for admission Monday, January 29, 1883.
Second Term begins Tuesday, January 30.

Spring Recess begins Saturday, April 7.
Session resumed Monday, April 16.
Commencement day, Thursday, June 21.

Model Department.

First Term begins Monday, August 28, 1882.

Second term begins Monday, January 29, 1883.

First Term of 1883-4. Examinations for admission Tuesday, August 28.
First term begins Wednesday, August 29.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,

PRESIDENT.

HISTORY.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

LOCATION.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the leading lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthful and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, afford ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year.....	7	Academic.....	8
Third year.....	14	Grammar grade.....	105
Second year.....	97	Intermediate grade.....	33
First year.....	201	Primary grade.....	40
Special students.....	5	Kindergarten.....	45
Preparatory.....	64		
Total.....	<u>388</u>	Total.....	<u>231</u>
Total enrollment.....			<u>619</u>
Total enrollment in 1881.....			<u>613</u>

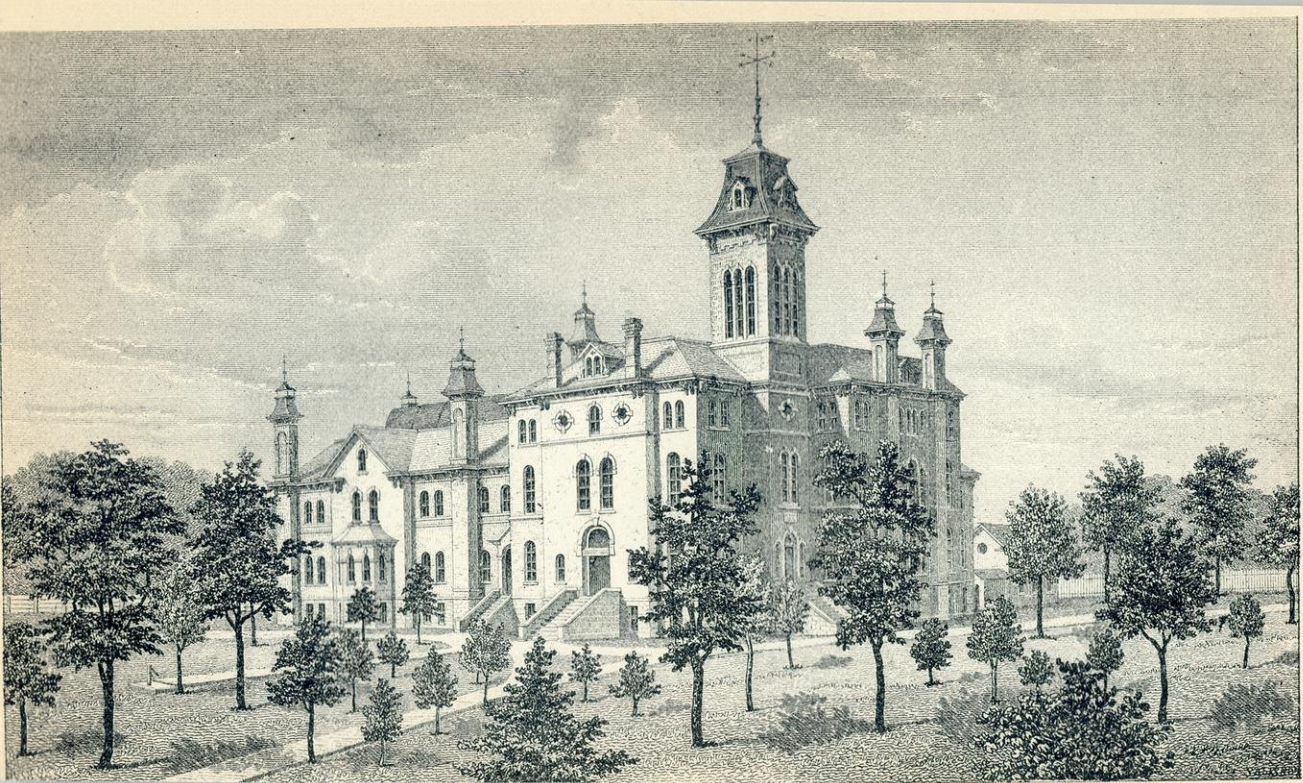
CALENDAR, 1883.

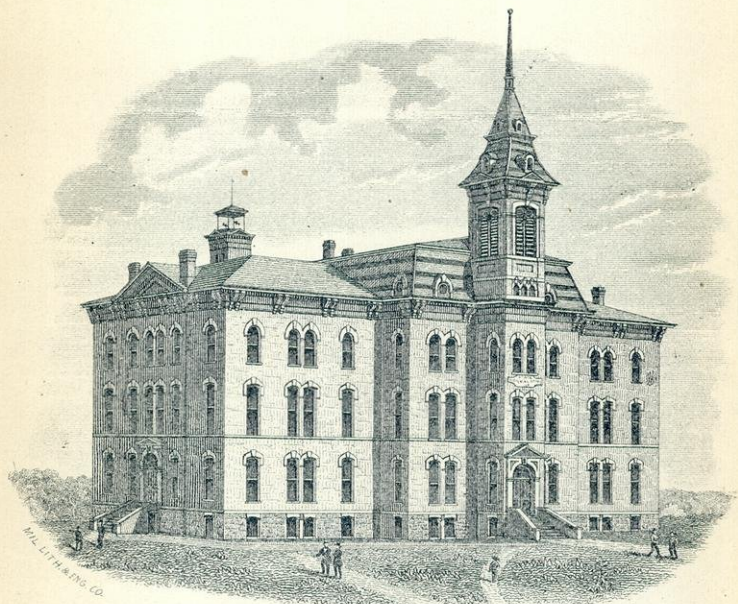
Fall term, 1882. School opens Wednesday, August 30. Closes Friday, November 3.

Winter term. Classes organized Monday, November 6. Closes March 30.

Spring term, 1883. Examinations begin Tuesday, April 10. School opens Wednesday, April 11. Closes Thursday, June 21.

Fall term, 1883. Examinations begin Tuesday, August 23. School opens Wednesday, August, 29.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

LOCATION.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, twelve miles south-east of Hudson. Stage routes afford facilities for daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for fertility of soil, picturesque scenery, and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnikinnick river, at a point where successive and large falls occur in the stream as it passes between high banks, affording extensive natural water power, rapidly being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The natural features, combined with the intelligence, thrift and character of the population, make it an unusually desirable location for a school of this kind.

The school building is large, admirably designed for the purpose of a Normal School, with the reputation of having the most perfect heating and ventilating apparatus of any school building in the State.

The school is organized with normal and preparatory departments, and a model department of three grades. Extensive illustrative apparatus, literary societies, and text, reference and miscellaneous book libraries, together with professional, instructive and practice teaching under careful supervision, combine to confer rare facilities for successfully prosecuting the work of a training school for teachers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal	180
Preparatory	68
Grammar	77
Intermediate	40
Primary	37
Total enrollment	402
Total enrollment in 1881	390

CALENDAR.

First term opens August 21, closes December 15.
Second term opens January 2, closes March 23.
Third term opens April 2, closes June 15.

CHARITABLE, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.

State Hospital for the Insane	Madison.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Oshkosh.
Institution for the Blind.....	Janesville.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Delavan.
State Prison	Waupun.
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

MEMBERS.

JAMES BINTLIFF	<i>Term expires in 1883.</i>	Darlington.
CHARLES D. PARKER	<i>Term expires in 1884.</i>	Pleasant Valley.
GEORGE W. BURCHARD	<i>Term expires in 1885.</i>	Fort Atkinson.
LEWIS A. PROCTOR	<i>Term expires in 1886.</i>	Milwaukee.
CHARLES LULING	<i>Term expires in 1887.</i>	Manitowoc.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEORGE W. BURCHARD.

PRESIDENT.

S. D. COMLY,
SECRETARY.

M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was founded in pursuance with the provisions of chapter 298, Laws of 1881. The boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization were abolished by the same law. The Board of Supervision consists of five members, who hold their office for five years, and who are appointed by the governor, the senate concurring. The board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, and has full power to investigate all complaints against any of the institutions under its control, to send for books and papers, summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the State. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with the said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make on or before October first in each year, full and complete annual inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded, and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers, properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted. 8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens. 9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher or employe in any of said institutions, who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect, or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; and for the State prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils not entitled to the

same, free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The following tables show the average population, total and per capita expense and the work of the several institutions during the past year:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average population.	Total cost.	Yearly cost per capita.	Weekly cost per capita.
State Hospital for Insane	469	\$95,643 37	\$203 94	\$3 92
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	529	98,160 02	185 56	3 57
Industrial School for Boys	321	49,598 47	154 51	2 97
Institution for Education of Deaf and Dumb	176	34,375 94	195 32	3 76
Institution for Education of Blind.....	63	16,726 17	265 49	5 11
State Prison	336	47,751 33	142 12	2 73
Total for all Institutions	1,894	\$342,260 30	\$180 70	\$3 47

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number present or enrolled, October 1, 1882.	Admitted during the year.										Number present or enrolled, September 30, 1882.		Average for the year.				
		Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Graduated or completed course.	Dismissed.	Released conditionally.	Sentence expired.	Pardoned.	Released by order of court.	Absent.	Not insane.			
State Hospital for the Insane.	487	169	556	28	..	49	59	56	....	..	..	..	..	..	1	463	469	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.	512	225	737	53	..	64	26	30	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	529	
Industrial School for Boys.	372	95	467	..	8	..	..	..	7	132	21	..	..	..	..	299	321	
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	168	76	244	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	51	..	..	182	176	
Institution for the Education of the Blind	68	14	82	3	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	57	63	
State Prison	305	185	490	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	122	13	2	..	..	348	336	



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE MENDOTA

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D., W. E. FERNALD, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
STEWARD.

JOHN E. WEISSERT,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MRS. M. C. HALLEDAY,
MATRON.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 509 feet the center building being 65x100 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 393 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunate needing its protection. In 1879, additional room for 180 patients was added, by converting the old chapel into wards, and by the addition of cross wings in front of the old building. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 550 patients.

J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed JOHN P. CLEMENT, M. D., to supersede Dr. LEE as superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. MARY C. HALLEDAY was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860, and on the first day of October, 1872, there were 373 patients in the hospital.

Dr. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of JOHN W. SAWYER, M. D., assistant physician when A. H. VAN NORSTRAND, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D.

Dr. McDILL resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, MARK RANNEY, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. RANNEY resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDILL, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDILL was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDILL's death, and he held that position until July 1, 1881.

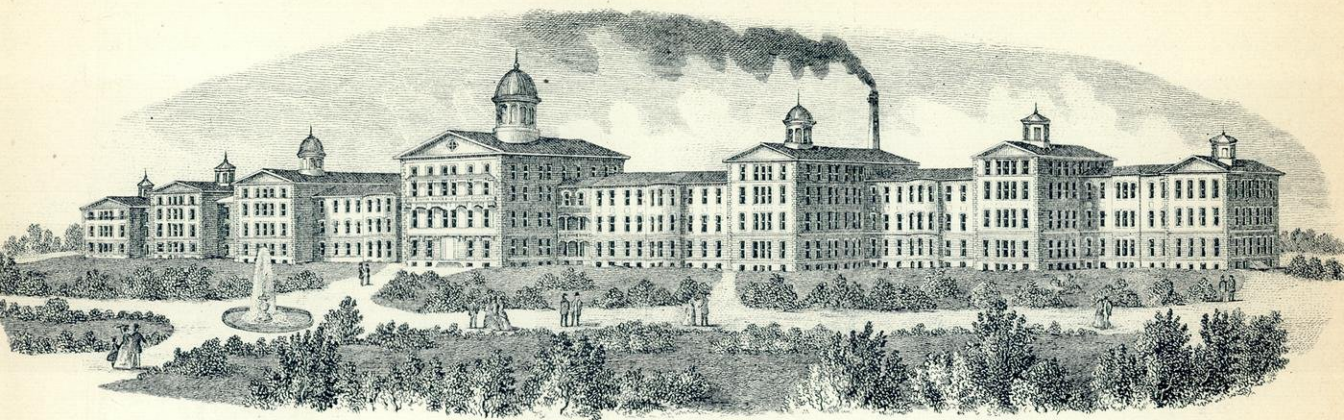
Dr. R. M. WIGGINTON, of Watertown, was chosen his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881.

There has been paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of the hospital the sum of \$2,290,930.12. The appropriations for 1882, including the amount paid by counties, was \$142,380.28.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM ITS OPENING,
JULY 14, 1860.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1881	243	244	487
Admitted during the year	96	73	169
Whole number treated	339	317	656
Discharged recovered	33	16	49
Discharged improved	22	37	59
Discharged unimproved	32	24	56
Died	12	16	28
Not insane	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged	100	93	193
Remaining September 30, 1882	239	224	463
Admitted from beginning of hospital	1,810	1,613	3,423
Discharged recovered	488	453	941
Discharged improved	420	351	771
Discharged unimproved	418	369	787
Died	248	210	458
Not insane	2	1	3

The average population at the hospital, the past year, has been 469, as against 566 last year. The total cost of the institution during the year was \$95,648.37, the per capita cost being \$203.94, or \$3.92 per week.



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN, M. D.,
JOSEPH J. SHANKS, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.JOSEPH BUTLER,
STEWARD.W. H. KINNE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.Mrs. A. L. BUTLER,
MATRON.

In 1870 a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients, in April, 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed according to the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. The building has been constructed on the most approved plan, and is suited to accommodate six hundred patients. In December, 1873, Dr. WALTER KEMPSTER, of Utica, New York, was elected Superintendent, and has since discharged the duties of that responsible position with great acceptance to the board of trustees and to the public at large.

The average number of patients in the Hospital during the fiscal year ending with September last was 529, and the net cost per patient was \$185.56, or \$3.57 per week.

There has been paid from the State treasury, for buildings and current expenses for this Hospital, the sum of \$1,684,683.28.

The appropriations for 1882, including the amounts paid by counties, was \$124,031.17.

The movement of the population has been as follows:

STATISTICS.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	267	245	512
Admitted during the year	116	109	225
Total number under treatment.....	383	354	737
Average under treatment daily			528.75
Discharged recovered	37	27	64
Discharged improved.....	11	15	26
Discharged unimproved	21	9	30
Died	24	29	53
Total discharged.....	93	80	173
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.....	290	274	564

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

ALMIRA J. HOBART,
EMMA M. WILLIAMS,
TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

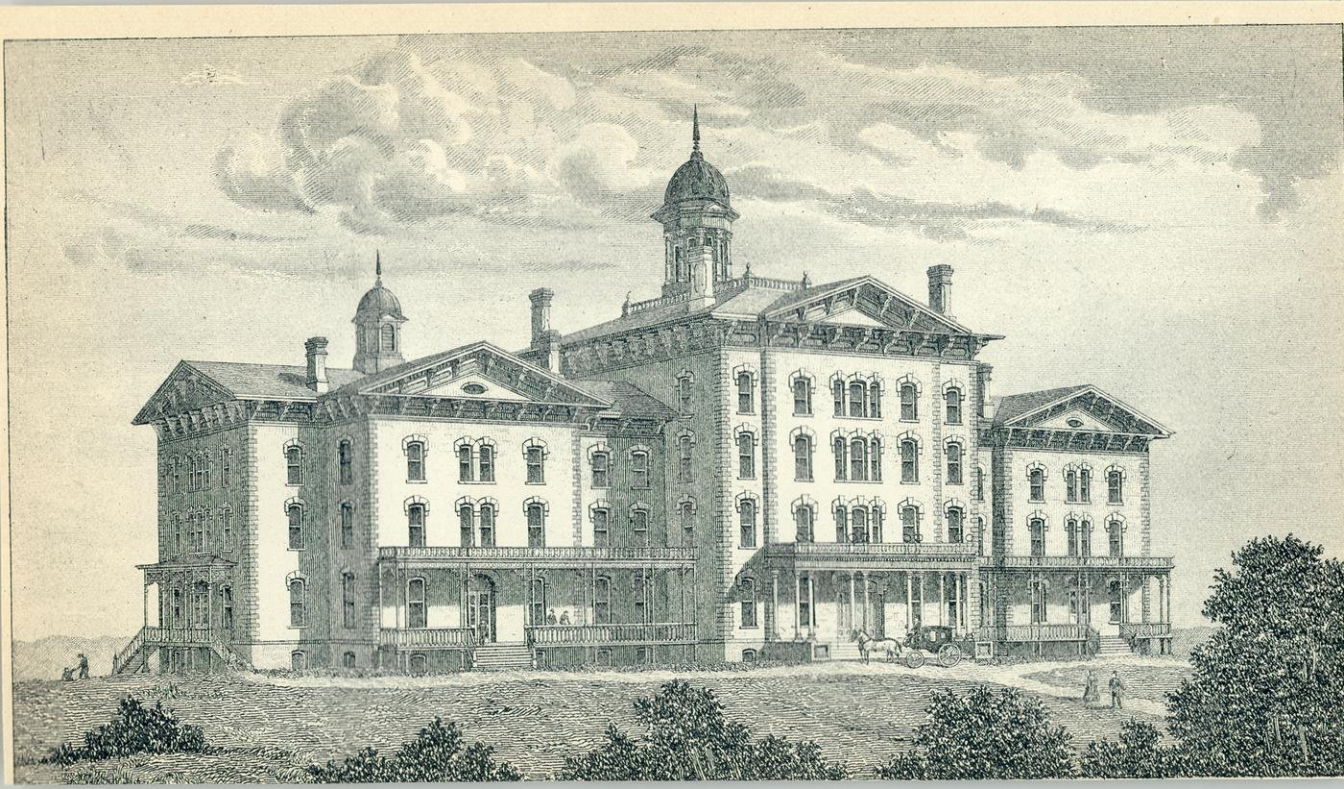
NATHAN C. UNDERHILL,
MRS. JOANNA H. JONES,
TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANGIE B. MCKIBBEN,
MRS. ELLEN HANSON,
ELSIE M. STEINKE,
TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIZZIE J. CURTIS,
MATRON.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by an act approved February 9, 1850. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-5, a brick building was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved to be defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year, work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution was estimated at \$182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing for a new building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of \$90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where, at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The exterior is plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire proof.



The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday in the June following.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened, in which broom making and weaving of rag carpets is taught to the boys, sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls.

During the past year there have been eighty-three persons under instruction with an average of sixty-three, and the cost per pupil was \$265.49 or \$5.11 per week.

The care exercised over the pupils of this Institution, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough, as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed courses of study abundantly attest.

The total appropriations paid by the state for buildings and support of this Institution amount to \$764,265.88. The amount appropriated for 1882, including the sum paid by counties, was \$18,800.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN W. SWILER, M. A.
SUPERINTENDENT.

RUGENE A. GATES,
STEWARD.

JULIA A. TAYLOR,
MATRON.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

ALLIE TURLEY,
SUPERVISOR OF GIRLS.

TEACHERS.

W. A. COCHRANE, M. A.
GEO. F. SCHILLING, M. A.
W. J. FULLER, B. S.
Z. G. McCOY, B. S.

MARY E. SMITH,
ELEANOR McCOY,
MARY H. HUNTER.
EMILY EDDY.

HELEN E. BRIGGS.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied by this institution, comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. PHOENIX, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, and well fitted for the uses intended.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852.

It designs to educate that portion of the children and youth of the State who, on account of deafness, cannot be educated in the public schools. Instruction is given by signs, by written language, and by articulation. In the primary department few books are used, slates, pencils, crayons, pictures, blocks and other illustrative apparatus being the means employed. In the intermediate department the books used are prepared especially for the deaf and dumb; more advanced pupils study text books used in our common schools.

The shoeshop commenced business in 1867; the printing office in 1878; and the bakery in 1881.

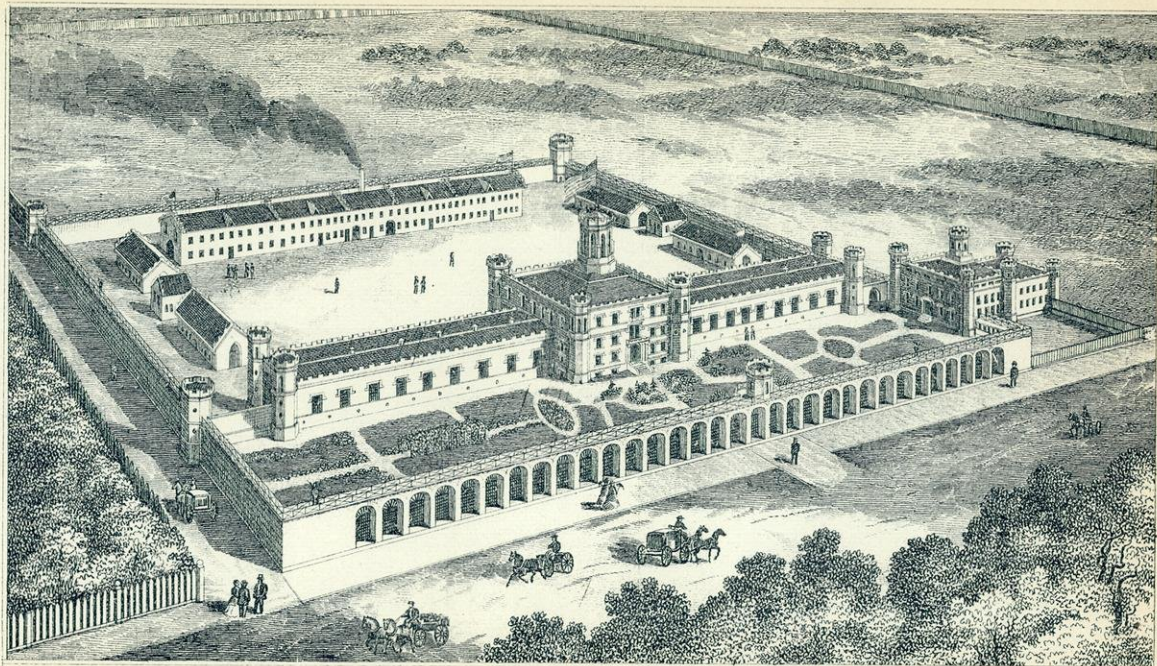
The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of the State of the age of ten years and under twenty-five years, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge for board and tuition, but parents and guardians are expected to furnish clothing and pay traveling expenses.

The total amount paid from the State treasury for buildings and current expenses of this institution is \$890,934.12.

The appropriations for 1882, including amount received from counties, was \$54,200.



SCHOOL BUILDING



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

Published by T. H. & E. G. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

D. W. MOORE,
PHYSICIAN.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN,
CHAPLAIN, PROTESTANT.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

MRS. J. C. REYNOLDS,
MATRON.

The State Prison was located in Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR, and A. W. WORTH, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

From March 28, 1853, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur, upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. WELLS & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, and the contract was renewed with that firm for five years beginning with Jan. 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1878.

The actual cost of maintaining the State Prison during the fiscal year was \$47,751.33, to the payment of which the prisoners' earnings contributed \$31,129.30, and receipts from visitor \$193.50, leaving the net cost to the State \$16,428.53. The number of prisoners in confinement September 30, last, was 348, which is, as it has been for many years, very much less, in proportion to population, than in any neighboring State. The number of convicts confined October 1, 1881, was 305, and 185 were received during the year. During the year 137 were discharged, 2 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 348 in prison at the close of the year. The total amount paid from the state treasury for construction and maintenance of the prison since its inauguration is \$1,061,655.48.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**RESIDENT OFFICERS.**

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

B. S. PARK,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the state authorities for the juvenile wards within our borders.

The buildings include a main central building, three stories high, used for the residence of the Superintendent's family, office, chapel, school rooms, reading room and library, officers' kitchen, dining room, and lodging, furnace room and cellar.

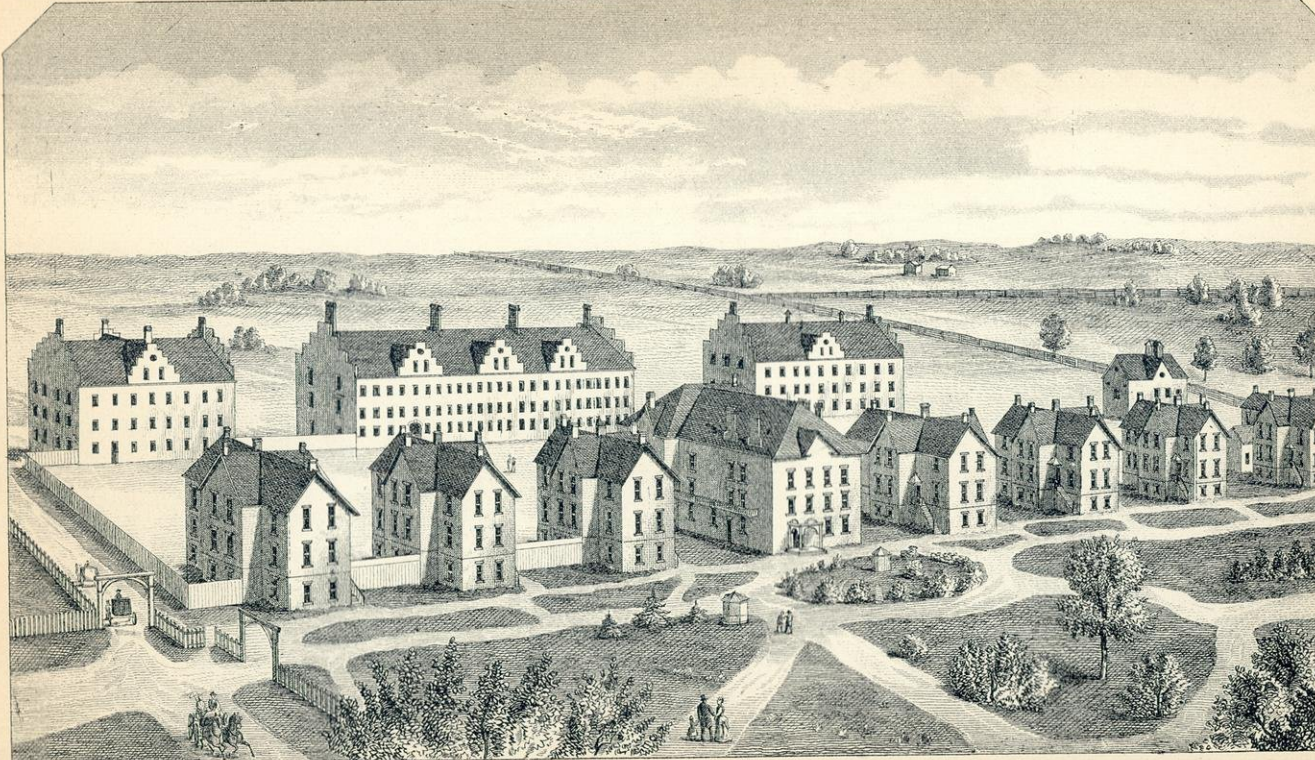
On the east of the main central building, are three family buildings, three stories high, each with dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room.

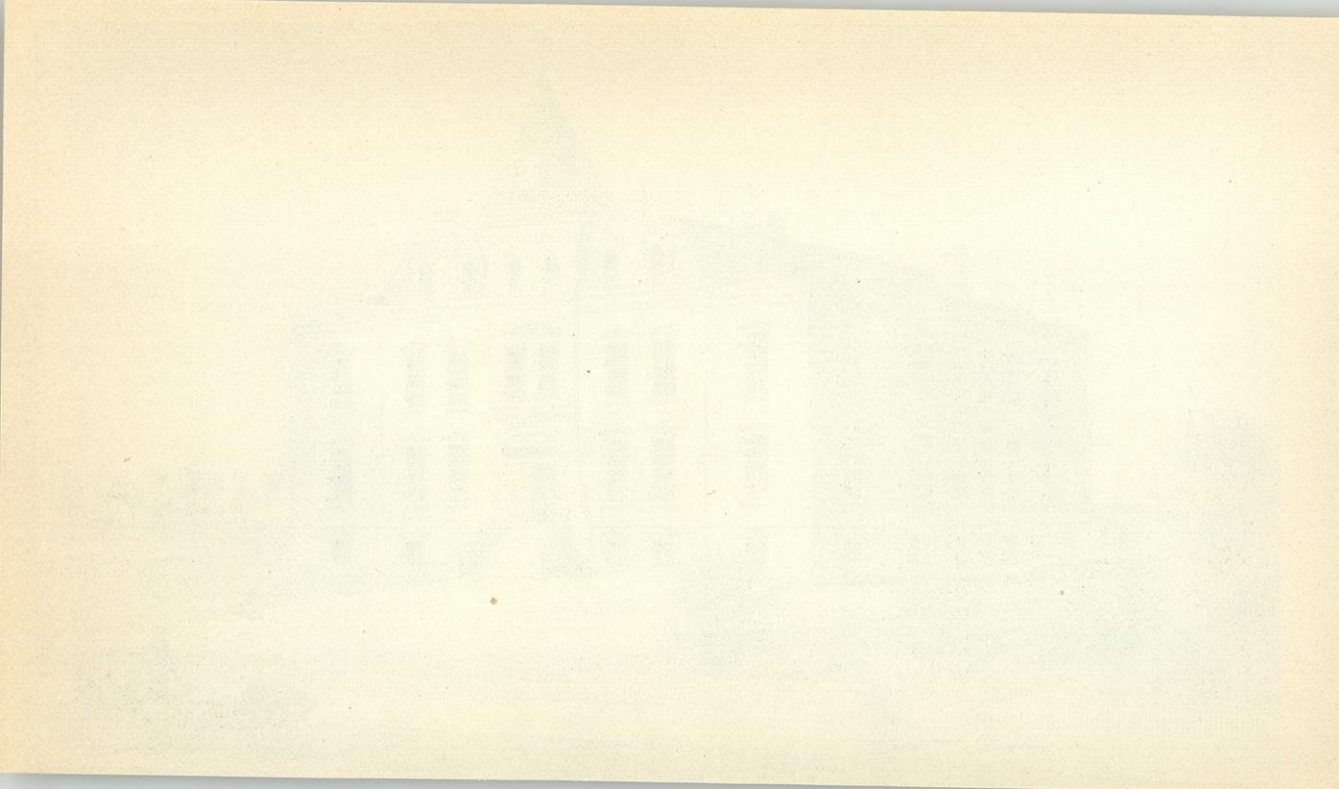
On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a modern building with stone basement.

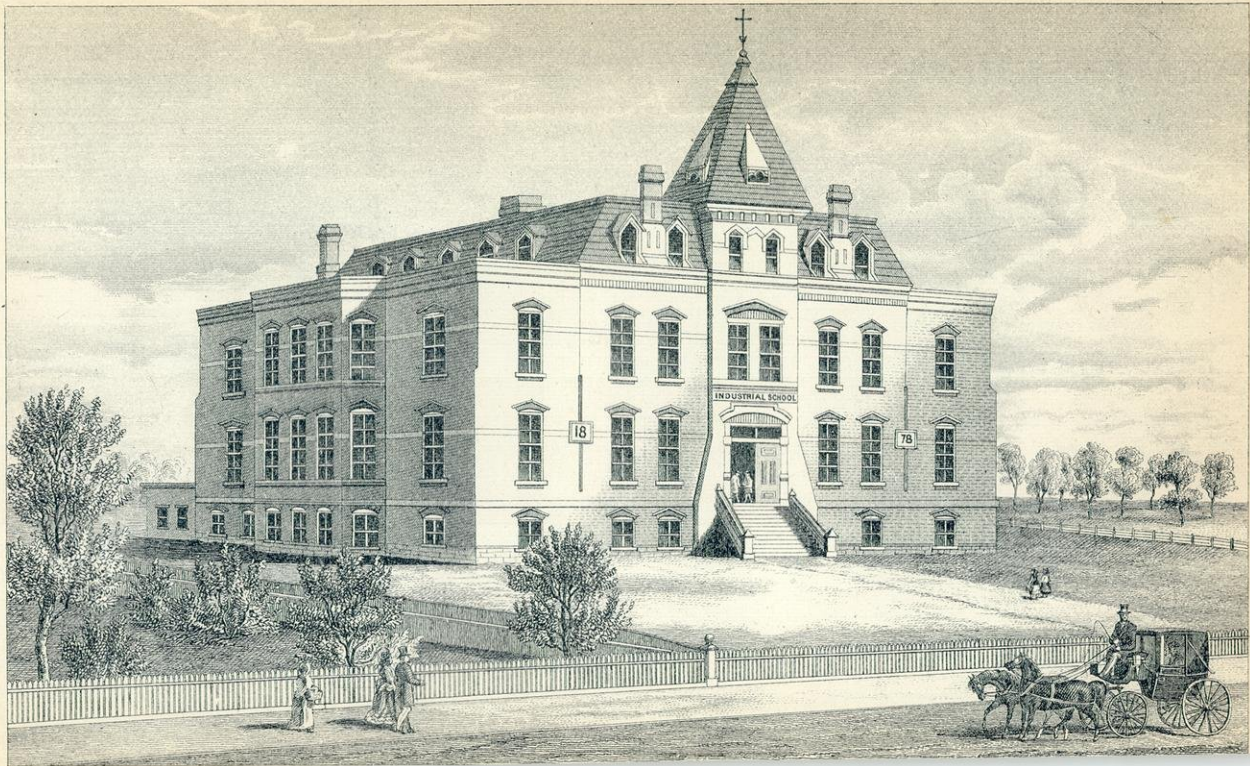
In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 33x258 feet, three stories high, which embrace boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry, and steam dying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and will accommodate 40; a double family building 33x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys of 50 each.

There is on the farm, which consists of 233 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner. A convenient wooden barn, with sheds for cattle, and cellar for roots. A first class piggery with stone basement and storage above for corn, sheds for wagons and farming implements, etc.

The income of the Institution is drawn from the proceeds of its own work shops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties for maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for building purposes and current expenses since the organization of the school is \$961,129.46. The amount of appropriations for 1882, including the sums paid by counties was \$53,222.03.







INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

18

78

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
MRS. A. J. AIKENS, MRS. C. J. RUSSELL, MRS. A. H. VEDDER.

TREASURER,
MRS. W. S. CANDEE.

SECRETARY,
MRS. D. H. JOHNSON.

AUDITORS,
HON. A. C. MAY, HON. EMERY McCLINTOCK,

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MRS. MARY E. COBB.

STEWARD,
DEWEY A. COBB.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
SARAH E. PIERCE.

TEACHERS,
MISS J. E. NEWLAND, MISS I. M. WRIGHT.

MATRONS,
AMELIA KNEELAND, MRS. M. T. WHEELER, MRS. H. E. SEELEY,
MRS. VIRGINIE WILDE, MRS. H. E. PAYZANT.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is now capable of accommodating 150 inmates.

Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 16, and boys under 10 years of age.
2. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Truants, vagrants and beggars.
4. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
5. Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship, they are treated as the minors and wards of the State, and by it are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statutes provide that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are detention and reformation.

It aims to combine the characters of a well regulated Christian family and a good public school, and its culture is physical, sanitary, educational and religious, but in no sense sectarian.

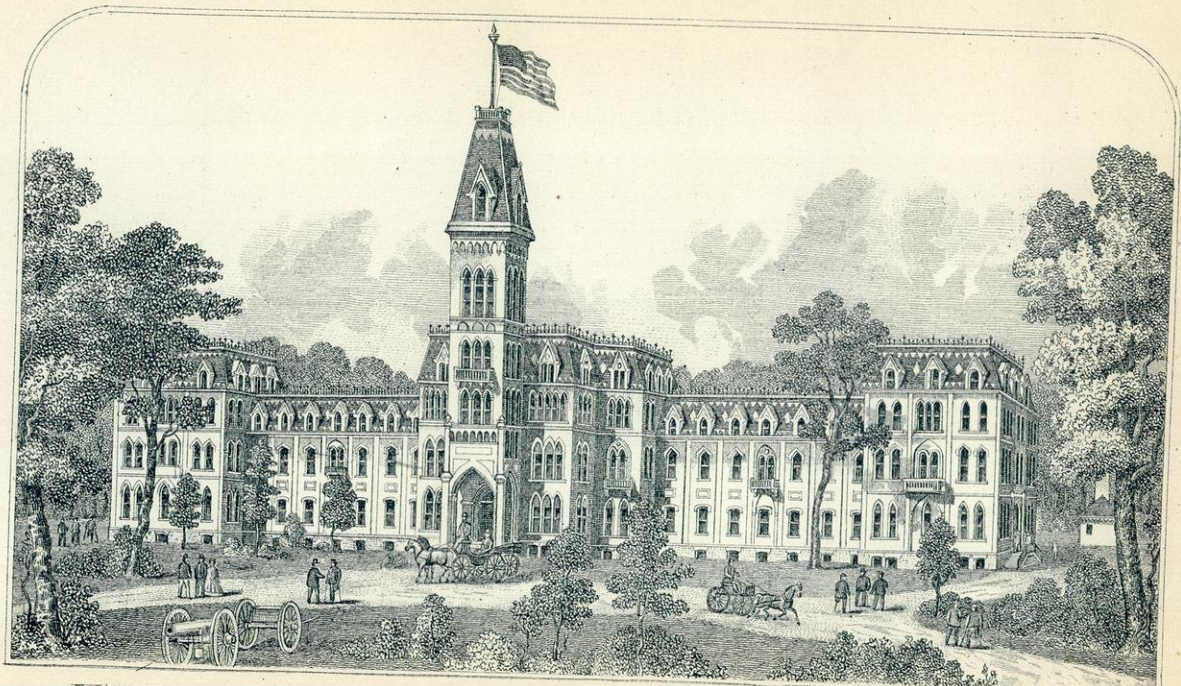
The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882, sums amounting to \$50,000, for buildings, improvement of grounds and stock, and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the state holding the title deeds to all this property. The site is high and healthful, commanding a fine view of the beautiful Bay of Milwaukee.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwelling, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home, and Cottage Home, including a nursery, kindergarten room, infirmary, and three large school rooms. The Children's Home takes those under eleven years, and these enjoy the kindergarten games and training. The Main Home and Cottage take the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into distinct classes, according to age and morals, with excellent facilities for suitable separation and instruction. While the board holds guardianship over its wards until they reach twenty-one years of age, nearly all the older girls are placed in private families between the age of sixteen and eighteen, and the little ones whenever suitable homes are offered. Many have inherited physical and mental weaknesses which must first be modified or removed.

In addition to the inmates sent by legal process, the school receives a number of charity subjects, supported by a fund contributed by citizens of Milwaukee, and also boards and teaches incorrigible children for parents or guardians on their payment of the same sum as is paid by the counties.

The buildings are of Milwaukee brick, upon a lime-stone foundation, and are now very convenient and appropriate in their construction and appointments. The main building, erected in 1878, is a parallelogram 60x82 feet, and has three stories above a high basement. The addition erected in 1880 is connected with the west side of the main edifice by a corridor 10x30 feet, and is 45x70 feet in dimensions. The cottage built during the summer of 1882, and just opened, is considered a model family building, closely resembling those at Middletown, Conn., and is situated at a distance of 200 feet north of the main building. It is 90x48 feet in dimensions. It was erected and furnished with the appropriation for that purpose of \$15,000, which makes the total amount of State appropriations \$50,000. A good barn has also been built, and fences, walks, gutters, grading, trees, shrubs and graveled drives provided.

Number of pupils October 1, 1881	120
Received to October 1, 1882	78
Whole number under care	198
Dismissed to October 1, 1882	72
Remaining October 1, 1882	126
Funds on hand October 1, 1881	\$592 61
Receipts to October 1, 1882	16,780 38
Total funds	\$17,372 99
Disbursements to October 1, 1882	14,626 76
Cash on hand October 1, 1882	\$2,746 23



NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
 The Honorable, THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
 The Honorable, THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY CONGRESS.

Maj. Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, President	Hartford, Conn.
Col. LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gen. RICHARD COULTER, 2d Vice-President.....	Greensburg, Pa.
Gen. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Sec., 93 Nausau street ..	New York City.
Col. JOHN A. MARTIN.....	Atchison, Kansas.
Maj. DAVID C. FULTON	Hudson, Wis.
Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.....	Orange, N. J.
Gen. JOHN M. PALMER	Springfield, Ill.
Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS	Bangor, Maine.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Gen. JACOB SHARPE	Governor and Treasurer.
Gen. T. C. MOORE	Secretary.
Dr S. J. F. MILLER	Surgeon.

The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1866, is called the Northwestern branch of that National Institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room; are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1812, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home.

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor either in person or by mail, to Gen. JACOB SHARPE, Milwaukee, the commandant of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the state and country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the commandant of the Home, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is indorsed, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home is furnished.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are, boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin-smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the buildings, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of 3,900 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made, by the law of congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Home.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

I. PRISONS.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS DURING THE YEAR—			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In Milwaukee House of Correction.....	1,707	126	1,833
In county jails	7,735	201	7,936
In police stations and lockups	7,387	17	7,404
Total	<u>16,829</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>17,173</u>
B. NUMBER UPON SEPTEMBER 30, 1882—			
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In Milwaukee House of Correction	208	20	228
In county jails	239	16	255
In police stations and lockups	18	..	18
Total	<u>465</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>501</u>

These do not include the prisoners in the State Prison at Waupun.

C. NUMBER OF THE ABOVE PRISONERS FOR VAGRANCY—			
In House of Correction			192
In county jails			3,258
In police stations.....			2,801
Total			<u>6,251</u>
D. NUMBER OF THE ABOVE PRISONERS FOR DRUNKENNESS—			
In House of Correction			972
In county jails			1,466
In police stations.....			4,409
Total			<u>6,847</u>
Serving for all other offenses			<u>4,075</u>

II. POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES OF POORHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.			
	<u>1,194</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>1,859</u>
B. NUMBER UPON SEPTEMBER 30, 1882			
	<u>721</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>1,179</u>

C. NUMBER OF INSANE AND IDIOTS IN POORHOUSES SEPTEMBER 30, 1882 (statistics not yet complete)—			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Insane.....	143	120	263
Idiots.....	48	42	113
	<u>191</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>366</u>
D. NET EXPENSES OF POORHOUSES.....			\$175,247 01
E. AMOUNT PAID FOR OUTDOOR RELIEF.....			\$213,646 26
Total cost of pauperism.....			\$388,893 27
Adding the amount in localities which do not report gives a total cost of pauperism not far from.....			<u>400,000 00</u>

III. THE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

A. MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM—			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Number of inmates October 1, 1881.....	133	132	265
Since admitted.....	48	48	96
Total for year.....	<u>181</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>361</u>
Discharged.....	17	16	33
Died.....	16	11	27
Remaining September 30, 1882.....	<u>148</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>301</u>
Per capita cost of maintenance per week.....			<u>\$4 14</u>
Total expenses for year.....			\$66,671 35
Received from State Treasury.....	36,401 34		
Received from the counties.....	1,748 20		
Received from private patients.....	9,930 57		
			<u>\$48,030 11</u>
Net cost to Milwaukee county.....			<u>\$18,501 24</u>
B. COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS ORGANIZED UNDER CHAPTER 233, LAWS OF 1881.			
(a) Number of inmates September 30, 1882.			
	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Brown County Asylum.....	12	12	24
Jefferson County Asylum.....	12	19	31
Rock County Asylum.....	18	17	35
Sheboygan County Asylum.....	22	17	39
Walworth County Asylum.....	14	22	36
Winnebago County Asylum.....	12	20	32
Total.....	<u>90</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>197</u>
(b) County insane asylums nearly completed.			
Columbia county.			
Dane county.			
Dodge county.			
Grant county.			
Green county.			
(c) County insane asylums not accepted by the Board.			
Monroe county. The building not satisfactory.			
Fond du Lac county. The management not satisfactory.			

IV. PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING YEAR.			NUMBER AT DATE OF REPORT.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Orphan Asylums.....	438	395	833	270	254	524
Industrial Schools.....	36	127	163	32	86	118
Hospitals.....	611	100	711	47	15	62
Homes.....	65	410	475	47	85	132
Deaf and Dumb Institutes.....	40	26	66	32	26	58
Total.....	1,180	1,058	2,238	428	466	894

STATE LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES EX OFFICIO.

ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	Supreme Court
WILLIAM P. LYON.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
HARLOW S. ORTON.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court
LEANDER F. FRISBY.....	.....	Attorney General

JOHN R. BERRYMAN.

LIBRARIAN.

The State Library had its origin in the generous appropriation of \$5,000 out of the general treasury, by Congress, contained in the seventeenth section of the organic act creating the Territory of Wisconsin. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held at Belmont in 1836, a joint resolution was adopted appointing the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware (through whose instrumentality the clause in the organic act making the appropriation was inserted), Hon. LEWIS F. LINN, of Missouri, Hon. G. W. JONES, then delegate in Congress from this Territory (which at that time included what now constitutes the State of Iowa, as well as Wisconsin), and Hon. PETER HILL ENGLE, the speaker of the first Territorial House of Representatives, a committee to select and purchase a library for the use of the Territory. JAMES CLARKE, publisher of the Belmont *Gazette*, and the first Territorial printer, was the first Librarian.

The first appropriation by the State, to replenish the library, was made in 1851. The sum of \$2,500 was then appropriated for the purchase of law books. In 1854, the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for law and miscellaneous works; and in 1857, the additional appropriation of \$1,000 was made for the same purpose, together with a standing appropriation of \$250 for such additions to the law and miscellaneous departments of the library as might from time to time be deemed desirable.

In 1864, the annual appropriation was increased to \$500, and in 1866, the additional sum of \$600 per annum was placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the law department of the library. These appropriations were continued until 1877, when the annual appropriation was increased to \$1,500. In 1882, a special appropriation of \$3,000 was made. This enabled the library to supply some of the deficiencies which existed. The Scotch, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada reports have been obtained, and the latest compiled statutes of these provinces, and of the several states and territories. Considerable additions have also been made in other departments. The number of volumes in the library at the beginning of 1883 was 16,285. The increase during the year was 1,498 volumes.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JOHN A. RICE,
PRESIDENT.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LYMAN C. DRAPER, LL. D.
RECORDING SECRETARY, - R. M. BASHFORD.
TREASURER, - - - - Hon. A. H. MAIN.
LIBRARIAN, - - - - DANIEL S. DURRIE.
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS, - ISABEL DURRIE & I. S. BRADLEY.

CURATORS EX-OFFICIO — His Excellency, the Governor; the Honorable, the Secretary of State, the Honorable, the State Treasurer; Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, Life Director.

In October, 1846, was organized the Wisconsin State Historical Society, with A. HYATT SMITH, President; JAMES D. DOTY and THOMAS R. BENNETT, Vice Presidents; THOMAS W. SUTHERLAND, Secretary; and E. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. January, 1847, the first annual meeting was held, at which MORGAN L. MARTIN was chosen President, and the other officers re-elected. At the second annual meeting, Gen. W. R. SMITH was made President. In January, 1849, a reorganization of the Society was wrought by the election of Governor NELSON DEWEY, President *ex-officio*; I. A. LAPHAM, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. CHARLES LORD, Recording Secretary; and the choice of one Vice President from each of twenty-five counties. A second reorganization of the Society was effected in 1854, under a charter approved March, 1853, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. R. SMITH; Librarian, D. W. HUNT; Treasurer, Prof. O. M. CONOVER; Recording Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORD; Corresponding Secretary, LYMAN C. DRAPER. DANIEL S. DURRIE became identified with the Society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

When the Historical Society's library was removed to the second floor of the south wing of the capitol, its aggregate collections numbered 21,000 volumes and documents. The total additions since have been 73,000 volumes, documents, pamphlets and newspapers — the latter amounting to nearly 4,000 bound volumes, perhaps the largest collection of newspapers in the country. From time to time, the Society has issued several volumes of historical collections and addresses, and also five volumes of its library catalogue.

The Society is the trustee of the State, and receives an annual appropriation of \$5,000, on condition that this sum shall be expended for the purposes of the Society, and that the Society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the State, and shall not sell, mortgage, dispose of, or remove from the capitol, its collections, without authority from the Legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the Society.

The State, in addition, pays the salaries of its officers, as follows: Secretary, \$1,200; Librarian, \$1,600; Assistant Librarian, \$720. The necessary printing, binding and postage bills are also paid by the State. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for the Historical Society, for the year ending September 30, 1881, was \$9,372.00.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

NICHOLAS D. FRATT.....	RACINE.....	<i>President.</i>
CLINTON BABBITT.....	BELOIT.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
CYRUS MARTIN.....	JANESVILLE.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Congressional District... C. L. MARTIN.....	Janesville.
2d Congressional District... R. B. OGILVIE.....	Madison.
3d Congressional District... H. D. HITT.....	Oakfield.
4th Congressional District... D. T. PILGRIM.....	Granville.
5th Congressional District... J. M. SMITH.....	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District... EDGAR STILSON.....	Oshkosh.
7th Congressional District... J. W. WOOD.....	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District... J. S. DORE.....	Neillsville.
9th Congressional District... S. L. NASON.....	

Additional Members of Executive Board.

W. H. MORRISON, Elkhorn.
A. O. FOX, Oregon.
J. L. NEWTON, Beaver Dam.
I. O. EATON, Lodi.

A. A. ARNOLD, Galesville.
J. T. KINGSTON, Necedah.
J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa.

The members of the Legislature and other citizens of the State met at the Assembly Hall, March 18th, 1851, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society. The permanent organization was effected March 13th, by the election of the first president, ERASTUS W. DRURY, of Fond du Lac.

The first State Fair was held at Janesville, October 1st and 2d, 1851, with an address by JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin.

Governor RUSK in his message to the Legislature this year, said: "Agriculture is the foremost interest in our State and merits the most considerate attention. The societies which have been organized for the advancement of the various branches of agriculture should be liberally sustained.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

has been of material value to the farmers of the State, yet its influence for good could be largely increased if it received that encouragement which its importance demands. The society is now embarrassed by indebtedness amounting to some \$4,000, caused in a measure by a clause in the act of last winter, appropriating two thousand dollars upon certain conditions which the society failed to comply with. I recommend that the conditions imposed by the acts appropriating aid to the State and Northern Agricultural Societies be removed, and a sufficient amount appropriated to pay the indebtedness of the former."

The society holds an annual convention at the capitol, in February of each year, for the discussion of questions that interest the farmers of the State. These conventions are largely attended by representative farmers of the State. Annual transactions are published, and are eagerly sought after by the agriculturists, not only of the State, but very many are called for by individuals from sister states and foreign countries.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1881.

- PRESIDENT,
C. R. BEACH, WHITEWATER, WALWORTH Co.
- VICE PRESIDENTS,
CHESTER HAZEN, LADOGA, FOND DU LAC Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1872-4.
HIRAM SMITH, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association from 1875-6
A. D. DELAND, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1877.
H. F. DOUSMAN, WATERVILLE, WAUKESHA Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1878.
Z. G. SIMMONS, KENOSHA, KENOSHA Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1879.
STEPHEN FAVILL, DELAVAN, WALWORTH Co.,
President Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, 1880.
- SECRETARY,
D. W. CURTIS, FORT ATKINSON, JEFFERSON Co.
- TREASURER,
H. K. LOOMIS, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN Co.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association originated in a resolution offered by W. D. HOARD, of Fort Atkinson, in the Jefferson County Dairymen's Association, January 26, 1872. By the adoption of this resolution, Mr. HOARD was authorized to issue a call for a meeting of Wisconsin Dairymen, to be held at Watertown, February 15, 1872. The call was signed by various members of the Jefferson and Fond du Lac Dairy Associations, and in accordance with its purpose, a few gentlemen met and organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The aim of the organization has been to secure improved methods of making butter and cheese, and the best markets for shipment and sale.

The association holds its annual meeting in January of each year, for the discussion of the dairy interests. Dairy fairs are held at each meeting.

There is printed annually, by the State Printer, two thousand copies of the Transactions of the association.

The legislature receives six hundred copies; the State Historical Society, Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, State Agricultural Society, and Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association, receive forty copies each; the remainder are distributed to the members of the association, and generally over the State to all who make application for them. Twice the number could be distributed probably to the dairymen of the State, and the reports are being much sought after by dairymen from all parts of the northwest.

The association receives its support from members who join each year, paying the sum of one dollar, and by appropriations from the State, the legislature of 1882 appropriating \$500.

Wisconsin won first premium on butter, in competition with the world; the second premium on Cheddar cheese (the first going to Canada), and the second on fancy shaped cheese, at the International Dairy Fair held in New York City, in December, 1877. To the Dairymen's Association belongs the credit of raising the reputation of Wisconsin cheese and butter from the lowest to the highest rank.

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

- J. M. SMITH..... GREEN BAY..... *President.*
 J. C. PLUMB..... MILTON..... *Vice President.*
 F. W. CASE..... MADISON *Recording Secretary.*
 B. S. HOXIE..... COOKSVILLE..... *Corresponding Secretary.*
 M. ANDERSON..... CROSS PLAINS..... *Treasurer.*

Committees.

EXECUTIVE.

Ex-Officio.

- J. M. SMITH, President, Green Bay.
 F. W. CASE, Secretary, Madison.
 M. ANDERSON, Treasurer, Cross Plains.

Dist.

- 1st.—Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville.
 2d.—B. F. Adams, Madison.
 3d.—A. D. Hatch, Ithaca.
 4th.—J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa.

Dist.

- 5th.—Geo. C. Hill, Rosendale.
 6th.—Daniel Huntley, Appleton.
 7th.—A. A. Arnold, Galesville.
 8th.—Worden Reynolds, Green Bay.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

- J. C. PLUMB, Milton. D. T. PILGRIM, West Granville.
 G. J. KELLOGG, Janesville.

COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION.

Dist.

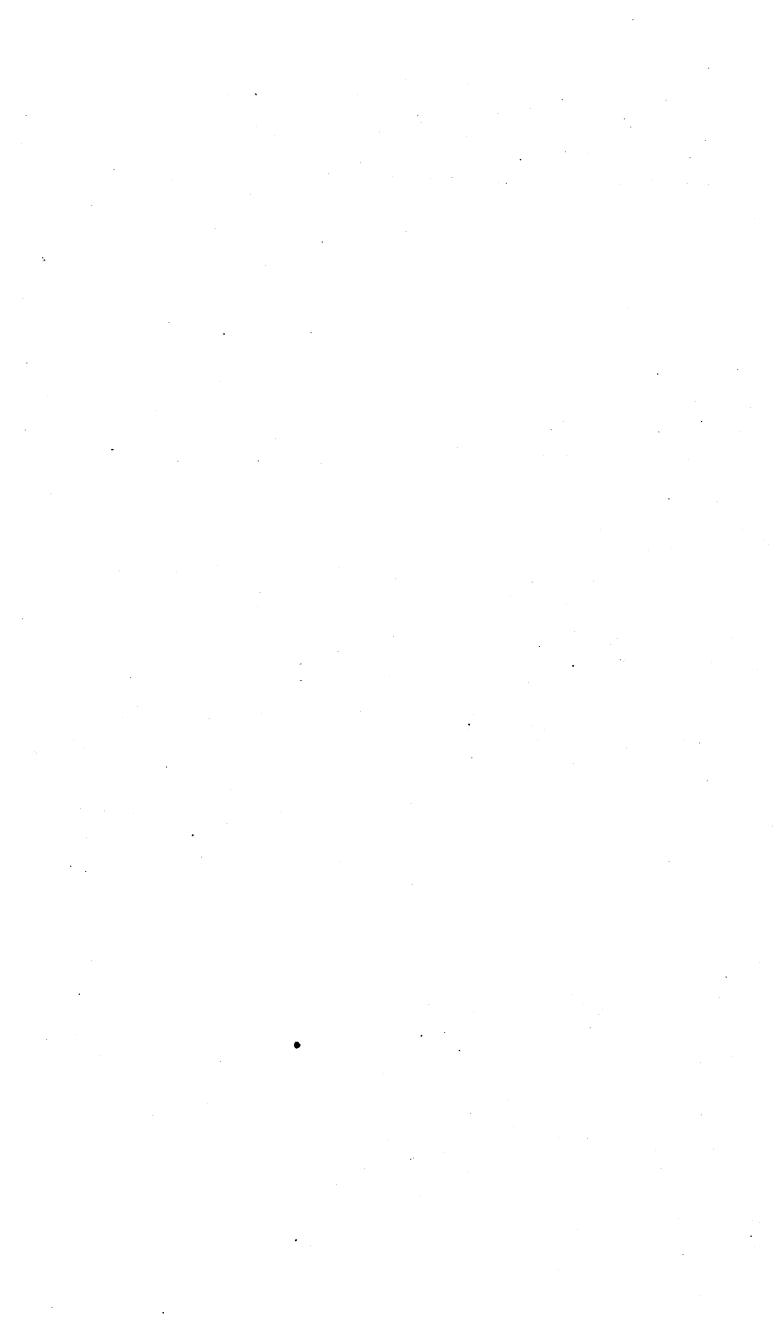
- 1st.—J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa.
 2d.—G. J. Kellogg, Janesville.
 3d.—Geo. Hill, Rosendale,
 4th.—A. D. Hatch, Ithaca.
 5th.—H. Floyd, Berlin.

Dist.

- 6th.—D. Huntley, Appleton.
 8th.—J. Springer.
 9th.—A. J. Phillips, West Salem.
 11th.—A. R. McDonald, Sheboygan.
 12th.—J. M. Smith, Green Bay.

The State encourages the society by an appropriation annually, besides paying for the necessary printing for the association. The Legislature of 1882 appropriated \$500 to the society. The total amount paid from the State treasury for the Horticultural Society for the year ending September 30, 1882, was \$1,858.87.

United States Government.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT.

	<i>Salary.</i>
Chester A. Arthur, of New York	\$50,000

VICE PRESIDENT.*

David Davis, of Illinois	8,000
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THE CABINET.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New York, Secretary of State	8,000
Charles J. Folger, of New York, Secretary of Treasury	8,000
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War	8,000
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of Navy	8,000
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Secretary of Interior	8,000
Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General	8,000
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General	8,000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State	4,500
William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State	3,500
John C. New, Assistant Treasurer	4,500
O. H. Irish, Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing	4,500
James G. Hill, Supervising Architect	4,500
Wm. Lawrence, First Comptroller	5,000
William W. Upton, Second Comptroller	4,000
Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs	3,600
Robert M. Reynolds, First Auditor	3,600
Orange Ferris, Second Auditor	3,600
E. W. Keightley, Third Auditor	6,000
James Gilfillan, Treasurer	4,000
Blanche K. Bruce, Register of Treasury	5,000
John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency	6,000
Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4,500
Horatio C. Burchard, Director of the Mint	4,500
Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury	3,000
Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of Bureau of Statistics	3,500
Francis Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
Richard A. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
Abraham D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General	3,500
M. L. Joslyn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior	4,000
Noah C. McFarland, Commissioner of Land Office	5,000
Wm. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions	3,500
Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs	4,000
George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture	3,000
John Eaton, Commissioner of Education	5,000
Charles W. Seaton, Superintendent of Census	7,000
Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General	5,000
Thomas Simons, Assistant Attorney-General	3,000
S. P. Rounds, Public Printer	3,000

* David Davis was elected President *pro tem* of the Senate on October 13th, 1881, by a vote of 36 against 34 for Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. As President *pro tem* of the Senate, he became acting Vice President.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

March 4, 1881 to March 3, 1883.

THE SENATE.

[Republicans (in Roman), 37; Democrats (in *italics*), 37; Readjuster (in SMALL CAPS), 1; INDEPENDENT, 1. Total, 76.]

ALABAMA.	Term ex.	MISSISSIPPI.	Term ex.
<i>John T. Morgan</i>	1883	* <i>Lucius Q. C. Lamar</i>	1883
<i>James L. Pugh</i>	1885	<i>James Z. George</i>	1887
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
<i>Augustas H. Garland</i>	1883	<i>George G. Vest</i>	1885
<i>James D. Walker</i>	1885	<i>Francis M. Cockrell</i>	1887
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
<i>James T. Farley</i>	1885	Alvin Saunders	1883
John F. Miller	1887	Charles H. Van Wyck	1887
COLORADO.		NEVADA.	
† George M. Chilcott	1883	John P. Jones	1885
Nathaniel P. Hill	1885	<i>James G. Fair</i>	1837
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Orville H. Platt	1885	Edward H. Rollins	1883
Joseph H. Hawley	1887	Henry W. Blair	1885
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Eli Salisbury</i>	1883	<i>John R. McPherson</i>	1883
<i>Thomas Francis Bayard</i>	1887	William J. Sewell	1887
FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Wilkinson Call</i>	1885	Elbridge G. Lapham	1885
<i>Charles W. Jones</i>	1887	Warner Miller	1887
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
† <i>Pope Barrow</i>	1883	<i>Matt W. Ransom</i>	1883
<i>Joseph E. Brown</i>	1885	<i>Zebulon B. Vance</i>	1885
ILLINOIS.		OHIO.	
DAVID DAVIS, <i>Ind.</i>	1883	<i>George H. Pendleton</i>	1885
John A. Logan	1885	John Sherman	1887
INDIANA.		OREGON.	
<i>Daniel W. Voorhees</i>	1885	<i>Lafayette Grover</i>	1883
Benjamin Harrison	1887	<i>James H. Slater</i>	1885
IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Wilson McDill	1883	J. Donald Cameron	1885
William B. Allison	1885	John I. Mitchell	1887
KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Preston B. Plumb	1884	Henry B. Anthony	1883
John J. Ingalls	1885	Nelson W. Aldrich	1887
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
* <i>James B. Beck</i>	1883	* <i>Matthew C. Butler</i>	1883
<i>John S. Williams</i>	1885	<i>Wade Hampton</i>	1885
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
William Pitt Kellogg	1883	<i>Isham G. Harris</i>	1883
<i>Benjamin F. Jonas</i>	1885	<i>Howell E. Jackson</i>	1837
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
William P. Frye	1883	<i>Richard Coke</i>	1883
Eugene Hale	1887	<i>Sam Bell Maxey</i>	1887
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
<i>James B. Groome</i>	1885	Justin S. Morrill	1885
<i>Arthur P. Gorman</i>	1887	George F. Edmunds	1887
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
* George F. Hoar	1883	<i>John W. Johnston</i>	1883
Henry L. Dawes	1887	WILLIAM MAHONE, <i>Re</i>	1887
MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas W. Ferry	1883	<i>Henry G. Davis</i>	1883
Omar D. Conger	1887	<i>Johnson N. Camden</i>	1887
MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.	
William Windom	1883	Angus Cameron	1885
Samuel J. R. McMillan	1887	Philetus Sawyer	1887

* Re-elected. † Appointed to succeed Hon. Henry M. Teller. ‡ Elected to succeed Hon. Benjamin F. Hill, died August 16, 1882.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio, Speaker.
 EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.
 Republicans (in Roman), 152; Regular Democrats (in *italics*), 130; Readjusters (in SMALL CAPS), 2; Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 9. Total, 293; Majority, 147. Representatives in the XLVth Congress marked with a *; those of a preceding Congress with a †.

ALABAMA.

- 1 *Thos. H. Herndon*.*
- 2 *Hilary A. Herbert*.*
- 3 *William C. Oates*.*
- 4 *Chas. M. Shelley*.*†
- 5 *Thomas Williams*.*
- 6 *G. W. Hewitt*.†
- 7 *Wm. H. Forney*.*
- 8 *Joseph Wheeler*.||

ARKANSAS.

- 1 *Poindexter Dunn*.*
- 2 *James K. Jones*.*
- 3 *Jordan E. Cravens*.*
- 4 *Thomas M. Gunter*.*

CALIFORNIA.

- 1 *Wm. S. Rosecrans*.*
- 2 *Horace F. Page*.*
- 3 *Campbell B. Berry*.*
- 4 *R. Pacheco*.*

COLORADO.

- James B. Belford.*

CONNECTICUT.

- 1 James R. Buck.
- 2 *James Phelps*.*
- 3 John T. Wait.*
- 4 Frederick Miles.*

DELAWARE.

- Edward L. Martin*.*

FLORIDA.

- 1 *R. H. M. Davidson*.*
- 2 *H. Bisbee, jr.*.*†

GEORGIA.

- 1 *George R. Black*.*
- 2 *Henry G. Turner*.*
- 3 *Phillip Cook*.*
- 4 *Hugh Buchanan*.*
- 5 *Nath. H. Hammond*.*
- 6 *James H. Blount*.*
- 7 *Judson C. Clements*.*
- 8 *Seaborn Reese*.††
- 9 *Emory Speer*.*

ILLINOIS.

- 1 William Aldrich.*
- 2 George R. Davis.*
- 3 Charles B. Farwell.†
- 4 John C. Sherwin.*
- 5 Robert R. Hitt.**
- 6 Thos. J. Henderson.*
- 7 William Cullen.
- 8 Lewis E. Payson.
- 9 John H. Lewis.
- 10 Benj. F. Marsh.*
- 11 *J. W. Singleton*.*
- 12 *Wm. M. Springer*.*
- 13 Dietrich C. Smith.
- 14 Joseph G. Cannon.*

- 15 *Sam'l W. Moulton*.†
- 16 *Wm. A. J. Sparks*.*
- 17 *Wm. R. Morrison*.*
- 18 John R. Thomas.*
- 19 *R. W. Townshend*.*

INDIANA.

- 1 William Heilman.*
- 2 *Thomas R. Cobb*.*
- 3 *S. M. Stockslager*.*
- 4 *Wm. S. Holman*.†
- 5 *Courtland C. Matson*.*
- 6 Thos. M. Browne.*
- 7 Stanton J. Peelle.
- 8 R. B. F. Peirce.
- 9 Godlove S. Orth.* †
- 10 Mark L. De Motte.
- 11 George W. Steele.
- 12 *W. G. Colerick*.*
- 13 Wm. H. Calkins.*

IOWA.

- 1 Moses A. McCoid.*
- 2 Sewell S. Farwell.
- 3 Thomas Updegraff.*
- 4 Nath. C. Deering.*
- 5 Wm. G. Thompson.*
- 6 Marsena E. Cutts.
- 7 John A. Kasson.†
- 8 Wm. P. Hepburn.
- 9 Cyrus P. Carpenter.*

KANSAS.

- 1 John A. Anderson.*
- 2 Dudley C. Haskell.*
- 3 Thomas Ryan.*

KENTUCKY.

- 1 *Oscar Turner*.*
- 2 *Jas. A. McKenzie*.*
- 3 *John W. Caldwell*.*
- 4 *J. Proctor Knott*.*
- 5 *Albert S. Willis*.*
- 6 *John G. Carlisle*.*
- 7 *J. C. S. Blackburn*.*
- 8 *P. B. Thompson, jr.**
- 9 John D. White.†
- 10 *Elijah C. Phister*.*

LOUISIANA.

- 1 *Randall L. Gibson*.*
- 2 *E. John Ellis*.*
- 3 Chester B. Darrall.†
- 4 *N. B. Blanchard*.*
- 5 *J. Floyd King*.*
- 6 *E. W. Robertson*.*

MAINE.

- 1 Thomas B. Reed.*
- 2 Nelson Dingley, jr.
- 3 Stephen D. Lindsey.*
- 4 GEO. W. LADD.*

- 5 THOMP. H. MURCH.*

MARYLAND.

- 1 *Geo. W. Covington*.*
- 2 *J. F. C. Talbot*.*
- 3 *Fetter S. Hoblitzell*.*
- 4 *Robert M. McLane*.*
- 5 *A. G. Chapman*.*
- 6 Milton G. Urner.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Wm. W. Crapo.*
- 2 Benj. W. Harris.*
- 3 A. A. Ranney.
- 4 *Leopold Morse*.*
- 5 S. Z. Bowman.*
- 6 *Eben F. Stone*.*
- 7 Wm. A. Russell.*
- 8 John W. Candler.
- 9 Wm. W. Rice.*
- 10 Amasa Norcross.*
- 11 G. D. Robinson.*

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Henry W. Lord.
- 2 Edwin Willits.*
- 3 Edward S. Lacey.
- 4 Julius C. Burrows.*
- 5 Geo. W. Webber.
- 6 Oliver L. Spaulding.
- 7 John T. Rich.
- 8 Roswell G. Horr.*
- 9 Jay A. Hubbell.*

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Mark H. Dunnell.*
- 2 Horace B. Strait.
- 3 Wm. D. Washburn.*

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 *Henry L. Muldrow*.*
- 2 *Van H. Manning*.*
- 3 *H. D. Money*.*
- 4 *O. R. Singleton*.*
- 5 *Chas. E. Hooker*.*
- 6 *John P. Lynch*.††

MISSOURI.

- 1 *Martin L. Clardy*.*
- 2 *J. H. McLean*.††
- 3 *R. Graham Frost*.*
- 4 *Lowndes H. Davis*.*
- 5 *Richard P. Bland*.*
- 6 IRA S. HAZELTINE.
- 7 THERON M. RICE.
- 8 R. T. Van Horn.†
- 9 NICHOLAS FORD.*
- 10 JOS. H. BURROWS.
- 11 *John B. Clark, jr.**
- 12 *Wm. H. Hatch*.*
- 13 *Aylett H. Buckner**.

NEBRASKA.

Edward K. Valentine.*

NEVADA.

George W. Cassidy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 Joshua G. Hall.*
- 2 James F. Briggs.*
- 3 Ossian Ray.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 George M. Robeson.*
- 2 John Hart Brewer.
- 3 Miles Ross.*
- 4 Henry S. Harris.
- 5 John Hill.†
- 6 Phineas Jones.
- 7 A. A. Hardenbergh.†

NEW YORK.

- 1 Perry Belmont.
- 2 Wm. E. Robinson.†
- 3 J. Hyatt Smith.
- 4 Archibald M. Bliss.*
- 5 Benjamin Wood.†
- 6 Samuel S. Cox.*
- 7 Philip H. Dugro.
- 8 Anson G. McCook.*
- 9 John Hardy.
- 10 Abram S. Hewitt.†
- 11 Roswell P. Flower.
- 12 Waldo Hutchins.*
- 13 John H. Ketcham.*
- 14 Lewis Beach.
- 15 Thomas Cornell.†
- 16 Michael N. Nolan.
- 17 Walter A. Wood.*
- 18 John Hammond.*
- 19 Abraham X. Parker.
- 20 George West.
- 21 Ferris Jacobs, jr.
- 22 Charles R. Skinner.
- 23 Cyrus D. Prescott.*
- 24 Joseph Mason.*
- 25 Frank Hiscock.*
- 26 John H. Camp.*
- 27 Jas. W. Wadsworth.
- 28 Jere. W. Dwight.*
- 29 D. P. Richardson.*
- 30 John Van Voorhis.*
- 31 Richard Crowley.*
- 32 Jonathan Scoville.*
- 33 Henry Van Aernam.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Louis C. Latham.
- 2 Orlando Hubbs.
- 3 J. W. Shackelford.—
- 4 William R. Cox.

5 Alfred M. Scales.*

6 Clement Doud.

7 Robert F. Armfield.*

8 Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

- 1 Benj. Butterworth.*
- 2 Thomas L. Young.*
- 3 Henry L. Morey.
- 4 Emanuel Shultz.
- 5 Benjamin Le Fevre.*
- 6 James M. Ritchie.
- 7 John P. Leedom.
- 8 J. Warren Keifer.*
- 9 James S. Robinson.
- 10 John B. Rice.
- 11 Henry S. Neal.*
- 12 George L. Converse.*
- 13 Gibson Atherton.*
- 14 George W. Geddes.*
- 15 Rufus R. Dawes.
- 16 J. T. Updegraff.*†
- 17 Wm. McKinley, jr.*
- 18 Addison S. McClure.
- 19 Ezra B. Taylor.*
- 20 Amos Townsend.*

OREGON.

Melvin Clark George.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 Henry H. Bingham.*
- 2 Charles O'Neill.*
- 3 Samuel J. Randall.*
- 4 William D. Kelley.*
- 5 Alfred C. Harmer.*
- 6 William Ward.*
- 7 William Godshalk.*
- 8 Daniel Ermentrout.
- 9 A. Herr Smith.*
- 10 William Mutchler.†
- 11 Robert Klotz.*
- 12 Joseph A. Scranton.
- 13 CHARLES N. BRUMM.
- 14 Samuel F. Barr.
- 15 Cornelius C. Jadwin.
- 16 Robert J. C. Walker.
- 17 Jacob M. Campbell.†
- 18 Horatio G. Fisher.*
- 19 F. E. Beltzhoover.*
- 20 Andrew G. Curtin.
- 21 Morgan R. Wise.*
- 22 Russell Errett.*
- 23 Thomas M. Bayne.*
- 24 W. S. Shallenberger.
- 25 JAMES MOSGROVE.
- 26 Samuel H. Miller.
- 27 Lewis F. Watson.†

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Henry J. Spooner.

2 Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 John S. Richardson.*
- 2 E. W. M. Mackey.††
- 3 D. Wyatt Aiken.*
- 4 John H. Evins.*
- 5 Robert Smalls.††

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Aug. H. Pettibone.
- 2 Leonidas C. Houk.*
- 3 George C. Dibrell.*
- 4 Benton McMillin.*
- 5 Richard Warner.
- 6 John F. House.*
- 7 W. C. Whitthorne.
- 8 John D. C. Atkins.*
- 9 Chas. B. Simonton.*
- 10 William R. Moore,

TEXAS.

- 1 John H. Reagan.*
- 2 David B. Culberson.*
- 3 Olin Wellborn.*
- 4 Roger Q. Mills.*
- 5 GEORGE W. JONES.*
- 6 Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.

- 1 Charles H. Joyce.*
- 2 James M. Tyler.*
- 3 William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 George T. Garrison.
- 2 John F. Dezendorf.
- 3 George D. Wise.
- 4 Joseph Jorgensen.*
- 5 George C. Cabell.*
- 6 John R. Tucker.*
- 7 JOHN PAUL, Re.
- 8 John S. Barbour.
- 9 A. FULKERSON, Re.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Benjamin Wilson.*
- 2 John Blair Hoge.
- 3 John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.

- 1 Charles G. Williams.*
- 2 Lucien B. Caswell.*
- 3 Geo. C. Hazelton.*
- 4 Peter V. Deuster.*
- 5 Edward S. Bragg.*
- 6 Richard Guenther.
- 7 H. L. Humphrey.*
- 8 Thaddeus C. Pound*.

†Seated on a contest. ††Unseated at first session and re-elected. **In place of Hon. Robert M. A. Hawk, died June 29, 1882. †††In place of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, resigned October 6, 1882. ††††In place of Hon. WILLIAM M. LOWE, died October 12, 1882, who had unseated Hon. Joseph Wheeler. †††††Died Nov. 30, 1882. ††††††Died Dec. 16, 1882. —Died Jan. 18, 1883.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

As Far as Chosen.

THE SENATE.

The political changes from the list printed above are as follows.
Illinois—DAVID DAVIS (Ind.) will be succeeded by Hon. Shelby M. Culom.

Louisiana—William Pitt Kellogg will be succeeded by Hon. Randall L. Gibson.

Oregon—*La Fayette Grover* will be succeeded by Hon. Joseph N. Dolph.

Virginia—*John W. Johnson* will be succeeded by Hon. HARRISON H. RIDDLEBERGER, Readjuster.

The Legislatures chosen in other States which have the choice of Senators are in harmony with the existing representation; and the new body will therefore, stand: Republicans, 33; *Democrats*, 36; READJUSTERS, 2.

REPRESENTATIVES-ELECT.

Republicans (in Roman), 119; Regular Democrats (in *italics*), 191; Independents (in SMALL CAPS), 5; Readjusters, 6; Greenback-Labor, 2; Vacancies, 2. Total, 325; Majority, 163. Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress marked with a *; those in a preceding Congress with a †.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>ALABAMA.</p> <p>1 <i>Thos. H. Herndon</i>.*
 2 <i>Hilary A. Herbert</i>.*
 3 <i>William C. Oates</i>.*
 4 <i>Charles M. Shelley</i>.*
 5 <i>Thomas Williams</i>.*
 6 <i>G. W. Hewitt</i>.*
 7 <i>William H. Forney</i>.*
 8 <i>Luke Pryor</i>.†</p> <p>ARKANSAS.</p> <p>1 <i>Poindexter Dunn</i>.*
 2 <i>James K. Jones</i>.*
 3 <i>John H. Rogers</i>.*
 4 <i>Samuel W. Peel</i>.
 At Large — <i>Clifton H. Breckinridge</i>.</p> <p>CALIFORNIA.</p> <p>1 <i>Wm. S. Rosecrans</i>.*
 2 <i>James H. Budd</i>.
 3 <i>Barclay Henley</i>.
 4 <i>Patrick V. Tully</i>.
 At Large — <i>Charles A. Sumner</i>, <i>John R. Glasscock</i>.</p> <p>COLORADO.</p> <p><i>James B. Belford</i>.*</p> <p>CONNECTICUT.</p> <p>1 <i>Wm. W. Eaton</i>.†
 2 <i>Charles L. Mitchell</i>.
 3 <i>John T. Wait</i>.*
 4 <i>E. W. Seymour</i>.</p> <p>DELAWARE.</p> <p><i>Charles B. Lore</i>.</p> <p>FLORIDA.</p> <p>1 <i>R. H. M. Davidson</i>.*
 2 <i>Horatio Bisbee, jr</i>.*</p> | <p>GEORGIA.</p> <p>1 <i>John C. Nicholls</i>.†
 2 <i>Henry G. Turner</i>.*
 3 <i>Charles F. Crisp</i>.
 4 <i>Hugh Buchanan</i>.*
 5 <i>N. J. Hammond</i>.*
 6 <i>James H. Blount</i>.†
 7 <i>Judson C. Clements</i>.*
 8 <i>Seaborn Reese</i>.*
 At Large — <i>Thomas Hardeman</i>.†</p> <p>ILLINOIS.</p> <p>1 <i>Ransom W. Dunham</i>.
 2 <i>JOHN FINERTY, Ind.</i>
 3 <i>Geo. R. Davis</i>.*
 4 <i>Geo. E. Adams</i>.
 5 <i>Reuben Ellwood</i>.
 6 <i>Robert R. Hitt</i>.*
 7 <i>Thos. J. Henderson</i>.*
 8 <i>William Cullen</i>.*
 9 <i>Lewis E. Payson</i>.*
 10 <i>N. E. Worthington</i>.
 11 <i>Wm. W. Neece</i>.
 12 <i>James M. Riggs</i>.
 13 <i>Wm. M. Springer</i>.*
 14 <i>Jonathan H. Rowell</i>.
 15 <i>Joseph G. Cannon</i>.*
 16 <i>Aaron Shaw</i>.
 17 <i>Sam. W. Moulton</i>.*
 18 <i>Wm. R. Morrison</i>.*
 19 <i>E. W. Townshend</i>.*
 20 <i>John R. Thomas</i>.*</p> <p>INDIANA.</p> <p>1 <i>John J. Kleiner</i>.
 2 <i>Thomas E. Cobb</i>.*
 3 <i>S. M. Stockslager</i>.*</p> | <p>INDIANA—CON.</p> <p>4 <i>Wm. H. Holman</i>.*
 5 <i>C. C. Matson</i>.*
 6 <i>Thomas M. Browne</i>.*
 7 <i>Stanton J. Peele</i>.†
 8 <i>John E. Lamb</i>.
 9 <i>Thomas B. Ward</i>.
 10 <i>Thomas J. Wood</i>.
 11 <i>Geo. W. Steele</i>.*
 12 <i>Robert Lowry</i>.
 13 <i>William H. Calkins</i>.*</p> <p>IOWA.</p> <p>1 <i>Moses A. McCoid</i>.*
 2 <i>Jere. H. Murphy</i>.
 3 <i>David B. Henderson</i>.
 4 <i>L. H. WELLER, Gbk.</i>
 5 <i>James Wilson</i>.†
 6 <i>Marsena E. Cutts</i>.*
 7 <i>John A. Kasson</i>.*
 8 <i>William P. Hepburn</i>.
 9 <i>Wm. H. M. Pusey</i>.
 10 <i>Adoniram J. Holmes</i>.
 11 <i>Isaac S. Struble</i>.</p> <p>KANSAS.</p> <p>1 <i>John A. Anderson</i>.*
 2 <i>Dudley C. Haskell</i>.*
 3 <i>Thomas Ryan</i>.*
 At Large — <i>Edmund N. Morrill</i>, <i>L. Hanback</i>, <i>S. R. Peters</i>, <i>Bishop W. Perkins</i>.</p> <p>KENTUCKY.</p> <p>1 <i>Oscar Turner</i>.
 2 <i>James F. Clay</i>.
 3 <i>John E. Halsell</i>.
 4 <i>T. A. Robertson</i>.</p> |
|---|--|---|

KENTUCKY—CON.

- 5 *Albert S. Willis.**
- 6 *John G. Carlisle.**
- 7 *J. C. S. Blackburn.**
- 8 *P. B. Thompson, jr.**
- 9 *Wm. W. Culbertson.*
- 10 *John D. White.**
- 11 *Frank L. Wolford.*

LOUISIANA.

- 1 *Carleton Hunt.*
- 2 *E. John Ellis.**
- 3 *William P. Kellogg.†*
- 4 *N. C. Blanchard.**
- 5 *J. Floyd King.**
- 6 *Andrew S. Herron.¶*

MAINE.

At Large—Thos. B. Reed, N. Dingley, jr.* C. A. Boutelle, Seth L. Milliken.*

MARYLAND.

- 1 *Geo. W. Covington.**
- 2 *J. F. C. Talbott.**
- 3 *F. S. Hoblitzell.**
- 4 *John V. L. Findlay.*
- 5 *Hart B. Holton.*
- 6 *Louis E. McComas.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 *Robert T. Davis.*
- 2 *John D. Long.*
- 3 *Ambrose A. Ranney.**
- 4 *Patrick A. Collins.*
- 5 *Leopold Morse.**
- 6 *Henry B. Lovering.¶*
- 7 *Eben F. Stone.**
- 8 *William A. Russell.**
- 9 *THEODORE LYMAN.‡*
- 10 *William W. Rice.**
- 11 *William Whiting.*
- 12 *Geo. D. Robinson.**

MICHIGAN.

- 1 *Wm. C. Maybury.*
- 2 *Nathan B. Eldredge.*
- 3 *Edward S. Lacey.**
- 4 *George L. Yapple.*
- 5 *Julius Houseman.*
- 6 *Edwin B. Winans.*
- 7 *Ezra C. Carleton.*
- 8 *Roswell G. Horr.**
- 9 *Byron M. Cutcheon.*
- 10 *Herschel H. Hatch.*
- 11 *Edward Breitung.*

MINNESOTA.

- 1 *Milo White.*
- 2 *James B. Wakefield.*
- 3 *Horace B. Strait.**
- 4 *Wm. D. Washburn.**
- 5 *Knute Nelson.*

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 *Henry L. Muldrow.**
- 2 *J. R. CHALMERS,* Ind.*
- 3 *E. S. Jelfords.*
- 4 *H. D. Money.**
- 5 *Otho R. Singleton.**
- 6 *Henry S. Van Eaton.*
- 7 *Ethelbert Barksdale.*

MISSOURI.

- 1 *William H. Hatch.*
- 2 *A. M. Alexander.*
- 3 *A. M. Dockery.*
- 4 *James N. Burnes.*
- 5 *Alexander Graves.*
- 6 *John Cosgrove.*
- 7 *Aylett H. Buckner.**
- 8 *John J. O'Neill.*
- 9 *Jas. O. Broadhead.*
- 10 *Martin L. Clardy.*
- 11 *Richard P. Bland.**
- 12 *Chas. H. Morgan.†*
- 13 *Robert W. Fyan.*
- 14 *Loundes H. Davis.**

NEBRASKA.

- 1 *Archibald J. Weaver.*
- 2 *James Laird.*
- 3 *E. K. Valentine.**

NEVADA.

*George W. Cassidy.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 *Martin A. Haynes.*
- 2 *Ossian Ray.**

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 *Thomas M. Ferrell.*
- 2 *J. Hart Brewer.**
- 3 *John Kean, jr.*
- 4 *Benjamin F. Howey.*
- 5 *Wm. Walter Phelps.†*
- 6 *William H. Fielder.*
- 7 *William McAdoo.*

NEW YORK.

- 1 *Perry Belmont.**
- 2 *Wm. E. Robinson.**
- 3 *Darwin R. James.*
- 4 *Felix Campbell.*
- 5 *Nicholas Muller.†*
- 6 *Samuel S. Cox.**
- 7 *William Dorsheimer.*
- 8 *John J. Adams.*
- 9 *John Hardy.**
- 10 *Abram S. Hewitt.**
- 11 *Orlando B. Potter.*
- 12 *Waldo Hutchins.**
- 13 *John H. Ketcham.**
- 14 *Lewis Beach.**
- 15 *John H. Bagley, jr.†*
- 16 *Thos. J. Van Alstyne.*
- 17 *Henry G. Burleigh.*
- 18 *Fred'rick A. Johnson.*
- 19 *Abraham X. Parker.**
- 20 *Edward Wemple.*
- 21 *George W. Ray.*
- 22 *Charles R. Skinner.**
- 23 *J. Thomas Spriggs.*
- 24 *Newton W. Nutting.*
- 25 *Frank Hiscock.**
- 26 *Sereno E. Payne.*
- 27 *Jas. W. Wadsworth.**
- 28 *Stephen C. Milliard.*
- 29 *John Arnot.*
- 30 *Halbert S. Greenleaf.*
- 31 *Robert S. Stevens.*
- 32 *William F. Rogers.*
- 33 *Francis B. Brewer.*

NEW YORK—CON.

At Large—Henry W. Slocum.†

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 *Walter R. Pool.*
 - 2 *James E. O'Hara.*
 - 3 *Wharton J. Green.*
 - 4 *William E. Cox.**
 - 5 *Alfred M. Scales.**
 - 6 *Clement Dowd.**
 - 7 *TYRE YORK, Ind.*
 - 8 *Robert B. Vance.**
- At Large—Risden I. Bennett.*

OHIO.

- 1 *John H. Follett.*
- 2 *Isaac M. Jordan.*
- 3 *Robt. M. Murray.*
- 4 *Benjamin Le Fevre.**
- 5 *George E. Seney.*
- 6 *William D. Hill.†*
- 7 *Henry L. Morey.**
- 8 *J. Warren Keifer.**
- 9 *James S. Robinson.**
- 10 *Frank H. Hurd.†*
- 11 *John W. McCormick.*
- 12 *Alphonso Hart.*
- 13 *George L. Converse.**
- 14 *George W. Geddes.**
- 15 *Adon. J. Warner.†*
- 16 *Beriah Wilkins.*
- 17 *Jon. T. Updegraff.††*
- 18 *Wm. McKinley, jr.**
- 19 *Ezra B. Taylor.**
- 20 *David R. Paige.*
- 21 *Martin A. Foran.*

OREGON.

*Melvin C. George.**

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 *Henry H. Bingham.*
- 2 *Charles O'Neill.**
- 3 *Samuel J. Randall.**
- 4 *William D. Kelly.**
- 5 *Alfred C. Harmer.**
- 6 *James B. Everhart.*
- 7 *I. Newton Evans.†*
- 8 *Daniel Ermentrout.**
- 9 *A. Herr Smith.**
- 10 *William Mutchler.*
- 11 *John B. Storm.†*
- 12 *Daniel W. Connolly.*
- 13 *C. N. BRUMM.* Gbk.*
- 14 *Samuel F. Barr.**
- 15 *George A. Post.*
- 16 *William W. Brown.*
- 17 *Jacob M. Campbell.**
- 18 *Louis E. Atkinson.*
- 19 *William A. Duncan.*
- 20 *Andrew G. Curtin.**
- 21 *Charles E. Boyle.*
- 22 *James H. Hopkins.†*
- 23 *Thomas M. Bayne.**
- 24 *George V. Lawrence.**
- 25 *John D. Patton.*
- 26 *Samuel H. Miller.**
- 27 *Samuel M. Brainerd.*

PENNSYLVANIA — con.
At Large — Mortimer F. Elliott.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 Henry J. Spooner.*
2 Jonathan Chace.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 Samuel Dibble.*
2 George D. Tillman.*
3 D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4 John H. Evans.*
5 John J. Hemphill.
6 George W. Dargan.
7 Ed. W. M. Mackey.*

TENNESSEE.
1 August H. Pettibone.
2 Leonidas C. Houck.*
3 George G. Dibrell.
4 Benton McMillen.*
5 Richard Warner.*
6 Andrew J. Caldwell.
7 John G. Ballantyne.
8 John M. Taylor.

TENNESSEE — con.

9 Rice A. Pearce.
10 Casey Young.†

TEXAS.

1 Charles Stewart.
2 John H. Reagan.*
3 James H. Jones.
4 David B. Culberson.*
5 J. W. Throckmorton.†
6 Olin Wellborn.*
7 T. P. OCHILTREE, Ind.
8 James F. Miller.
9 Roger Q. Mills.*
10 John Hancock.†
11 Sam'l W. T. Lanham.

VERMONT.

1 John W. Stewart.
2 Luke P. Poland.†

VIRGINIA.

1 ROBERT M. MAYO, Re.
2 HARRY LIBBEY, Re.
3 George D. Wise.*
4 BENJ. S. HOOPER, Re.

VIRGINIA — con.

5 George C. Cabell.*
6 Jno. Rand. Tucker.*
7 JOHN PAUL, Re.*
8 John S. Barbour.*
9 HENRY S. BOWEN, Re.
At Large — JNO. S. WISE,
Re.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Nathan Goff, jr.
2 William L. Wilson.
3 John E. Keena.*
4 Eustace Gibson.

WISCONSIN.

1 John Winans.
2 Daniel H. Sumner.
3 Burr W. Jones.
4 Peter V. Duester.*
5 Joseph Rankin.
6 Richard Guenther.*
7 G. M. Woodward.
8 William T. Price.
9 Isaac Stephenson.

† Formerly U. S. Senator. † And Greenback. † Civil Service Reform and Democrat. † Died November 27, 1882. †† Died November 30, 1882.

PRINCIPAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.
Austria — Hungary	Vienna	Alphonso Taft, Ohio	\$12,000
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	Thomas A. Osborn, Kansas	12,000
Central Am. States	Guatemala	Henry C. Hall, New York	10,000
Chili	Santiago	Cornelius A. Logan, Illinois	10,000
China	Peking	J. Russell Young, New York	12,000
France	Paris	Levi P. Morton, New York	17,500
Germany	Berlin	Aaron A. Sargent, California	17,500
Great Britain	London	James Russell Lowell, Mass	17,500
Italy	Rome	William W. Astor, New York	12,000
Japan	Tokel	John A. Bingham, Ohio	12,000
Mexico	Mexico	Philip H. Morgan, Louisiana	12,000
Peru	Lima	James R. Partridge, Indiana	10,000
Russia	St. Petersburg	William H. Hunt, Louisiana	17,500
Spain	Madrid	Hannibal Hamlin, Maine	12,000
Turkey	Constantinople	Lewis Wallace, Indiana	7,500

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Thomas O. Osborn, Illinois	7,500
Belgium	Brussels	Nicholas Fish, New York	7,500
Colombia	Bogota	William L. Scruggs, Georgia	7,500
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Rollin M. Daggett, Nevada	7,500
Netherlands	The Hague	William M. Dayton, New Jersey	7,500
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	John L. Stevens, Maine	7,500
Venezuela	Caracas	Jehu Baker, Illinois	7,500

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Bolivia	La Paz	George Many, Tennessee.....	5,000
Denmark	Copenhagen.	(Vacancy).....	5,000
Greece	} Athens	Eugene Schuyler, New York.....	6,500
Roumania.....			
Servia			
Hayti	Port-au-Pr'ce	John M. Langston, Dist. of Col ..	5,000
Liberia	Monrovia....	John H. Smyth, North Carolina ..	5,000
Portugal	Lisbon	John M. Francis, New York.....	5,000
Siam	Bangkok ..	John A. Halderman, Missouri....	3,000
Switzerland	Berne	Michael J. Cramer, Kentucky....	5,000

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Paraguay & Uruguay	Montevideo..	William Williams, Indiana.....	5,000
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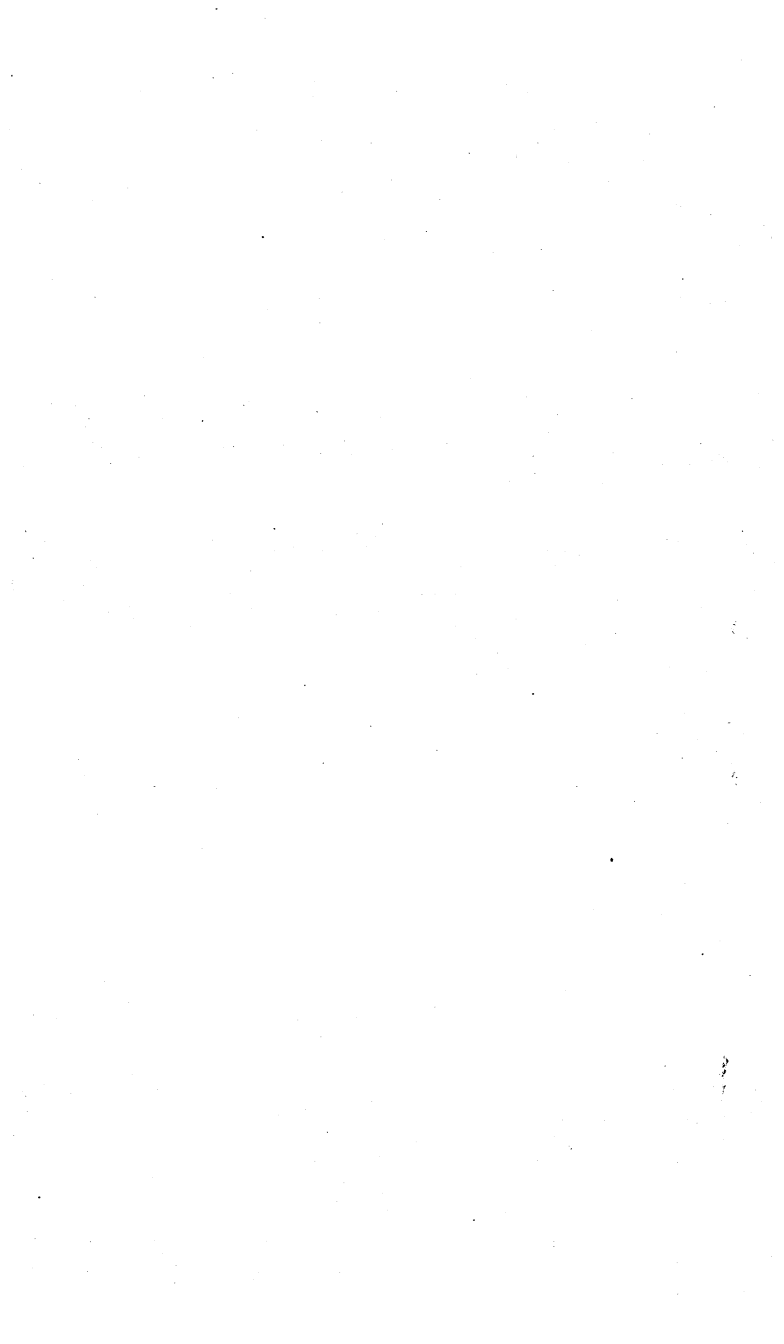
SECRETARIES OF LEGATION AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Austria — Hungary	Vienna	James Riley Weaver, Penn.....	3,500
Italy	Rome	Lewis Richmond, Rhode Island..	3,500
Spain.....	Madrid	Gustavus Goward, Illinois.....	3,000
Turkey	Constanti'ple	G. Harris Heap, Pennsylvania ...	3,000

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Brazil	Rio Janeiro .	C. C. Andrews, Minn	6,000
China	Shanghai ...	Owen N. Denny, Oregon	5,000
France	Paris	George Walker, New York	6,000
Germany.....	} Berlin	Mark S. Brewer, Michigan	4,000
Great Britain	Calcutta.....	Hans Mattson, Minnesota	5,000
	Halifax	Wakefield G. Frye, Maine	3,000
	London.....	Edwin A. Merritt, New York.....	6,000
	Melbourne...	Oliver M. Spencer, Iowa	4,500
	Montreal	Sergeant P. Stearns, New Jersey.	4,000
Japan	Kanagawa ..	Thomas B. Van Buren, N. J.....	4,000
Mexico	Mexico	David H. Strother, W. Virginia...	2,000
Russia.....	St. Petersb'g.	Edgar Stanton, Illinois.....	3,000
Spain.....	Havana	Adam Badeau, New York.....	6,000
Turkey	Cairo	George P. Pomeroy	5,000
Persia.....	Teheran	Henry Jessup, New York.....	5,000

The Fudiciary.



THE JUDICIARY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	Where from.	Title of office.	Salary.
Morrison R. Waite	Ohio.....	Chief Justice	\$10,500
Horace Gray.....	Mass.....	Associate Justice	10,000
Samuel Blatchford.....	New York....	Associate Justice	10,000
William B. Woods	Alabama	Associate Justice	10,000
Joseph P. Bradley... ..	New Jersey ..	Associate Justice	10,000
Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio.....	Associate Justice	10,000
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	Associate Justice	10,000
John M. Harlan	Kentucky	Associate Justice	10,000
Stephen J. Field	California	Associate Justice	10,000

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuits.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
First	John Lowell	Boston, Mass.....	\$6,000
Second	William J. Wallace.....	New York City.....	6,000
Third	William McKennan	Washington, Pa	6,000
Fourth	Hugh L. Bond.....	Baltimore, Md.....	6,000
Fifth	D. A. Pardee	New Orleans, La	6,000
Sixth	John Baxter	Knoxville, Tenn.....	6,000
Seventh	Thomas Drummond.....	Chicago, Ill	6,000
Eighth	Geo. W. McCrary.....	Keokuk, Iowa.....	6,000
Ninth	Lorenzo Sawyer.....	San Francisco, Cal.	6,000

CIRCUITS.

- First..... Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
- Second . . . New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
- Third..... Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
- Fourth Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, N. Carolina and S. Carolina.
- Fifth Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
- Sixth Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
- Seventh ... Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
- Eighth. ... Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Colorado.
- Ninth..... California, Oregon and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge—CHARLES E. DYER, RACINE.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE—First Mondays in January and October.

AT OSHKOSH—Second Tuesday in July.

SPECIAL TERM—First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

*Counties Comprising District.*Brown,
Calumet,
Dodge,
Door,
Fond du Lac,
Green Lake,Kenosha,
Kewaunee,
Manitowoc,
Marquette,
Marquette,
Milwaukee,Oconto,
Outagamie,
Ozaukee,
Racine,
Shawano,
Sheboygan,Walworth,
Washington,
Waukesha,
Waupaca,
Waushara,
Winnebago.**WESTERN DISTRICT.**

Judge—ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON—First Monday in June.

AT LA CROSSE—Third Tuesday in September.

SPECIAL TERM—At Madison, first Tuesday in December.

*Counties Comprising District.*Adams,
Ashland,
Barron,
Bayfield,
Buffalo,
Burnett,
Chippewa,
Clark,
Columbia,
Crawford,Dane,
Douglas,
Dunn,
Eau Claire,
Grant,
Green,
Iowa,
Jackson,
Jefferson,
Juneau,La Crosse,
La Fayette,
Lincoln,
Marathon,
Monroe,
Pepin,
Pierce,
Polk,
Portage,Price,
Richland,
Rock,
St. Croix,
Sauk,
Taylor,
Trempealeau,
Vernon,
Wood.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	April, 1892
WILLIAM PENN LYON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1884
HARLOW S ORTON.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1888
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	Jan., 1885
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice..	5,000	April, 1890

CLARENCE KELLOGGClerk.
O. M. CONOVER.....Reporter.
PERCY PAINE.....Secretary.JOHN R. BERRYMANLibrarian.
C. H. BEYLER.....Messenger and Crier.
F. J. CRAM.....Assistant Secretary.*Terms of Court at Madison.*

JANUARY TERM—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.

AUGUST TERM—Second Tuesday in August.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the Names and Post Office Address of the Circuit Judges, and times and places for holding Circuit Courts, in the several Counties in Wisconsin.

Salary of Circuit Judges \$3,000 per annum.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN T. WENTWORTH, RACINE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1884.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.		
Walworth ...	2d Monday in February ... 2d Monday in June 2d Monday in September..	Elkhorn.....	Ch. 32, 1879.		
Racine	2d Monday in March 3d Monday in June..... 2d Monday in October.....			Racine	Ch. 32, 1879.
Kenosha.....	2d Monday in April 1st Monday in August..... 2d Monday in November..			Kenosha	Ch. 32, 1879.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Chapter 32, Laws of 1879.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—CHARLES A. HAMILTON, MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1883.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Milwaukee ..	2d Monday in January ... 1st Monday in May..... 4th Monday in June..... 1st Monday in October ...	Milwaukee ..	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in this circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—Section 2424, Revised Statutes.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—DAVID J. PULLING, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Calumet.....	1st Monday in January } 3d Monday in May	Chilton	Ch. 140, L. 1882.
Green Lake ..	3d Monday in January } 1st Monday in June	Dartford	Ch. 140, L. 1882.
Winnebago..	Monday after 1st Tuesday } in April	Oshkosh	Ch. 140, L. 1882.
	2d Monday in November... }		

Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

At any special term of the circuit court in the third judicial circuit of this state, any and all business may be done, arising in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury.—*Chapter 92, Laws 1879.*

The circuit court of the county of Winnebago shall be deemed to be open for the transaction of business from the commencement of one regular term to the commencement of another, and an adjournment of the term from day to day shall not be necessary to the validity of any proceeding therein.—*Section 1, Chapter 61, Laws 1879.*

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday of January 1887.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Sheboygan ..	3d Monday in April.. ... } 4th Monday in September.. }	Sheboygan ..	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Manitowoc ..	Tues. after 2d Mon. in Jan. } Tues. after 1st Mon. in June }	Manitowoc ...	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Kewaunee...	4th Monday in May. } 3d Monday in October..... }	Kewaunee....	Ch. 63, L. 1881.
Fond du Lac.	Tues. after 1st Mon. in Mar. } Tues. after 2d Mon. in Nov. }	Fond du Lac .	Ch. 63, L. 1881.

Every general term in the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, at which any and all business may be done, arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises, or is pending, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury. In the county of Fond du Lac, special terms for the whole circuit shall be held on Tuesday after the third Monday in February, and Tuesday after the first Monday in July, at which special terms any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending, not requiring the intervention of a jury.—*Chapter 63, Laws 1881.*

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — GEORGE CLEMENTSON, LANCASTER.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Grant	1st Tuesday in February ... } 1st Tuesday in September . }	Lancaster .. }	Sec 2124, R. S. Ch. 43, L 18:9.
Iowa	4th Tuesday in March . . . } 1st Tuesday in October }	Dodgeville ... }	Sec. 2124, R. S.
La Fayette ..	4th Tuesday in June	Darlington ... }	Sec. 2124, R. S.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... } 4th Tuesday in October }	Rich'nd Cent }	Sec. 2124, R. S.
Crawford	4th Tuesday in May..... } 2d Tuesday in November .. }	Pr. du Chien . }	Sec. 2124, R. S.

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit. — *Sec. 2124, R. S.*

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPEALEAU.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Clark	1st Monday in March..... } 1st Monday in September.. }	Nellisville }	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Jackson	3d Monday in March	Bl'k Riv. Falls }	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
La Crosse . .	3d Monday in September. . }		
La Crosse . .	2d Monday in May..... } 2d Monday in November... }	La Crosse }	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Monroe.....	1st Monday in April..... } 1st Monday in October }	Sparta	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Trempealeau	2d Monday in June..... } 2d Monday in December ... }	Whitehall ... }	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Vernon... ..	4th Monday in April	Viroqua	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
	3d Monday in October..... }		

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson and Trempealeau shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held. — *Section 1, chapter 35, Laws of 1881.*

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GILBERT L. PARK, STEVENS POINT.
Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Portage	1st Tuesday in March	Stevens Point.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in November		
Marathon	2d Tuesday in April	Wausau	Ch. 179, L. 1882.
	2d Tuesday in October		
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in January	Waupaca	Sec. 3424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in May		
Wood	1st Tuesday in May	Grand Rapids.	Ch. 159, L. 1881.
	1st Tuesday in December		
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March	Wautoma	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in September		
Lincoln	3d Tuesday in February	Merrill	Ch. 157, L. 1882.
	4th Tuesday in September		
Price	Last Tuesday in January	Phillips	Ch. 34, L. 1882.
	Last Tuesday in August		
Taylor	1st Tuesday in February	Medford	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in September		

Each and every general term of the circuit court held in the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca and Wood, shall be special terms for the whole seventh judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising or pending in said circuit, or any of the counties therein, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact.—*Chapter 9, Laws 1879.*

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.
Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Buffalo	4th Monday in February	Alma	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in October		
Dunn	2d Monday in March	Menomonie ..	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in September		
Eau Claire ..	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire ...	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in September		
Pepin	3d Monday in April	Arkansaw	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in October		
Pierce	2d Monday in June	Ellsworth ...	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in December		
St. Croix	2d Monday in May	Hudson	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in November		

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter named, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix county, on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn county, on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce county, on the first Monday of September.—*Order of Judge Bundy, issued in compliance with the provisions of chapter 52, Laws 1879.*

Every general term of the eighth judicial circuit shall be a special term for the whole circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law and arising in some county other than the one in which such special terms shall be held.—*Chapter 292, Laws 1881.*

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

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NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALVA STEWART, PORTAGE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1885.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January	Friendship ...	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June		
Columbia ...	2d Tuesday in May	Portage	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in December		
Dane	Monday after first Tuesday in April	Madison	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in July		
Juneau	2d Monday in November ...	Mauston	Ch. 206, L. 1879
	3d Monday in March		
Sauk	3d Monday in October	Baraboo	Ch. 125, L. 1883
	3d Monday in March		
Marquette...	3d Monday in September...	Montello	Ch. 238, L. 1881
	Tuesday after first Monday in January		
	Tuesday after third Monday in June		

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE H. MYERS, APPLETON.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1886.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Brown	1st Monday in April	Green Bay ...	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	1st Monday in October		
	4th Monday in January — (special.)		
Door	Tuesday after 3d Monday in February	Sturgeon Bay.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	Tuesday after 3d Monday in July		
Langlade ...	Last Monday in March	Antigo	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	Tuesday after 1st Monday in September		
Marinette ...	2d Monday in March	Marinette	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	2d Monday in November ...		
Oconto	3d Monday in May	Oconto	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	3d Monday in September...		
Outagamie ..	1st Monday in June	Appleton	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	1st Monday in December ...		
Shawano ...	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January	Shawano	Ch. 3, L. 1882.
	Tuesday after 1st Monday in July		

Every general term in the counties of Marinette, Oconto, Brown and Outagamie shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.... In the county of Brown, a special term for the whole circuit shall be held on the fourth Monday in January.—*Chapter 3, Laws of 1882.*

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—SOLON H. CLOUGH, Superior City.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1889.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Ashland.....	Tuesday after 3d Monday, July..... Tuesday after 3d Monday, January.....	Ashland.....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Barron.....	Tuesday after 4th Monday, April..... Tuesday after 4th Monday, September.....	Barron.....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Bayfield.....	Tuesday after 2d Monday, July..... Tuesday after 2d Monday, January.....	Bayfield.....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Burnett.....	Tuesday after 3d Monday, April..... Tuesday after 3d Monday, September.....	Grantsburg..	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Chippewa...	Tuesday after 1st Monday, May..... Tuesday after 1st Monday, October.....	Chip'wa Falls.	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Douglas.....	4th Monday in June..... 3d Monday in December...	Superior.....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
Polk.....	Tuesday after 2d Monday, June..... Tuesday after 1st Monday, December.....	Osceola Mills.	Ch. 90, L. 1882.

Every general term of said circuit court in the counties of Ashland, Chippewa and Polk of said circuit, shall also be special terms for the whole of said circuit, and all actions, motions or proceedings, or other business now pending or which may hereafter arise in any or either of the counties of said circuit and not requiring a jury, may be brought on, heard, tried and determined or otherwise acted upon or disposed of, at any or either of said special terms, in the same manner and with the same form and effect as if the same were brought on or heard, tried or determined or otherwise acted upon or disposed of in the county wherein the same are now pending or may hereafter arise; and when any cause or matters are pending in either of the counties, different from the county in which the special term is held, the clerk of the court where the special term is held shall transmit all orders, judgments and other papers to the clerk of the circuit court of the county where said causes or matters are pending. The said papers shall be filed or entered by said clerk in the same manner as if said cause had been heard or determined by the circuit court at a term thereof held in that county; and all orders, proceedings or judgments made in pursuance of this act shall have the like force and effect as if made in the county where such cause or matters are or may be pending, and no notice of the holding of such special term shall be required other than the passage and publication of this act.—Chapter 90, Sec. 3, Laws of 1882.

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — JOHN R. BENNETT, JANESVILLE.
 Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

Counties.	Terms	Where held.	Laws.
Rock	4th Monday in January 4th Monday in April..... Wednesday after 1st Monday in November.....	Janesville	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Green	1st Tuesday in March 3d Tuesday in June..... 1st Tuesday in October	Monroe.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
Jefferson	1st Monday in February... 2d Tuesday in June 1st Monday in September..	Jefferson.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — A. SCOTT SLOAN, BEAVER DAM.
 Term expires first Monday of January, 1888.

Counties.	Terms.	Where held.	Laws.
Dodge	4th Tuesday in September.. } 2d Tuesday in February }	Juneau.	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Ozaukee.....	1st Tuesday in September.. } 1st Tuesday in March..... }	Port Washn'tn	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Washington .	3d Tuesday in October } 3d Tuesday in March..... }	West Bend ...	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
Waukesha...	1st Tuesday in December... } 4th Tuesday in May } 4th Tuesday in August } (special)..... } 1st Tuesday in February } (special)..... }	Waukesha....	Ch. 55, L. 1882.

Wisconsin State Government.



ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	GOVERNOR.	
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua	Ohio.
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
S. S. Fifield	Ashland	Maine.
	PRIVATE SECRETARY.	
L. J. Rusk	Viroqua ..	Ohio.
	EXECUTIVE CLERK. .	
T. L. Hacker.....	Cottage Grove.....	Ohio.
	JANITOR.	
H. J. Lovejoy.	Madison	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Ernst G. Timme	Kenosha.....	Germany.
	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.	
Mortimer T. Park.....	Elkhorn	Ohio.
	BOOK KEEPER.	
D. H. Tullis	Madison	Ohio.
	ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER.	
F. W. Beckman.....	Kenosha.....	Germany.
	PRINTING CLERK.	
Charles A. Leith.....	Arcadia	England.
	WARRANT AND CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.	
Thos. St. George.....	Racine	New York
	REDORDING CLERK.	
A. E. Bauer.....	Milwaukee	Germany.
	COMPILING CLERK AND PROOF READER.	
E. McCurdy.....	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin
	REGISTRATION CLERK.	
F. M. Vilas.....	Madison	New York
	FILING CLERK.	
W. W. Jones.....	Fox Lake.....	New York.
	MAILING CLERK.	
L. J. Erdall	Deerfield	Norway
	JANITOR.	
Eugene Roberts	Madison .	Canada.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	TREASURER.	
Edward C. McFetridge.....	Beaver Dam.....	New York.
	ASSISTANT TREASURER.	
J. A. McFetridge.....	Baraboo.....	New York.
	BOOK-KEEPER.	
Chas. Wedelstedt.....	Madison.....	Germany.
	CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.	
N. Conrad, Jr.....	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.
	DEPOSIT CLERK,	
W. B. Hazeltine.....	Madison.....	New York.
	MAILING CLERK.	
C. H. Maynard.....	Plymouth.....	Wisconsin.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Leander F. Frisby.....	West Bend.....	Ohio.
	ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
H. W. Chynoweth.....	Madison.....	New York.
	MAILING CLERK.	
C. L. Billings.....	Cobb.....	Wisconsin.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	STATE SUPERINTENDENT.	
Robert Graham.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
	ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.	
W. H. Chandler.....	Sun Prairie.....	Vermont.
	CHIEF CLERK.	
A. A. Spencer.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
	CLERK.	
W. M. Graham.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
	MESSENGER.	
D. Kessler.....	Madison.....	Germany.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
N. P. Haugen.....	River Falls.....	Norway.
	CLERK.	
James H. Foster.....	Koro.....	Massachusetts.
	MAILING CLERK.	
Mark Smith.....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.		
Philip L. Spooner.....	Madison	Indiana.
GENERAL CLERK.		
Roger C. Spooner	Madison	Indiana.
MESSENGER.		
Wm. H. Glenz	Madison	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LABORS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
CHIEF CLERK.		
C. F. Fricke.....	Milwaukee	New York.
CLERKS.		
C. M. Foresman.....	Madison	Ohio.
E. S. McBride.....	Madison	Ohio.
Ole R. Oleson.....	Waupaca.....	Denmark.
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee	Holland.
B. F. Cram.....	Madison	New Hampshire.
G. B. Carter.....	Platteville.....	England.
B. J. Castle	Black River Falls	Ireland.
CLERK AND MESSENGER.		
F. L. Phillips	Fox Lake	England.
JANITOR.		
George Speckner	Madison	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
SUPERINTENDENT.		
W. H. Bennett	Mineral Point	Wisconsin.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.		
W. H. Joslin	Richland Center.	Michigan.
CLERK.		
W. J. Jones.....	Fox Lake.....	Wales.
GAS FITTER.		
E. R. Reed.....	Madison	Ohio.
ENGINEERS.		
Edwin Culver.....	Madison	Vermont.
Frank Smith.....	Brodhead.....	Tennessee.
FIREMEN.		
Anton Oleson.....	Madison	Norway.
Ed. Hickman	Milwaukee	Massachusetts.
CARPENTERS.		
D. H. Wright.....	Madison	New York.
Chas. Gusman	Waunakee.....	Germany.
JANITOR.		
C. E. Hoyt	Madison	New York.
POLICE.		
Eugene Bowen.....	Whitewater	Canada.
E. E. Thomas.....	Madison	New York.
I. E. Troan.....	Madison	Norway.
Henry Shetter	McFarland	Pennsylvania.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Commander-in-Chief ..	Governor	Jeremiah M. Rusk....	Viroqua.
Adjutant General	Brigadier Gen...	Chandler P. Chapman	Madison.
Quartermaster General	Brigadier Gen...	Jerome A. Watrous..	Milwaukee.
Surgeon General	Brigadier Gen...	Henry Palmer	Milwaukee.
A. D. C. and Eng. in C.	Colonel	Edwin E. Woodman..	Baraboo.
Aid-de-Camp	Colonel	Gottlieb Sweitzer ...	Milwaukee.
Aid-de-Camp	Colonel	Willard C. Bailey ...	Green Bay.
Aid-de-Camp	Colonel	H. D. Farquharson ...	Lancaster.
Aid-de-Camp	Colonel	W. S. Stanley	Milwaukee.
Aid-de-Camp	Colonel	Charles King	Madison.
A. D. C. and Mil. Sec'y.	Colonel	John D. Cleen	Galesville.
A. D. C. to Q. M. Gen..	Captain	Lycurgus J. Rusk....	Viroqua.
		John W. Curran.....	Sparta.

REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.**First Regiment. Headquarters, Janesville.**

Janesville Guards, Bower City Rifles, Custer Rifles, Delavan Guards, Beloit City Guard, Racine Light Guard, Garfield Guard and Monroe City Guard.

Colonel	W. B. Britton	Janesville	April 6, 1882.
Lieutenant Colonel...	H. H. McLenegan...	Beloit	April 6, 1882.
Major	Frank M. Reed	Racine	April 6, 1882.
Surgeon	Geo. C. Chittenden ..	Janesville	May 22, 1882.
Assistant Surgeon	F. W. Byers	Monroe	May 22, 1882.
Adjutant	M. A. Newman	Janesville	Feb. 1, 1879.
Quartermaster	C. E. Jones	Beloit	April 16, 1881.
Judge Advocate	J. W. Bates	Janesville	May 22, 1882..

Second Regiment. Headquarters, Oshkosh.

Manitowoc Volunteers, Oshkosh Guard, Evergreen City Guard, Ripon Rifles, Fond du Lac Guard, Oshkosh Rifles, Appleton Light Infantry, Rankin Guard.

Colonel	Gabe Bouck	Oshkosh.....	April 19, 1882.
Lieutenant Colonel ..	J. H. Marston	Appleton	April 19, 1882.
Major	F. J. Wilkie	Oshkosh	April 19, 1882.
Surgeon	L. A. Bishop	Fond du Lac	May 22, 1882.
Assistant Surgeon	W. S. Wheeler	Oshkosh	April 19, 1882.
Adjutant	John Keneally	Fond du Lac	Feb. 19, 1882.
Quartermaster	Emil Baeusch	Manitowoc	April 19, 1882.
Judge Advocate			

Third Battalion. Headquarters, La Crosse.

Sherman Guard, Governor's Guard, La Crosse, La Crosse Light Guard, Mauston Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel....	M. T. Moore	La Crosse.....	May 19, 1881.
Major	B. F. Parker	Mauston	June 24, 1881.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Chas. E. Rogers	La Crosse.....	July 3, 1882.
Adjutant	Louis Tillmaus	La Crosse.....	June 24, 1881.
Quartermaster	John R. Canon.....	Neillsville.....	June 24, 1882.
Judge Advocate	Lewis J. Glass	Marshfield.....	March 28, 1882.

Fourth Battalion. Headquarters, Madison.

Governor's Guard, Madison; Guppy Guard, Lake City Guard, Watertown Rifles, Burchard Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel....	C. P. Chapman.....	Madison	May 19, 1881.
To January 2, 1882, when promoted Adjutant General.			
Adjutant	William Helm	Madison	June 14, 1881.
To June 13, 1882, when promoted Captain Co. A, Fourth Battalion.			
Assistant Surgeon	W. E. Spalding	Watertown	June 14, 1881.
Quartermaster	Geo. A. Carnagie... Portage		Oct. 13, 1880.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

COMPANY.	Location.	Captain.	1st Lieutenant.	2d Lieutenant.	Organization.	Co.	R
Appleton Light Infantry	Appleton		W. H. Chilson	Henry Tillman	Oct. 27, 1881	G.	2
Beloit City Guard	Beloit	C. H. Parinely	E. J. Bending	W. T. Bois	Aug. 31, 1877	E.	1
Bower City Rifles	Janesville	J. B. La Grange	John Andrews	C. E. Brown	Aug. 18, 1878	B.	1
Burchard Guard	Beaver Dam	O. F. Weaver	F. F. Conydon	John Carroll	Oct. 4, 1880	E.	4
Custer Rifles	Whitewater	Allan F. Caldwell	Joel W. Richmond	Charles J. Walton	July 7, 1877	C.	1
Delavan Guard	Delavan	Horace L. Clark	R. J. Wilson	I. Y. Fitzer, Jr.	April 27, 1880	D.	1
Evergreen City Guard	Sheboygan	C. A. Born	H. W. Trester	Anthony A. Kelly	Nov. 24, 1877	C.	2
Fond du Lac Guard	Fond du Lac	S. L. Brasted	Jos. D. Radford	M. A. Bowers	April 9, 1880	E.	2
Garfield Guard	Racine	James W. Greely	Fred. A. Schwartz	Wm. Abraham	Aug. 30, 1881	G.	1
Germania Guard	Wausau	Carl H. Mueller	Carl Krueger	Geo. Neckerman	Jan. 10, 1875	A.	4
Governor's Guard	Madison	William Helm	John Heyl	Julius Kirchie	Mar. 24, 1875	B.	3
Governor's Guard	La Crosse	F. J. Toeller	F. X. Wiegel	Thomas J. Wells	Aug. 1, 1873	B.	4
Guppy Guard	Portage	Volney E. Brewer	Geo. C. Carnegie	Charles F. Glass	June 23, 1877	A.	1
Janesville Guard	Janesville	H. A. Smith	M. A. Newman	W. Schubert	Aug. 8, 1878	S.	3
Kosciusko Guard	Milwaukee	F. J. Borchardt	L. Nillhaelske	Charles P. Crosby	Aug. 24, 1877	C.	3
La Crosse Light Guard	La Crosse	F. A. Copeland	F. H. Hankerson		Aug. 14, 1878	S.	4
Lake City Guard	Madison	C. P. Chapman	A. C. Burdick	J. Knoernschild	May 27, 1879	S.	..
Light Horse Squadron	Milwaukee	George J. Schoeffel	F. M. Montgomery	William Miller	April 27, 1880	S.	..
Lincoln Guard	Milwaukee	A. F. Dahlman	C. W. G. Miller		May 2, 1881	S.	..
Ludington Guard	Menomonie	Thomas J. George	George R. Brewer	W. Menge	Jan. 16, 1877	A.	2
Manitowoc Volunteers	Manitowoc	F. Becker	Henry Schweitzer	Frank Underwood	July 18, 1868	D.	3
Mauston Light Guard	Mauston	Henry Schall	William P. Winsor	Andrew Arnott	Oct. 11, 1875	H.	1
Monroe City Guard	Monroe	Samuel J. Lewis	Samuel P. Shadel	Otto Laabs	Mar. 30, 1882	B.	2
Oshkosh Guard	Oshkosh	W. H. Patton	H. W. Leach		Mar. 25, 1876	F.	2
Oshkosh Rifles	Oshkosh	J. W. Ruby		F. M. Roberts	April 8, 1880	F.	1
Racine Light Guard	Racine	George A. Graves	John T. Vaughn	Emil Baeusch	April 6, 1881	I.	2
Rankin Guard	Manitowoc	W. H. Hemschemeyer	Ole Benson	H. E. Giese	Dec. 29, 1881	D.	2
Ripon Rifles	Ripon	Hugo Schultz	Edward Kath	Samuel Dixon	Mar. 28, 1878	A.	3
Sherman Guard	Neillsville	J. W. Ferguson	G. A. Ludington	Wm. H. Halsey	May 15, 1875	S.	3
Sheridan Guard	Milwaukee	W. P. O'Connor	John E. Coogan	Herman Kloen	June 23, 1869	S.	..
South Side Turner Rifles	Milwaukee	Geo. P. Traeumer	Albert B. Cuel	Nich. Breuggler	June 20, 1879	D.	4
Watertown Rifles	Watertown	Albert Solliday	C. F. Zautner	Donald J. Murray	July 7, 1880	S.	..
Wausau Light Guard	Wausau	J. D. Worner	Charles F. Crosby		Dec. 30, 1882	D.	4

*S. Separate companies unassigned.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.**State Board of Supervision.**

James Bintliff.....	Darlington.....	<i>Term expires.</i> June 1, 1883.
Charles D. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley..	June 1, 1884.
George W. Burchard	Ft. Atkinson.....	June 1, 1885.
Lewis A. Proctor.....	Milwaukee,	June 1, 1886.
Charles Luling.....	Manitowoc.....	June 1, 1887.
D. S. Comly.....	Madison	Secretary.
M. C. Clarke.....	Madison	Treasurer.

State Board of Charities and Reform.

Andrew E. Elmore.....	Fort Howard	<i>Term expires.</i> April 1, 1883.
John H. Vivian	Mineral Point....	April 1, 1884.
Hiram H. Giles.....	Madison	April 1, 1885.
Elizabeth B. Fairbanks	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1886.
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson	April 1, 1887.
A. O. Wright	Fox Lake.....	Secretary.

Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

Elisha W. Keyes.....	Madison	<i>Term expires.</i> 1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Linus B. Sale.....	Green Bay.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
William E. Carter.....	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
John G. McMynn.....	Racine.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls.	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
John C. Spooner.....	Hudson.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
William F. Vilas.....	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
George Koeppen.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
J. M. Bingham.....	Chippewa Falls..	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
George H. Paul	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.

Regents of Normal Schools.

Abram D. Andrews	River Falls'	<i>Term expires.</i> 1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Willard H. Chandler.....	Sun Prairie.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Thompson D. Weeks.....	Whitewater	1st Monday in Feb., 1883.
Jonathan H. Evans.....	Platteville	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
G. E. Gordon.....	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
C. A. Hutchins.....	Fond du Lac.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1884.
James McAlister.....	Milwaukee	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
Samuel M. Hay.....	Oshkosh	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
John Phillips	Stevens Point ...	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.

State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

W. W. Daniels	Madison	<i>Term expires.</i> January 31, 1883.
George F. Witter.....	Grand Rapids ..	January 31, 1884.
H. P. Strong	Beloit	January 31, 1885.
J. T. Reeve.....	Appleton	January 31, 1886.
James Bintliff.....	Darlington	January 31, 1887.
Knut Heogh	La Crosse	January 31, 1888.

State Board of Pharmacy.

Thomas H. Spence.....	La Crosse	<i>Term expires.</i> April, 1883.
A. H. Hollister.....	Madison	April, 1884.
Frederic Robinson.....	Kenosha.....	April, 1885.
Adam Conrath.....	Milwaukee	April, 1886.
E. B. Heimstreet.....	Janesville	April, 1887.

State Fish Commission.

		<i>Term expires.</i>
Philo Dunning	Madison	April 1, 1885.
James V. Jones	Oshkosh.....	April 1, 1886.
C. Hutchinson	Beetown.....	April 1, 1886.
Mark Douglas.....	Melrose.....	April 1, 1887.
C. L. Valentine	Janesville.....	April 1, 1887.

State Librarian.

John R. Berryman..... Prairie du Chien.

State Historical Society.

John A. Rice.....	Waukesha.....	President.
Lyman C. Draper.....	Madison.....	Corresponding Secretary
R. M. Bashford.....	Madison.....	Recording Secretary.
A. H. Main.....	Madison.....	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie	Madison.....	Librarian.
Isabel Durrie	Madison.....	Assistant Librarian.
I. S. Bradley.....	Madison.....	Assistant Librarian.

State Agricultural Society.

Nicholas D. Fratt.....	Racine	President.
Clinton Babbitt.....	Beloit.....	Secretary.
Cyrus Miner	Janesville	Treasurer.

State Horticultural Society.

J. M. Smith	Green Bay.....	President.
J. C. Plumb.....	Milton	Vice President.
F. W. Case.....	Madison	Recording Secretary.
B. S. Hoxie	Cooksville.....	Corresponding Secretary
M. Anderson	Cross Plains.....	Treasurer.

State Dairymen's Association.

C. R. Beach.....	Whitewater .. .	President.
D. W. Curtis.....	Port Atkinson ...	Secretary.
H. K. Loomis.....	Sheboygan Falls.	Treasurer.

Adjutant General's Department.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Chapman.....	Madison	Adjutant General.
Captain R. C. Bierce	Menomonie.....	Clerk.

Quartermaster General's Department.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Watrous.....	Milwaukee	Quartermaster General.
Captain John W. Curran	Sparta.....	Aid-de-Camp.

Trustees of Soldiers' Orphan's Home.

James Bintliff	Darlington	President.
Colwert K. Pier .. .	Fond du Lac.....	Vice President.
William F. Vilas.....	Madison	Secretary.
R. W. Burton	Janesville.....	Secretary.
The State Treasurer, <i>ex officio</i> .		Treasurer.

State Treasury Agent.

Henry P. Fischer..... Madison

During pleasure of Gov'r.

State Inspector of Illuminating Oils.

James T. Reeve Appleton

Term Expires.
April 1, 1884.

Commissioners of Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company.

S. M. Carr.....	Portage.
John Steiner.....	Woodland.
D. W. Maxon.....	Cedar Creek.
Ira W. Bird.....	Madison.
Silas J. Seymour.....	Reedsburg.

Timber Agents.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	Charles E. Mears.....	Osceola.....	Polk.
2	Edward Outhwaite.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
3	George W. Ghoca.....	Colby.....	Marathon.
4	V. M. Adams.....	West Salem.....	La Crosse.
5	Wm. Wall.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago
6	O. W. Bloch.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.

Lumber Inspectors.

1	Joseph L. Coley.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.
2	Alexander Hyslop.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
3	Geo. B. Shaw.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
4	Philip B. Jewell.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.
5	Vacant.....		
6	Duncan L. McKay.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
7	Richard H. Chute.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
8	Vacant.....		
0	D. J. McKenzie.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.
10	Wm. H. Harris.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
11	John W. Meagher.....	Ashland.....	Ashland.
12	Robert Buckstaff.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago
13	Lewis C. Thompson.....	Superior.....	Douglas.
14	F. J. O'Neill.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.

Agent of St. Croix Land Grant.

Merton Herrick.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.
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State Board of Immigration.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Honorable the Secretary of State.

APPOINTED.

J. A. Becher.....	Milwaukee.....	President.
J. M. Smith.....	Marathon.....	
K. Ostergren.....	Price.....	
Henry Baetz.....	Milwaukee.....	Secretary.

Biographical Sketches.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION, STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, New York, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin in 1857; was a member of the state senate in 1863, '64, '71 and '72; was a member of the assembly in 1866 and '67, being speaker in 1867; was a member of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864; was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1866 to 1875; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Matthew H. Carpenter and took his seat March 4, 1875; was elected to the same position March 10, 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew H. Carpenter. His term of office will expire March 4, 1885.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June, 1880; was elected United States Senator January 26, 1881, as a republican, to succeed Angus Cameron, receiving 98 votes in joint legislative convention against 29 for James G. Jenkins, democrat, 1 for C. D. Parker, democrat, and 2 for C. C. Washburn, republican. His term of office will expire March 4, 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

First District.

Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock and Waukesha counties. Population, 138,500.

CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, of Janesville, was born at Royalton, Niagara county, New York, October 18, 1829; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Janesville; was elected a presidential elector in 1868, and elected to the state senate in the same year; was re-elected in 1870 and was twice chosen president *pro tempore* of that body; was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses and was elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican, receiving 19,014 votes against 11,782 votes for Clinton Babbitt, democrat.

Second District.

Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk counties. Population, 142,183.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, in 1863, '72 and '74; was a commissioner of the second district board of enrollment, from September, 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868; and was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a republican, receiving 16,041 votes against 14,390 for J. C. Gregory, democrat.

Third District.

Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, LaFayette and Richland counties. Population 133,305.

GEORGE C. HAZELTON, of Boscobel, was born in Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 3, 1833; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1858; studied law; was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, and settled in Boscobel, Wisconsin, in 1863, where he has since practiced his profession; was elected district attorney of Grant county in 1864, and re-elected in 1866; in 1867 was elected state senator, and chosen president *pro tem.* of the senate, and was re-elected to the senate in 1869. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican. Re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 11,695 votes against 11,603 for Owen King, greenbacker. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 16,236 votes against 12,911 votes for M. M. Cothren, democrat.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population 177,437.

PETER VICTOR DEUSTER, of Milwaukee was born near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 13, 1831; receiving an elementary and academical education; the latter ended when he, in May, 1847, at the age of sixteen, sailed, with his parents, to the United States, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; after his arrival entered a printing office; shortly after serving his full apprenticeship he published and edited the first literary paper in Milwaukee, and in 1856 became editor and sole proprietor of "The Milwaukee See-Bote," a daily democratic paper, which last position he has held ever since; in 1862 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the state senate; and was elected to the forty-sixth congress as a democrat; and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 17,574 votes against 15,018 for Casper M. Sanger, republican.

Fifth District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties. Population, 164,495.

EDWARD S. BRAGG, of Fond du Lac, was born at Unadilla, New York, February 23, 1827; attended district school and academy, completing his education at Geneva College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and com-

menced practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; was district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1854 and 1855; postmaster at Fond du Lac in 1867; state senator in 1868 and 1869; delegate to National Democratic convention of 1860 and 1872; was the candidate of the war democracy for congress in 1862, and was the regular nominee of the Democratic Liberal and Reform caucus of the legislature of 1875 for the United States Senate. He entered the military service in 1862, and served as captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the 6th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; was commissioned brigadier general June 10, 1864, and served in that capacity until October 8, 1865. Actively participated in the following engagements in 1862: Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; in 1863, "Fitz Hugh's Crossing" — crossing the Rappahannock in open boats under heavy fire, and carrying the enemy's rifle pits on the opposite bank — and for which he was commended in general division orders and recommended by Major General Hooker for promotion to brigadier general — Chancellorsville and Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Crossing and the battles on Topotomy Creek. At the Chickahominy, in June, 1864, was specially assigned, though a junior colonel, to the command of the Iron Brigade and commanded it in the assault upon Petersburg, the battle of Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. Commanded the advance line in the battle of Dabney's Mill in February, 1865. Was complimented in the official report of his superiors at the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill. Was once severely wounded by a musket ball and once knocked off from his horse by a cannon ball, sustaining no injury, except temporary, from concussion. He was elected to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and re-elected to the forty-seventh congress as a democrat, receiving 16,984 votes against 14,753 votes for Elihu Colman, republican.

Sixth District.

Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 197,752.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, November 30, 1845; was educated at the Royal Gymnasium at Potsdam; is an apothecary by profession; emigrated and arrived in New York city in August, 1866, and removed to Fond du Lac in September of the same year; removed to New York city in January, 1867, and in the same year removed to Oshkosh, where he permanently located; was elected school commissioner of the city of Oshkosh, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. He was elected state treasurer as a Republican, in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879. He was elected as a republican, from the Sixth District, to the Forty-seventh Congress, in November, 1880, receiving 20,163 votes against 16,807 for Gabriel Bouck, democrat, and 1,437 for L. A. Stewart, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Saint Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon counties. Population, 191,568.

HERMAN L. HUMPHREY, of Hudson, was born at Candor, Tioga county, New York, March 14, 1830; received a public school education, with the

addition of one year in Courtland Academy; became a merchant's clerk at the age of sixteen, in Ithaca, New York, and remained there for several years; studied law in the office of Walbridge & Finch; was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, and removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he commenced practice, in January, 1855; was soon after appointed district attorney of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy; was appointed, by the governor, county judge of Saint Croix county, to fill a vacancy. in the fall of 1860, and in the spring of 1861 was elected for the full term of four years from the following January; was elected to the state senate for two years, and in February, 1862, resigned the office of county judge; was elected mayor of Hudson for one year; was elected in the spring of 1866 judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and was re-elected in 1872, serving from January, 1867, until March, 1877. He was elected a representative from Wisconsin in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses as a republican. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 23,179 votes, against 10,991 for G. T. Freeman, democrat, and 1,674 for Joel Foster, greenbacker.

Eighth District.

Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Price, Shawano, Taylor and Wood counties. Population, 165,270.

THADDEUS C. POUND, of Chippewa Falls, was born at Elk, Warren Co., Pennsylvania, December 6, 1833; received an academic education at Milton, Academy, Wisconsin, and Rushford, Alleghany county, New York; removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1848, and in May, 1856, removed to Chippewa county, where he has since resided, engaged mainly in the manufacture of lumber, and the mercantile business, being president of the Union Lumbering Company and of the Chippewa Falls and Western Railway; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1864, '66, '67 and '69, serving the last year as speaker; was lieutenant governor of Wisconsin in 1870 and 1871; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872. He was elected to the forty-fifth congress as a republican; re-elected to the forty-sixth congress, receiving 12,795 votes against 11,421 for Aug. R. Barrows, greenback-democrat. Re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, receiving 19,256 votes against 14,590 votes for W. C. Silverthorn, democrat.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

First District.

Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Walworth and Jefferson counties. Population 141,698.

JOHN WINANS, of Janesville, was born in Vernon, Sussex county, New Jersey, September 27, 1831; received a common and private school education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Janesville; was member of assembly in 1874, in which year he was chairman of the judiciary committee; was candidate for congress in 1868, in the second district, against B. F. Hopkins; has been city attorney of Janesville several times; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, when General McClellan was nominated; was a member of assembly for 1882; was elected to the forty-eighth congress as an inde-

pendent, receiving 12,307 votes, against 11,853 for Charles G. Williams, republican, 2,307 for C. M. Blackman, prohibitionist, and 10 for W. L. Utley, greenbacker.

Second District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Washington and Waukesha counties. Population 145,182.

DANIEL HADLEY SUMNER, of Waukesha, was born at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., September 15, 1837; received a common school education: is an attorney at law; he removed to Richland, Kalamazoo county, Mich., in 1843, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Wisconsin, settling at Oconomowoc, from whence he removed to Waukesha in 1871; has held various local positions, among which was that of district attorney for Waukesha county from 1875 to 1877; was elected as a democrat to the forty-eighth congress, receiving 10,671 votes, against 8,870 for John S. Rowell, republican, 1,006 for E. W. Chapin, prohibitionist, and 627 for Lorenzo Merrill, greenbacker.

Third District.

Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Population, 157,731.

BURR W. JONES, of Madison, was born in the town of Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846; received a collegiate education, graduating at the Wisconsin State University in 1870, and in the Law Department in 1871; is a lawyer by profession; resided near Evansville until about eighteen years of age; after finishing his law course, he commenced practice at Portage in winter of 1871, but returned to Madison in spring of 1872; was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; was elected to the forty-eighth congress in 1882 as a democrat, receiving 13,035 votes against 7,924 for George C. Hazelton, republican; 3,791 for E. W. Keyes, republican; 3,152 for S. D. Hastings, prohibitionist, and 444 for P. W. Matts, greenbacker.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee county. Population, 133,523.

PETER V. DEUSTER, of Milwaukee. See page 464. He was re-elected to the forty-eighth congress by a vote of 9,688 against 8,330 for F. C. Winkler, republican, and 1,922 for Geo. B. Goodwin, trades' assembly candidate.

Fifth District.

Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties. Population, 153,701.

JOSEPH RANKIN, of the city of Manitowoc, was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Mishicott; has filled various local offices at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion and served three years; was a member of the assembly in 1860, '71, '72, '73 and '74; was chairman of the democratic state central committee in 1877; was elected state senator for 1877 and '78, re-elected for '79 and '80, and again elected for '81 and '82; was elected as a democrat to the forty-eighth congress by a vote of 12,933 against 6,108 for Levi Howland, republican; 813 for R. L. Wing, prohibitionist, and 764 for J. E. Thomas, greenbacker.

Sixth District.

Adams, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population 142,330.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh. See page 465. He was re-elected to the forty-eighth congress by a vote of 10,303 against 9,265 for Andrew Haben, democrat, 3,275 for T. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist, 496 for L. A. Stewart, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Crawford, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties. Population 160,040.

GILBERT M. WOODWARD, of La Crosse, was born in Washington, D. C., December 25, 1835; received a common school and printing office education; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and settled in La Crosse, where he has continued to reside; enlisted in Co. B., 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., May 22, 1861, as a private; appointed orderly sergeant September 23, 1861, 2d lieutenant August 25, 1862, 1st lieutenant September 14, 1862, adjutant 2d regiment June 2, 1863; was on division staff during campaign in the Wilderness in 1864; mustered out of service with the regiment July 2, 1864; was engaged in a number of battles, among which were Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, at which he was wounded, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna and Coal Harbor; has been district attorney of La Crosse county, mayor, alderman and city attorney of La Crosse; was an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate in 1872; was a delegate to the liberal republican convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president in 1872, and to the democrat national convention which nominated Hancock at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected to the forty-eighth congress as a democrat, receiving 11,908 votes, against 10,640 for C. M. Butt, republican, 1,877 for B. F. Parker, prohibitionist, and 360 for Reuben May, greenbacker.

Eighth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix and Trempealeau counties. Population 157,853.

WILLIAM THOMPSON PRICE of Black River Falls, Jackson county, was born in the town of Barre, Huntington county, Pa., June 17, 1824; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Black River Falls; was a member of assembly in 1851, and of the senate in 1857 and 1870 and 1871; county Judge of Jackson county in 1853 and 1854, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1863 to 1865, and has served as chairman of the county board of supervisors; is president of the Jackson county bank; was elected to the senate of 1878, '76, '80 and 81; was member of assembly for 1882; was elected to the forty-eighth congress as a republican, receiving 14,059 votes, against 11,315 votes for W. F. Bailey, democrat.

Ninth District.

Ashland, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Price, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca and Wood counties. Population, 123,423.

ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Marinette, Marinette county, was born in the town of Frederickton, York county, New Brunswick, June 18, 1829; received

a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Milwaukee; was engaged in lumbering at Escanaba, Mich., for twelve or thirteen years with headquarters at Milwaukee; removed to Marinette in the spring of 1858 and has ever since resided there; has held various local offices and was a member of assembly in 1866 and 1863; was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Garfield in 1880 at Chicago; was elected a member of the forty-eighth congress as a republican, receiving 12,774 votes against 12,518 for G. L. Park, democrat; 1,460 for H. H. Woodmansee, prohibitionist and 199 for J. Mehan, greenbacker.

STATE OFFICERS.

(Term of office expires January, 1885.)

GOVERNOR.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, Vernon county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; removed to Wisconsin and settled in Bad Axe (now Vernon) county in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the assembly in 1862; was commissioned Major of the 25th Wisconsin volunteer Infantry in July, 1863; was soon after promoted to the colonelcy. Served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkehatchie: was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866 and 1867, and re-elected for 1868-9; represented the sixth congressional district in the 42d congress, and the seventh district in the 43d and 44th congresses; was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the 43d congress; was a member of the congressional republican committee for several years; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago, in 1880; was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate, as minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined; was also tendered by President Garfield the mission to Denmark, and the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, both of which he declined. Was elected governor at the annual election in 1881, as a republican, receiving 81,754 votes against 69,797 for N. D. Fratt, democrat, and 13,225 votes for T. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist, and 7,002 for E. P. Allis, greenbacker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SAM S. FIFIELD of Ashland, Ashland county, was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1839; received a printing office education; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls in 1860, to Osceola Mills in 1861, and to Ashland in 1872, where he now resides and edits the Ashland Press; was chairman first board supervisors of Ashland, in June, 1872; sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872; assemblyman in 1874, '75 and '76, and chosen speaker the last year; was elected state senator in 1876 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry D. Barron; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81; was elected lieutenant governor as a republican in 1881, receiving 83,502 votes, against 69,304 votes for W. A. Anderson, democrat, and 12,247 votes for H. S. Clapp, prohibitionist, and 6,711 votes for David Giddings, greenkacker.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ERNST G. TIMME of Kenosha, Kenosha county, was born in Werdn, Rhine Province of Prussia, June 21, 1843; received a common school education before the war, and graduated from a commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. He is by occupation a teacher and clerk; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Wheatland, Kenosha county, where he resided until 1866; enlisted in August 1861 as a private in Co. C, 1st Wis. Vol. Infantry;

took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover Gap and all of the minor engagements of the 14th army corps, until the battle of Chickamauga, on the second day of which — September 20, 1863 — while resisting an attempt to take a battery, he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this engagement he was commissioned as captain by brevet, but after eight months in the hospital he was honorably discharged, the amputated arm not healing until a year later. He has held various local offices and held the position of county clerk of Kenosha county from January 1867 to January 1, 1882; was a prominent candidate for the office of secretary of state in the republican convention in 1877, and was elected as a republican to that office in 1881, receiving 83,071 votes against 70,141 for Michael Johnson, democrat, 11,643 votes for Edmund Bartlett, prohibitionist, and 6,747 for Wilson Hopkins, greenbacker.

STATE TREASURER.

EDWARD C. MCFETRIDGE, of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1836; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1853; came to Wisconsin in the same year, and settled at Beaver Dam, where he followed his profession as a lawyer until 1866, when he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and is now one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills; has been elected superintendent of schools and mayor of Beaver Dam; has also served as county treasurer of Dodge county, and was one of the presidential electors chosen in 1872 on the republican ticket; member of the assembly, 1878; elected state senator for 1879, '80; elected member of assembly for 1881; was elected state treasurer as a republican, in 1881, receiving 83,036 votes against 69,869 votes for Frank R. Falk, democrat, 11,845 votes for J. J. Sutton, prohibitionist and 6,577 votes for G. Lammers, greenbacker.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

LEANDER F. FRISBY, of West Bend, Washington county, was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 19, 1829; received an academic education at Farmington Academy, in his native county. He is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and, for a year taught school at Spring Prairie Corners, Walworth county, one summer at Port Washington and two years at Burlington; settled in West Bend in October, 1850; was elected town superintendent of schools of West Bend in 1853; district attorney of Washington county for 1854 and 1855, was appointed county judge in 1856 to fill a vacancy and served one year; was a delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1860 and served as one of the six acting secretaries of the convention; was presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1868, and was elected to the assembly the same fall; was the republican candidate for congress against Charles A. Eldridge in 1868, and was presidential elector the same year; was delegate to the republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872; was republican candidate for attorney general in 1873; was the republican candidate for congress in the fourth district in 1878, against Peter V. Deuster; was elected attorney general as a republican in 1881, receiving 84,821 votes, against 68,539 for M. J. Briggs, democrat, 11,787 for E. G. Comstock, prohibitionist, and 6,655 votes for Joel Foster, greenbacker.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

ROBERT GRAHAM, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in Putnam, Washington county, N. Y., July 24, 1823; received an academic and normal school education; is, by profession, a teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1861 and settled at Kenosha; ten years later he removed to Oshkosh, taking a position as teacher in the normal school, where he has since remained; he was captain of Company C., 39th Wis. Vol. Infantry from May, 1864; was county superintendent of schools in Washington county, N. Y.; county superintendent of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and was a candidate for the position of State Superintendent in 1873 and 1875; was nominated in 1881 by the republicans, democrats and prohibitionists, receiving 164,115 votes against 7,175 for J. A. Gaynor, greenbacker.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

(Term of office began February 15, 1882.)

NILS P. HAUGEN, of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated at the law department of the Michigan State University, in the class of 1874; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the eighth judicial circuit for several years, and of the eleventh circuit from July, 1876, to May, 1878; was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; was elected on the republican ticket as railroad commissioner, that office having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, receiving 83,507 votes against 69,420 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat, 11,870 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,901 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PHILIP L. SPOONER, Jr., of Madison, Dane county, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 13, 1847; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Madison, where he has since resided; received a common school and partial collegiate education; was elected senior alderman, April, 1874; was chosen by the common council a member of the board of education, March, 1875, for the term of one year; was the republican candidate for the assembly in the Madison district in 1875; was appointed by the governor as commissioner of insurance for the term of two years from April 1, 1878, and was re-appointed for a second term of two years from April 1, 1880; was elected mayor of Madison, April, 1880, by a majority of 167 over Judge John R. Baltzell, democrat. The office of commissioner of insurance having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, he was elected in 1881 as a republican to this position, receiving 85,349 votes against 67,574 votes for Louis Kemper, democrat, 11,580 votes for Thomas Bracken, prohibitionist, and 6,693 votes for Lorenzo Merrill, greenbacker.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their office for four years, and receive a compensation of \$500 for each regular session. Senators representing even numbered districts were elected in 1831, and hold office till January 1, 1885; those from odd numbered districts were elected in 1882, and hold office till January 1, 1887. The population given is from the census of 1880.

The lieutenant governor is president of the senate, but has only a casting vote therein.

President of the Senate.

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette and Oconto counties. Population, 46,913.

EDWARD S. MINOR (Rep.), of Sturgeon Bay, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 13, 1839; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844, and settled in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county; afterwards removed to the city of Milwaukee, and thence to Door county; was enrolled on the 30th day of December, 1861, in Co. G, 2d Wisconsin cavalry; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; promoted to 2d lieutenant August 1, 1865, and 1st lieutenant October 21, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment November 15, 1865. Participated in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., October 4, 1862; Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Van Buren, Ark., December 23, 1862; Hall's Plantation, October 3, 1864; Woodville, Miss., October 6, 1864; near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864; Egypt Station, December 26, 1864; and was also engaged in many raids and skirmishes on the march through the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas; was member of assembly in 1878, 1880 and 1881; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 5,072 votes, against 4046 votes for John Fetzer, democrat.

Second District.

Brown county. Population, 34,090.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1835; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Appleton, Outagamie county, thence in 1868 he removed to Green Bay, his present place of residence; was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence university; is an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Outagamie county 1856-7, city attorney of Green Bay 1873-4; was state senator from the 22d district 1862 and '63, member of assembly from Outagamie county in 1868 and from Brown county in 1875, state senator from the 2d dis-

trict in 1876, '77, '78 and '79; delegate from the state at large to democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected state senator in 1881, receiving 2,152 votes against 1,777 for James J. Rasmussen, republican.

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 30,921.

CHARLES JONAS (Dem.), of Racine, was born in Malesow, Bohemia, October 30, 1840; received an academic education at the Bohemian school of science and polytechnic institution at Prague; is a newspaper publisher by profession; left Bohemia in 1860 and resided in London, England, until February 1863 when he came to America and settled at Racine; was a member of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School for Boys in 1874 and '75; was a member of assembly in 1878; was alderman from 1876 to 1880; president of common council of Racine in 1878-79; was candidate for state senator in 1878 and was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,213 votes, against 2,494 for William T. Lewis, republican.

Fourth District.

Crawford and Vernon counties. Population, 33,899.

VAN S. BENNETT, (Rep.), of Rockton, Vernon county, was born in Medina, Ohio, March 15, 1836; received an academic education; his parents removed from Ohio to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in Medina, Dane county, thence to Jefferson county in 1852, and to Richland county in 1855; located at Rockton, Vernon county, in 1836; is by occupation a lumberman; enlisted in Co. I, 12th Wisconsin infantry, in September, 1861, as lieutenant; was promoted to captaincy in May, 1862; participated in all the operations of the regiment until November, 1864, when his term of service expired; has been town clerk, chairman of town supervisors, etc., at various times, and has three times been chairman of the county board of Vernon; was superintendent of schools of Richland county in 1865; was member of assembly in 1869 and 1870; was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883, receiving 2,166 votes against 1,719 votes for Chris. Ellefson, greenbacker, and 572 for J. A. Robb, democrat.

Fifth District.

The first, sixth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth wards in the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 54,648.

JEDD PHILO CLARK COTTRILL (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Montpelier, Vermont, April 15, 1832; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating at the University of Vermont in 1852; was for a time teacher in the common schools and academy in Vermont, receiving a salary of eleven dollars per month; is by profession a lawyer; resided at Montpelier, Vt., until 1855, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, except from 1867 to 1870, when he resided and practiced law in the city of New York; was district attorney of Milwaukee county for 1865 and 1866; was for several years circuit court commissioner and U. S. court commissioner; was one of commissioners to revise present statutes in 1878; has had no other candidacy for position or office; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,371 votes against 3,049 votes for M. H. Brand, republican, and 1,121 for Max Zabel, democrat.

Sixth District.

The fifth, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 42,895.

ENOCH CHASE (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, January 16, 1809; received a common school education and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, at Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1831; is now by occupation a farmer and manufacturer of brick and glass ware; came to Wisconsin in 1835, and settled in the town of Lake; was commissioned adjutant in the Michigan militia in 1831, and was out in the Sac war, under General Brown, in 1832; was member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1849, '50, '51 and '53, and again in 1870; was the whig candidate for speaker in 1850, but was defeated by Moses M. Strong; was defeated as an independent candidate for state senator in 1853; was elected senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,495 votes against 2,092 for Peter Barth, republican, and 94 for Newell Daniels, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

The second, third, fourth and seventh wards of Milwaukee. Population, 40,980.

WILLIAM STILLMAN STANLEY, JR., (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 28, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a jeweler (of the firm of Stanley & Camp); he left New York in 1865 and settled in Mill City, Colorado, where he resided two years, during one of which he was postmaster; in 1867 he came to Milwaukee and has continued to reside there since; he was 2d Lieut. Co. F. 18th Regt. N. Y. N. G., and was stationed at Baltimore during his time of service; was mustered into the volunteer service as 2d Lieut. 13th N. Y. Vol. Art'y in 1863; promoted to 1st Lieut. May 2, 1864; was promoted to brevet captain on account of services rendered in the draft riots in New York; he was elected to the assembly of 1881 and re-elected for 1882 without opposition; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,449 votes against 1,662 for Edward Keogh, democrat, and 1655 for John S. George, democrat.

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population, 39,799.

CHARLES PALMETIER (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, Walworth county, was born in Catskill, Green county, N. Y., December 29, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Geneva; enlisted September 5, 1861, in Co. K. 8th Wis. Vol. Infantry; appointed 4th sergeant in '61, commissioned 2d lieutenant in October '62; promoted 1st lieutenant in May '65; was discharged September 5, 1865, after four years' service; engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, the siege of Vicksburg and all the other battles of the "Eagle regiment;" has held various local offices as school director, chairman of town board, etc.; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1880, and was elected state senator in 1881, receiving 3,741 votes against 1,768 for John P. Runkel, democrat, and 96 votes for John Johnson, greenbacker.

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Portage and Waushara counties. Population, 44,900.

JAMES FRANKLIN WILEY (Rep.), of Hancock, was born in the town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1832; removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Hancock; received a common school education; is engaged in a general mercantile business; has been postmaster at Hancock for twenty-three years; has held various local offices; was a delegate to state convention of 1881; was elected state senator for 1881 and 1882, and re-elected in 1882 for a term of four years, receiving 8,043 votes against 3,619 for William Stewart, democrat, and 171 for C. Sherman, greenbacker.

Tenth District.

Waukesha county. Population, 23,957.

HENRY M. ACKLEY (Dem.), of Oconomowoc, was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 12, 1827; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Oconomowoc; is a merchant by occupation; has held several local offices and was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected state senator in 1881, receiving 2,392 votes against 1,702 votes for Vernon Tichenor, republican, 104 for A. H. Craig, greenbacker, and 374 for J. L. Ingersoll, prohibitionist.

Eleventh District.

Ashland, Clark, Lincoln, Price, Taylor and Wood counties. Population, 26,362.

CHARLES MORTON WEBB (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, Wood county, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1833; received a common school education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled, in 1858, at Grand Rapids, where he has continued to reside; entered the service in September, 1861, as 1st lieutenant Co. G, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, but resigned in May, 1862; was elected district attorney of Wood county in 1858, and re-elected in 1860; elected clerk of board of supervisors in 1864, and again in 1866; elected state senator from the 27th district in 1868; appointed United States attorney for western district of Wisconsin on the creation of that district in 1870, and was re-appointed in 1874 and resigned in 1877; elected mayor of Grand Rapids in 1880 and 1881; appointed register U. S. land office at Deadwood, Dak., in fall of 1881, but resigned in summer of 1882; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 4,887 votes to 2,532 for Chauncey Blakeslee, democrat.

Twelfth District.

Green and La Fayette counties. Population, 42,007.

ARCHIBALD N. RANDALL (Rep.), of Brodhead, Green county, was born August 23, 1830, at Sardinia, N. Y.; received an academic education at Brockport Collegiate Institute; is an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1847 and settled at Avon, Rock county, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Brodhead, his present home; enlisted as captain of Company G, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, October 17, 1861, and served with

the regiment until the spring of 1863, when he was detailed to the command of mounted infantry at Fort Donaldson, where he remained eight months, during which he was in numerous battles and skirmishes with guerrillas in Tennessee; was detailed February, 1864, upon the staff of Major General Rosseau, which position he held until mustered out in February, 1865; was in all the battles fought by that general against Wheeler and Forest's commands, among which were the battles of Franklin Spring Hill, Rodgersville, Pulaski, Shoal Creek, Tullahoma, in the raid around Atlanta, in all the skirmishes immediately preceding the battle of Nashville, and also in that battle; has been member of Rock county board of supervisors four years, and of Green county two years; has held other local offices; was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883, receiving 3,072 votes, against 2,715 for H. J. Gallagher, democrat.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county. Population, 45,928.

BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN (Dem.), of Beaver Dam, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., November 30, 1836; received a common school education; is a printer and publisher by occupation; is one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam *Argus*; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Beaver Dam; was member of assembly in 1880; chairman of county board of supervisors in 1880, '81 and '82; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,611 votes against 2,999 for George Schott, republican, and 87 for John Dun, greenbacker.

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 44,809.

JOHN T. KINGSTON (Rep.), of Necedah, Juneau county, was born January 31, 1819, in St. Claire county, Illinois; had a common school and partial collegiate education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1834 and settled at Racine; removed to Necedah in 1848; has held various local offices; was state senator in 1856, 1857, 1860 and 1861; was appointed trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1870, and of the Northern Hospital in 1872; was member of assembly in 1874; was elected assemblyman for 1880; was elected one of the republican presidential electors from Wisconsin in November, 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1881, and was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,337 votes against 2,340 for J. S. Tripp, democrat.

Fifteenth District.

Manitowoc county. Population, 37,506.

JOHN CAREY (Dem.), of Osman, was born in Ireland, April 1, 1839; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to America in 1844, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he resided until 1852, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Manitowoc county; was county supervisor in 1862, '63, '64 and '65; town clerk in 1871 and '72; chairman of the town board for six years, and chairman of the county board in 1881; was member of assembly in 1879 and '80; was a candidate for sheriff in 1864 and for state senator in 1870; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,698 votes against 2,155 for David Nottage, republican, and 77 for E. H. Smalley, prohibitionist.

Sixteenth District.

Grant county. Population, 37,852.

GEORGE W. RYLAND (Rep.), of Lancaster, Grant county, was born in Selbysport, Allegheny county, Maryland, December 13, 1827; received a common school education; is a banker; came to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled at Lancaster; was chairman of the town board for twelve years; chairman of county board for ten years; was postmaster under Lincoln and Johnson; delegate to the republican national convention, held at Philadelphia in 1872; elected state senator for 1880 and '81; re-elected for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,868 votes, against 1,370 for George S. Whitcher, democrat, and 133 for S. N. Jones, greenbacker.

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population, 38,823.

SIMON LOCK LORD (Rep.), of Edgerton, was born in Limington, Maine, March 8, 1826; received an academic and medical education; is a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1858, from Iowa; he settled at Edgerton, where he has continued to reside; entered the military service as assistant surgeon of the 13th regiment, Wisconsin infantry, in October, 1861; in April, 1862, he organized a general military hospital in Kansas, and in December, 1862, he organized a general military hospital in Memphis, Tenn., with a capacity for 1,500 sick and wounded; was promoted surgeon of the 33d Wisconsin Volunteers in April, 1863; was on the staff of Gen. G. E. Bryant at the siege of Vicksburg; in August, 1863, was appointed on medical board to examine surgeons for the colored regiments before their appointment by the war department; was member of assembly in 1880; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 4,435 votes, against 3,059 for William A. Lawrence, prohibitionist.

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 34,145.

EDWARD COLMAN (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in Rochester, New York, July 28, 1828; received an academic education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled in the town of Empire, where he has since resided, with the exception of ten years—'67 to '77—when he was a resident of the city of Fond du Lac, as treasurer of the savings bank; he enlisted in Co. A. 18th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and was commissioned 1st lieutenant November 15, 1861; was wounded at Shiloh, April 10, '62; commissioned as adjutant of the regiment in March, '63; engaged in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills in 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and commissioned as 1st lieutenant; promoted to captain in '64; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 49th regiment Wis. Vol. in January, '65, and as colonel of the regiment in November, 1865; was superintendent of public property at Madison in 1866 and '67; trustee of Soldiers' Orphans' Home from '67 to '70; sheriff of Fond du Lac county in 1878 and '79; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,491 votes, against 1,593 for David Whitton, democrat, 431 for I. Fay, greenbacker, and 117 J. M. Bonnell, prohibitionist.

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county. Population, 46,916.

THOMAS WALL (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in the city of Lockport, N. Y., May 4, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was a member of assembly in 1873, and '76 and in 1877; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,833 votes against 2,772 votes for C. B. Clark, republican, 779 for Charles Vessey, prohibitionist, and 104 for D. R. Bean, greenbacker.

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 46,916.

PATRICK HENRY SMITH (Dem.), of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was born September 29, 1837, in the town of Royalton, Vermont; had a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Sheboygan, whence he removed to Plymouth in 1848; is a retired merchant; was the first town clerk of Plymouth; was postmaster from 1853 to 1857, and deputy United States marshal in 1860; has been alderman and president of the city council several times; in 1880 was appointed by Gov. Smith to investigate State Insane Asylum; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81, and re-elected for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,807 votes against 2,545 for George End, republican, and 361 for V. B. Knowles, greenbacker.

Twenty-first District.

Marathon, Shawano and Waupaca counties. Population, 48,396.

JOHN RINGLE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in the town of Herman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, 1848; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; he removed to Wausau in 1859, where he still resides; was county clerk of Marathon county from 1873 to 1879; member of assembly in 1879, '80 and '81; was candidate for state treasurer in 1877, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected member of the state senate in 1882, receiving 4,487 votes against 4,112 votes for F. M. Guernsey, republican, and 343 for Oscar Taylor, greenbacker.

Twenty-second District.

Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population, 45,347.

JOHN L. PINGEL (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in Domsuhl, Mecklenburg Schwerin, September 17, 1834; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to this country in 1852, settling first in New York, whence he removed to Wisconsin in 1860, settling at Greenville; was chairman of town board in 1861, '78, '79, and 81; was town clerk in 1864, '65 and '76; was justice of the peace for eight years; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,393 votes against 2,010 votes for B. T. Rogers, republican, and 486 for L. Perrot, democrat.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county. Population, 32,155.

WILLIAM W. REED (Dem.), of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio, February 8, 1825; received an academic education and 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, '66 and '67; has been examining physician for pensions for Jefferson county for many years; is a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform; was a member of the state senate in 1875 and '76, and re-elected for 1877 and '78; was elected state senator in 1882 receiving 2,940 votes against 1,953 for Jesse Stone, republican, and 418 for Robert Fargo, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fourth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and St. Croix counties. Population, 40,356.

JAMES HILL (Rep.), of Warren, St. Croix county, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., February 15, 1825; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and settled at Warren, where he has since resided; is a farmer and grain dealer; served three years as member of the county board of supervisors; was a member of the assembly for 1878, '79 and '80; was elected state senator in 1881, receiving 4,089 votes, against 2,236 votes for Wm. M. Blanding, democrat.

Twenty-fifth District.

Eau Claire, Pepin and Pierce counties. Population, 43,962.

HANS B. WARNER (Rep.), of Ellsworth, Pierce county, was born at Gulbrandsdalen, Norway, July 12, 1844; received a common school education; is engaged in general business and farming; immigrated and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and thence removed to Pierce county, in 1855, where he has since resided. He enlisted, March 28, 1864, as a private, in Co. G, 37th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry; was wounded and taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, and was held a prisoner of war in Danville and Libby prisons until paroled, September 1, 1864; was discharged from service, July, 1865, on account of wounds received in battle; he has held various local offices; was county clerk of Pierce county from January 1, 1869, to December 24, 1877, when he resigned to assume the duties of Secretary of State; was Secretary of State from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1882; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,993 votes, against 2,595 for F. N. McVean, democrat, and 754 for H. C. Van Hovenberg, prohibitionist.

Twenty-sixth District.

Dane county. Population, 53,234.

JOHN ADAMS (Dem.), of Black Earth, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 1, 1819; received a common school education; is a dealer in live stock; came to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled at Dodgeville, Iowa county; removed to West Blue Mounds in 1849, and to Black Earth in 1864; was postmaster at Dodgeville in '44 and '45; member of the county board

three years; was a member of the assembly in 1869, '70 and '72; sheriff of Dane county in 1873 and '74, and was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 1,439 votes, against 1,244 votes for W. A. De Lamatyr, republican, and 47 for W. M. Matts, greenbacker.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams, Columbia and Marquette counties. Population, 43,713.

WILLIAM THOMAS PARRY (Rep.), of Portage, was born in Bangor, Wales, May 17, 1847; received an academic education; is a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and first settled at Albany, Marquette county, removing soon after to Berlin, and afterwards, in 1859, to Portage; was elected member of the assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,720 votes, against 3,100 for J. W. Murphy, democrat.

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 41,802.

WILLIAM C. MEFFERT (Rep.), of Arena, was born at Ems, Germany, December 23, 1842; received a common school education; is a saddler and harness-maker by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Mineral Point, afterwards removing to Arena; enlisted as a private in company H, 3d regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., May 4, 1831; was made color-bearer; participated in all the battles of the regiment up to the date of his discharge, August 25, 1835, among which were those of Boliver Heights, Darnestown and the capture of the Maryland legislature in 1861, Charlestown, Winchester, Strasburgh, Front Royal, Haymarket and Banks' famous retreat down the Shenandoah Valley, Slaughter Mountain and Pope's campaign from August 23 to September 1, ending with the second Bull Run battle and Antietam in 1862; Seneca, Beverly Ford, Chancellorsville, Rapidan, Gettysburg and the Draft Riots in New York City in 1863; Resaca, Altoona, Dallas, Last Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Savannah, Edisto River, Chesterfield, Fayetteville, Averysboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and all the minor engagements during Sherman's march to the sea, up to and including the surrender of Joe Johnston in 1865; has never before held any public office; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 2,943 votes against 2,714 for J. L. R. McCollum, democrat.

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo and Trempealeau counties. Population, 32,717.

NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK (Rep.), of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, was born in Lowville, New York, November 22, 1832; received a common school and partial academic education; is a farmer; removed to Calhoun county, Mich., in 1850, thence, in 1851, to Indiana, and in 1853, he crossed the plains to California, returning in 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Arcadia; was town treasurer in 1858; county treasurer in 1860, and re-elected in 1862 and 1864; was member of the county board in 1863, and was member of assembly from Trempealeau county in 1872, '74, '75 and '76; has held various other local offices; was elected state senator in 1882, as an independent, receiving 3,224 votes against 1,711 votes for M. Mulligan, republican.

Thirtieth District.

Dunn and Chippewa counties. Population, 32,310.

ROCKWELL J. FLINT (Rep.), of Menomonie, Dunn county, was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vt., March 23, 1842; is one of the editors and proprietors of the *Dunn County News*; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Marquette county; removed to Portage in 1860; entered the office of the *State Register*, at Portage, in 1861, to learn the printer's trade; removed to Prescott in 1868, and became one of the publishers of the *Prescott Journal*; was appointed Asst. U. S. Assessor of I. R. in 1869, but resigned shortly afterward; removed to Menomonie in 1871, where he now resides; enlisted as a private, August, 1862, in Co. C. 23d Wis. Vols., participated in the first campaign against Vicksburg and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post; was detailed in the U. S. signal corps in 1863; passed a satisfactory examination and was promoted to sergeant; was appointed a quartermaster sergeant of the signal corps, Department of the Gulf, in 1864, and participated in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, on Mobile bay, and other minor engagements; was a member of assembly in 1875 and a state senator in 1876 and '77; was chairman of the town board of Menomonie in 1878, '79 and '80, and supervisor from city of Menomonie, 4th ward in 1882, and was chairman of the Dunn county board during the same years; was elected senator for 1882 and '83, receiving 3,408 votes against 3,260 for W. F. Bailey, democrat.

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 27,072.

DONALD A. McDONALD (Dem.), of La Crosse, was born in Gairloch, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in lumbering and steamboating; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Trempealeau, removing to La Crosse in 1869 where he still resides; has held a number of educational offices at various times; was member of assembly in 1874 and was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,853 votes against 1,618 for John Brindley, republican, and 231 for John James, prohibitionist.

Thirty-second District.

Jackson and Monroe counties. Population, 34,891.

CHARLES K. ERWIN (Rep.), of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Washington, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came west in 1859, settling in Jo Daviess county, Ill., until 1868, when he removed to Tomah, his present home; enlisted as a private in 1861 in Co. E, 45th Ills. Vol. Inf., known as the "Washburne Lead Mine" regiment; was commissioned 2d lieutenant in November, 1862, 1st lieutenant in June, 1863, and for gallant conduct at the storming of Fort Hill in the siege of Vicksburg he was made captain in April, 1865; was with the regiment at Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson and nearly all of the engagements of the Army of the Tennessee; was assistant provost marshal of the 17th army corps on the staff of Gen. McPherson from October, 1863, until he was relieved of the command, after which he held the same position on the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair; in December,

1864, was detailed as judge advocate of general court martial at Springfield; was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, July 12, 1865, having participated in seventeen battles. He was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883, receiving 3,198 votes against 1,472 for Geo. R. Vincent, democrat, and 192 for E. N. Palmer, greenbacker.

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population, 33,004.

EDWARD REED BLAKE (Dem.), of Port Washington, was born in Franklin, Mass., November 23, 1844; received a common school and commercial college education; is a general merchant, lumber and grain dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Port Washington; enlisted as private in Co. H., 24th Wis. Vol. Inf., August 13, 1862; promoted color sergeant July 21, 1863; 1st lieutenant, June 2, 1864; participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Dundridge, Rocky-face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairville, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and the pursuit of Hood's army to Lexington, Ala.; was mustered out June 10, 1865; has been school director since 1879; was member of assembly in 1874, and was elected state senator in 1882 without opposition.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., Dec. 18, 1838; received a common school education; is a telegraph manager; came to Wisconsin in 1861 and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; was appointed agent of the Merchants Union Express Company in 1865, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883; he is a republican.

ALBERT D. THORP, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, of Sturgeon Bay, Door county, was born in Oswego, New York, April 15, 1844; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and settled at Rubicon, Dodge county, thence to Monroe county in 1860 and to Door county in 1874; enlisted in Company A. 3d Wisconsin Cavalry in 1861, and was discharged on account of sickness after serving two years; re-enlisted in the 43d Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war; was chairman of the board of Egg Harbor two years, and county clerk of Door county from 1876 to 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1880; he is a republican.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of 100 members who are chosen biennially by districts and who receive a compensation of \$500 for their term of office. The speaker is chosen by the members, and receives \$500 for his services.

Speaker.

EARL P. FINCH OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Adams and Marquette Counties.

Population, 15,648.

SAMUEL TANNER (Dem.), of Westfield, Marquette county, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1842; received a common school education and is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1854, settling at Westfield, where he still resides; was town clerk in 1871, and was elected member of assembly for 1882 and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,673 votes against 1,086 for W. N. Johnson, republican.

Ashland, Lincoln, Price and Taylor Counties.

Population, 6,666.

PETER B. CHAMPAGNE (Rep.), of Merrill, Lincoln county, was born at Elizabeth, Canada East, December 8, 1845; came to Wisconsin in 1863, settling at Grand Rapids, removing in 1869 to Wausau, and again in 1875 to Merrill; received a common school and a partial collegiate education; is a lumberman and merchant by occupation; has been chairman of the town of Rock Falls for four years, and chairman of Merrill one year; chairman of county board for two years; was elected member of assembly for 1883 receiving 1,490 votes against 1,365 for Herman Rusch, democrat.

Barron, Bayfield, Burnett and Douglas Counties.

Population, 11,382.

CANUTE ANDERSON (Rep.), of Grantsburg, Burnett county, was born in Bergen's Stift, Norway, April 14, 1830; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Sterling, then in Polk but now in Burnett county; has been postmaster and has served several terms as chairman of his town board and six years as county treasurer; was a member of assembly in 1878 and was elected member of assembly for 1883 without oppositon.

Brown County.

First District.—The towns of Allouez, Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Humboldt, Preble, Green Bay, Scott and New Denmark, the city of Green Bay and village of East Depere. Population, 18,005.

PHILIP M. WIRTH (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born at Unterfranken, Bavaria, April 25, 1823; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and located at Green Bay,

thence, in 1865, removing to a farm in Bellevue; was educated at the royal gymnasium in Muennerstadt, and is a carpenter and joiner, though now engaged in farming; entered the military service October 4, 1864, and served as orderly sergeant at Camp Randall, Madison, for seven months; was town clerk in 1871, '72, '73, '74, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82; was an enumerator of the tenth United States census; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 962 votes against 882 for H. K. Cowles, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Ashwaubenon, Glenmore, Holland, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, Morrison, Rockland and Wrightstown, city of Fort Howard and West Depere village. Population, 16,055.

JAMES JESSE RASMUSSEN (Rep.), of Fort Howard, was born in the village of Stoensa Langeland, Denmark, September 29, 1833; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to this country in 1847 and settled first in Milwaukee, removing to Brown county in 1849; was chairman of the town of New Denmark in 1859, '60, and of Ashwaubenon for nine years past; chairman of county board for three years past; was elected to the assembly of 1881; was a candidate for state senator in the fall of 1881, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 958 votes against 679 for Thomas Norton, democrat, 187 for A. T. Buckman, prohibitionist, and 143 for B. F. Garlock, greenbacker.

Buffalo County.

Population, 15,528.

JOHN A. TESTER (Rep.), of Alma, was born March 30, 1835, in Rouggellan, Canton of Grison, Switzerland; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; immigrated to the United States in 1848 with his parents, settling at St. Louis, Mo.; removed to Wisconsin in 1853, settling at Alma, where he still resides; enlisted in June, 1861, in Co. H, 6th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and was elected 2d lieutenant; was promoted in January, 1862, to 1st lieutenant, and was honorably discharged in 1862; was deputy county treasurer in 1863; trustee of Alma village in 1868; chairman of county board in 1872 and '79; president of Alma village in 1878 and '79, and was elected member of assembly in 1882, receiving 1,109 votes against 503 for J. B. Oenning, democrat.

Calumet County (in part).

The towns of Brillion, Brothertown, Charlestown, Chilton, New Holstein, Rantoul and Stockbridge and the city of Chilton. Population, 13,082.

THOMAS LYNCH (Dem.), of Chilton, was born in Granville, Milwaukee county, November 21, 1844; is a lawyer by profession; moved with his parents to Chilton in 1854, engaging in farming until 1870; his early education was that of the common schools, improved, later on, while teaching; he was elected chairman of his town at the age of twenty-three and served four years, the last year as chairman of the county board; in the fall of 1872 he was elected member of assembly as an independent, and, while in the assembly, he began the study of law, graduating June, '75, at the University law school; in 1878 he was elected district attorney of Calumet county without opposition, and was re-elected in 1880 in the same manner; was elected member of assembly in 1882, receiving 1,029 votes against 522 for G. D. Breed, republican, 259 for J. W. Baldock, greenbacker, 122 for C. W. Thurston, prohibitionist, and 51 for Henry Arnold, independent.

Chippewa County.

Population, 15,492.

JAMES ANDREW TAYLOR (Dem.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., September 8, 1835; received an academic education; is an hotel proprietor and merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Chippewa Falls, where he has continued to reside; was first mayor of the city in 1871; was treasurer of the city two terms, in 1858 and '59; was member of assembly in 1881; was a candidate again in 1881 and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,284 votes against 543 for W. B. Bartlett, republican, and 1,172 for Wilson Hopkins, _____.

Clark County.

Population, 10,715.

ROBERT J. MACBRIDE (Dem.), of Neillsville, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1847; received a high school education in Philadelphia; is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled at Neillsville, where he has since resided; was elected county judge of Clark county in 1869 and '73, and held the office seven and one-half years until he resigned in 1877; was appointed United States court commissioner in 1871, and held the office until nominated for the assembly; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1883, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,300 votes against 837 for E. D. Carter, republican.

Columbia County.

First District.—The towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific and West Point, and the city of Portage. Population, 14,543.

JOHN McKENZIE (Rep.), of Dekorra, was born in the parish of Inverara, Bauff Shire, Scotland, October 19, 1832; received a common school education; is a proprietor of grist and flour mills; came to New York in 1844, and in April, 1846 he came to Wisconsin, settling at Mount Pleasant, Racine county, and thence in 1849 to Dekorra; was assessor in 1856, '61, '62, '63; chairman of town board in 1869, '71, '72, '73 and '74, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,034 votes against 1,030 for J. Mills, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale, Wyocena and the west ward of the village of Randolph, and the city of Columbus. Population, 13,522.

MICHAEL ADAMS (Rep.), of Columbus, was born in the town of Western, Oneida county, New York, October 28, 1831; received a common school education, and is a farmer and insurance agent; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1840, settling at Oakland, Jefferson county, removing to Dodge county in 1845, and to Columbus in 1874; was supervisor of Elba, Dodge county in 1858 and '59; town clerk from 1859 to 1875; police justice in Columbus from 1875 to '77; supervisor of first ward of Columbus, 1882; member of assembly from Dodge county in 1872, and elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 866 votes against 697 votes for Matthew Lowth, prohibitionist, and 259 for George C. Butterfield, independent.

Crawford County.

Population, 15,644.

THOMAS CURLEY (Dem.), of Bell Center, was born in Tremane, county Roscommon, Ireland, May 8, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to the United States in 1851 and settled at St. Louis, but removed to Wisconsin in 1867, settling at Mount Sterling, thence to the town of Haney, in 1874, where he still resides; he entered the military service in 1860 as first lieutenant in the Southwest Battalion of Missouri, having previously been an active member and officer of several militia companies; served for six months on the frontier of Missouri. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States, and was commissioned major of the 7th Missouri infantry: was promoted in May, 1862, as lieutenant colonel, and in July he was called home to recruit, raising in a short time the 27th Missouri infantry, of which he was made colonel, at which time he was presented with a thousand dollar sword by his friends; participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the capture of Jackson, the campaign of the 15th army corps from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, in the battles of Look-out Mountain, Mission Ridge, with Sherman in his march to the sea, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, the capture of Savannah and Fort McAlister; was in the campaign through South Carolina, capturing Charleston and Columbia, at which place he was instrumental in saving a catholic church from the fire; was in the battles of Bentonville, capture of Raleigh, and many minor campaigns; was commissioned brigadier general, March 17, 1865, for meritorious services during the war, and on his arrival in St. Louis with his regiment was presented with a new stand of colors, with the names upon it of the sixteen battles in which the regiment had fought; was town supervisor in 1878; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1878, and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,042 votes, against 1,037 for T. L. Brown, republican, and 264 for S. L. Wannemaker, prohibitionist.

Dane County.

First District.—The city of Madison. Population, 10,325.

DEXTER CURTIS (Dem.), of Madison, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 2, 1828; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1864 and settled in the town of Burke, having previously lived in Michigan and also three years in Chicago; has been supervisor of town in Madison, and in Michigan, also twice alderman of Madison; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,099 votes against 618 for Charles Kayser, republican, and 361 for J. M. Olin, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Medina, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor and York, and the village of Sun Prairie. Population, 10,442.

CLEMENT E. WARNER, (Rep.), of Windsor, was born in Batavia, New York, February 23, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Windsor, where he has continued to reside; he assisted in raising a company for the 36th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in as captain in March, 1864, joining the army of the Potomac in May; within one hundred days the regiment was nearly annihilated in battles around Richmond and Petersburg, during which time he re-

ceived commissions as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; he lost an arm August 14, 1864, while in command of the regiment at Deep Bottom, Va.; he returned to his regiment in November and commanded it until the close of the war; his regiment participated in the various battles around Richmond and Petersburg in 1864 and 1865; was in the final charge April 2 at Petersburg, and present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865; has been superintendent of poor for Dane county from 1877; was state senator in 1867 and 1868; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 980 votes against 945 for A. L. Durfey, democrat, and 1 for J. F. Taylor, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Christiana, Dunkirk, Dunn, Fitchburg, Madison, Pleasant Springs and Rutland and the city of Stoughton. Population, 12,057.

HENRY CULLEN ADAMS (Rep.), of Madison, was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, November 28, 1850; received a partial collegiate education at the university of Wisconsin; is a farmer; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Fort Atkinson, removing in 1855 to Beaver Dam and thence to his present home in 1857; has never held any office nor been candidate for office previously; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,471 votes against 612 for C. L. Comstock, democrat, and 180 for F. C. Comstock, independent.

Fourth District.—The towns of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Mazomanie, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Springdale, Vermont and Verona. Population, 10,975.

ELI PEDERSON (Rep.), of Primrose, was born in Voss, Bergens Stift, Norway, July 26, 1837; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and first settled in Racine county, removing thence in 1854 to his present place of residence; was supervisor of town in 1868, '69, '70; chairman of town board in 1872; school clerk for nine years and has been a delegate to many state and congressional conventions; was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 849 votes against 795 for S. P. Woodbury, democrat, 301 for U. P. Stair prohibitionist and 16 for J. R. Crocker, greenbacker.

Fifth District.—The towns of Berry, Cross Plains, Dane, Middleton, Roxbury, Springfield and Westport. Population, 9,455.

BERNARD ESSER (Dem.), of Middleton, was born in Kerpen near Cologne, Prussia, May 5, 1840; received a common school education; is a farmer and also dealer in farming implements; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Springfield, where he has continued to reside; has held various local offices as town treasurer, assessor and town clerk; was elected clerk of court in 1874 and re-elected in 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,175 votes against 136 for Hugh Brereton, republican, and 1 for George Baxter, prohibitionist.

Dodge County.

First District.—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields, Westford and the city of Beaver Dam. Population, 10,772.

JACOB MARTIN, Sr. (Dem.), of Beaver Dam, was born July 25, 1829, in the town of Pferdsfeld, Rhine Province, Prussia; received a common school education; is a farmer, also restauranter and saloon keeper; came to Wis-

consin in 1849, settling at Jackson, Washington county, where he resided until 1854, when he removed to Beaver Dam, where he has continued to live, with the exception of two years in Minnesota; has been alderman five years and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,006 votes, against 527 for W. C. Griffiths, independent.

Second District.—The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Oak Grove, Trenton, the south ward of Waupun city, and the east ward of Randolph village. Population, 9,180.

ELI HAWKS (Rep.), of Juneau, was born in Georgetown, Madison county, New York, January 15, 1829; received a common school education; is a produce dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Juneau, where he still resides; has held various local offices, such as justice of the peace, town clerk, treasurer and president of Juneau village; was member of assembly in 1878, and was a candidate for state senator in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 827 votes, against 643 for Dennis Short, democrat, and 51 for Edison Cady, greenbacker.

Third District.—The towns of Herman, Hubbard, Lomira, Leroy, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 12,581.

HENRY SPIERING (Dem.), of Mayville, was born in Muddelmow, Prussia, July 7, 1830; received a private and common school education; is a printer and publishes the Dodge County *Pionier*; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and located with his parents at Milwaukee, removing to Mayville in 1849, where he has since resided; has been president of Mayville village several times, town treasurer and chairman of town of Williamstown for many years; justice of the peace since 1866; was a member of assembly in 1879, and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 729 votes, against 495 for F. M. Lawrence, republican, 93 for August C. Mann, independent, 380 for Carl Hæfemeister, independent.

Fourth District.—The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet^t, Hustisford, Lebanon, Lowell and Rubicon, and the fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population, 13,445.

GUSTAV MEISSNER (Dem.), of Ashippun, was born January 15, 1844, in Wuschewiere, Prussia; was educated for teaching in the college of Coepenick, near Berlin, in 1864, and was a teacher at Brandenburg and Berlin until 1869; came to America in 1869, settling at Watertown, Wis., removing thence in 1873 to Ashippun; was elected member of the assembly for 1883, receiving 1,796 votes against 12 for his opponent.

Door County.

Population, 11,645.

CHRISTOPHER LEONHARDT (Rep.), of Sturgeon Bay, was born in Selzen, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, September 16, 1837; received a common school education; is an hotel keeper; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Germantown, Washington county, removing in 1864 to Sturgeon Bay; was town supervisor of Sturgeon Bay, 1868, '69, '70, '78, '79, '80, '81 and '82; president of village in '76 and trustee of village in 1874, '75, '77, '78, '79 and '82; county treasurer of Door county in 1875, '76, '79, '80, '81 and '82; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,064 votes, against 1,059 for George O. Spear, independent.

Dunn County.

Population, 16,818.

ROBERT MACAULEY (Rep.), of Menomonie, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, February 18, 1838; received a common school education; is an attorney-at-law; came to America in 1842 and located in Illinois, removing to Dunn county in 1852, where he has since resided; entered the service as a recruit in October, 1864, in Co. G, 16th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and participated in Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah, and through the Carolinas, engaging in the siege of Savannah and the battles of Salkatchie Swamp and Bentonville; was district attorney from 1868 to 1872; was elected county judge of Dunn county in 1873 and re-elected in 1877 without opposition; was elected member of assembly in 1883, receiving 1,553 votes, against 754 for Sever Severson, democrat.

Eau Claire County.

Population, 19,903.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL (Dem.), of Eau Claire, was born in Kings county, Ireland, October 12, 1830; was educated in the Irish National School; is by occupation a lumberman; he immigrated to the United States in 1851 and came to Wisconsin in 1857 settling at Eau Claire; he entered the military service during the rebellion, raising a company for the 17th Wis. Reg't but failing to get into it; he entered as a private in the 10th Wis. Battery; he participated in the siege and battles of Corinth, Stone River, Murfreesboro and several minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 37th Wis. Vol., served on recruiting and other detached service until discharged at Annapolis in October, 1864, on account of sickness; has served several years on the county board and has held several local offices; was a member of assembly in 1874 and in 1877; was elected assemblyman for 1882 and was re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,165 votes as the anti-monopoly candidate against 1,062 for John Hunner, republican, 795 for L. R. Larson, democrat, and 446 for C. R. Kellerman, prohibitionist.

Florence and Marinette Counties.

Population, 8,929.

HIRAM ORLANDO FAIRCHILD (Rep.), of Marinette, was born in Newtown, Indiana, August 14, 1845; received a collegiate education, graduating June, 1866, at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; is by profession an attorney-at-law: came to Wisconsin in 1867 and settled at Marinette; was district attorney of Marinette county from 1879 to 1883, having been appointed by the governor to that office on the organization of the county; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,469 votes against 1,045 votes for A. C. Merryman, prohibitionist.

Fond du Lac County.

First District.—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun, the city of Ripon and the north ward of the city of Waupun. Population, 16,047.

WILLIAM W. D. TURNER (Rep.), of Ripon, was born in Quincy, Illinois, June 1, 1836; his only education was that received from his father, his early days being spent in a part of Missouri where there were no schools; is a lawyer by profession; in 1869 his father moved to Lebanon, Mo.; after the

war he lived in New Orleans, removing thence to Mobile, Ala., where he resided eleven years, coming to Wisconsin in 1877, and settling at Ripon; he was colonel of the 20th Regt., Mo. Vol. Inf., and was with General Lyon at Springfield, and with General Siegel on his retreat; was in campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas and at the siege of Vicksburg; he was the youngest member of the Missouri state convention in 1861, and helped to depose rebel state government; was Judge Advocate of the provost court in New Orleans; was city attorney in Mobile, having been elected over Admiral Semmes; was the republican nominee for congress in the 1st Alabama district in 1876, but was counted out; has been city attorney of Ripon two terms; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 934 votes against 803 for A. Everhard, democrat, 617 for A. Osborn, prohibitionist, and 59 for W. M. Lockwood, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Oakfield and the city of Fond du Lac. Population, 18,098.

JAMES F. WARE (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in the town of Litchfield, Maine, February 11, 1849; graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, June, 1871, and from the Michigan Law School in March, 1873; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Outagamie county, removing thence in 1873 to Fond du Lac; was member of assembly in 1880 and 1881, and was elected for 1883, receiving 1,502 votes against 551 for Spencer Palmer, greenbacker, 189 for C. D. Smith, independent.

Third District.—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,700.

JOHN HARDGROVE (Dem.),—P. O., Armstrong's Corners; was born near city of Tulla, county of Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer and teacher; immigrated in 1846 to Toronto, Canada, thence to Milwaukee in 1848, and in 1851 to Forest, Fond du Lac county, his present home; has been school superintendent and town clerk, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,123 votes against 351 for Asher Armstrong, republican.

Grant County.

First District.—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 13,107.

ENSIGN P. DICKINSON (Rep.), of Platteville, was born in Johnston, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 26, 1819; received a common school education; is a carpenter and joiner, and is also engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating near Platteville, where he continues to reside; was town treasurer for eighteen years; assessor two years; chairman of town board in 1874, '75, '76, '78 and '82; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,116 votes, against 962 votes for George S. Whitcher, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi and Waterloo. Population, 12,909.

WILLIAM J. MCCOY (Dem.), of Lancaster, was born in Argyle, New York, September 30, 1834; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer and live stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Beetown, where he resided until 1880, when he removed to Lancaster; was a member of assembly in 1876 and in 1878; was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 1,335 votes, against 795 votes for D. B. Stevens, republican, and 50 votes for D. Lamson, greenbacker.

Third District.—The towns of Castle Rock, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 11,836.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville May 10, 1845, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridean expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington; he has held various local offices, including chairmanship of the town board, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881 and 1882, and was re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,212 votes against 732 for Henry Gore, democrat.

Green County.

First District.—The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population, 8,209.

HIRAM GABRIEL (Rep.), of Stewart P. O., was born in Union county, Ohio, February 15, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin October 12, 1844, and settled in York soon after; spent two years in California; enlisted as a private in the 46th Wisconsin volunteer infantry; has been town clerk, assessor and chairman of his town board of supervisors; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 675 votes to 324 for M. Fitzgerald, democrat, 153 for James Fitzgerald, democrat, and 241 for C. D. Leonhard, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester and Spring Grove. Population, 13,520.

JOHN BOLENDER (Rep.), of Monroe, was born March 5, 1837, in Union county, Pennsylvania; received a common school education; is a merchant; his parents removed, in 1840, to Illinois, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Juda, thence he removed to Monroe in 1861; he has been town clerk, village treasurer and has held other local offices; served nine years on the county board, in seven of which he was chairman of the board; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,273 votes against 1,003 for C. F. Thompson, democrat, and 113 for D. D. Tyler, greenbacker.

Green Lake County.

Population, 14,481.

ORRIN W. BOW (Dem.), of Kingston, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., September 26, 1826; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Janesville, removing to Kingston in 1846; has been chairman of town board for twenty-seven years and was elected member of assembly in 1859 and 1877, and was elected for 1883, receiving 1,087 votes against 1,059 for C. D. McConnell, republican, 232 for L. D. Knox, prohibitionist, and 15 for M. McCracken, greenbacker.

Iowa County.

First District.—The towns of Arena, Moscow, Mineral Point, Ridgeway, Waldwick and the city of Mineral Point. Population, 10,366.

JAMES RYAN (Dem.), of Ridgeway, was born in New York city on the 8th of August, 1836; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, settling at New Diggings, La Fayette county, removing two years later to his present place of residence; was register of deeds of Iowa county in 1863 and '64, sheriff in 1871, '72, '75 and '76; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 949 votes against 563 for William Hyde, republican, and 264 for William Robinson, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Linden, Mifflin, Pulaski and Wyoming. Population, 13,262.

RICHARD KENNEDY (Dem.), of Highland, was born January 5, 1842, in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Penn.; had a common school education; is a merchant and miner; came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled at Highland in 1850; enlisted in the 27th Wis. Vol. Inf., August, 1862; was made first sergeant April 15, 1863; was engaged at the siege of Vicksburg and took part in all the battles in which the regiment participated up to November 2, 1864, when he was wounded while guarding a bridge on the Little Rock & Memphis R. R.; was sent home and discharged for disability; has held various local offices, and was elected member of assembly for 1880 and again for 1883, receiving 1,184 votes against 852 for J. B. Johnson, republican, and 356 for Francis Little, prohibitionist.

Jackson County.

Population, 13,285.

RALZA W. BUTTON (Rep.), of City Point, was born in Avon, Oakland county, Michigan, September 9, 1837; received a common school and partial academic education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Green county; went to California in 1859, returning in 1869; has been chairman of town board six years; was alternate to republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,294 votes, against 1,162 for J. R. Sechler, independent.

Jefferson County.

First District.—The towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, Milford, Waterloo, Watertown, the village of Waterloo, and the first, second, third, fourth and seventh wards of the city of Watertown. Population, 14,112.

FRANCIS VICTOR PIPER (Dem.), of Pipersville, was born in Bennington, New York, November 12, 1840; received an academic education at Milton College; is a merchant and miller; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled at Pipersville, where he has continued to reside; has been town clerk or chairman of town board since 1865; was elected member of assembly for 1883 without opposition, receiving 1,693 votes.

Second District.—The towns of Aztalan, Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Oakland, Palmyra, Sullivan and Sumner. Population, 18,043.

SAMUEL A. CRAIG (Dem.), of Fort Atkinson, was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, April 9, 1842; had an academic education and graduated

in 1867 from the Michigan law school at Ann Arbor; is a lawyer; came with his parents in 1845 to Wisconsin, and settled at Fort Atkinson, where he has since resided; was county superintendent of schools from 1871 to 1875; was member of assembly for 1880 and 1881, and was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 1,653 votes, against 1,307 for H. A. Porter, republican and prohibition candidate.

Juneau County.

Population, 15,580.

GEORGE WILLIS BISHOP (Dem.), of Wonewoc, was born in Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 15, 1851; received a common school education; is a druggist; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Wonewoc, where he still resides; has been town treasurer for eight years, and was a candidate for office of clerk of court in 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,708 votes, against 1,217 for William Case, republican.

Kenosha County.

Population, 13,550.

WALTER S. MAXWELL (Rep.),—P. O. address, Kenosha—was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., September 12, 1836; was educated in the common and normal schools; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Somers, where he has continued to reside; served as supervisor of his town various times, and as chairman in 1874, '75 and '76; was a member of assembly in 1877 and 1881; was elected assemblyman in 1883, receiving 1,385 votes, against 1,259 votes for Nicholas Spartz, democrat.

Kewaunee County.

Population, 15,806.

LOUIS BRUEMMER (Dem.), of Kewaunee, was born in Juergensdorf, Mechlenberg Schwerin, Germany, March 14, 1841; received a common school education; is engaged in general business; came to America in 1853 and settled at Trenton, N. J., removing to Two Rivers, Wisconsin, in 1854, thence to Ahnapee in 1867, and in 1873 to Kewaunee; enlisted as a private in Co. G, 1st regiment Wis. Vol. Inf. on August 28, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant; participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, and was wounded, necessitating his discharge, February 19, 1863; was town clerk in 1863, '64, and from 1873 to 1883 was chairman of Ahnapee and of the county board in 1870, '71, '72, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, as an independent candidate, receiving 1,732 votes, against 510 for William Rogers, regular democratic nominee.

La Crosse County.

Population, 27,072.

JOHN DAWSON (Dem.), of La Crosse, was born in England, May 20, 1832; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1840 and settled in Racine county; removed to La Crosse in 1852, and has been a permanent resident thereof since 1856; has held all the local town offices; was member of county board from 1873 to 1882; was an unsuccessful candidate for member of assembly in 1880 and '81, and was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 2,780 votes, against 1,627 for Daniel Shane, republican, and 239 for L. W. Wood, prohibitionist.

La Fayette County.

First District.—The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wiota, Wayne and Willow Springs. Population, 11,660.

JAMES SAMUEL GALLAGHER (Dem.), of Gratiot, was born at Brad-dock's Fields, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1845; received a common school education; is a dealer in farming stock and grain; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and located at Gratiot, where he has since resided; has held various local offices, as assessor, justice of the peace, and has been a member of many democratic committees; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,186 votes against 995 for John Bray, republican, 62 for T. H. Sheldon, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population, 9,318.

JOHN O'NEILL (Dem.), of Shullsburg, was born in Douglas-town, Mira-michi, New Brunswick, October 18, 1839; received a common school educa-tion; is engaged in farming and mining; came to Wisconsin in 1846 with his parents and settled in La Fayette county; went to California in 1852, and remained there until 1858; he was chairman of his town board in 1872 and '73; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,054 votes against 928 for George Proctor, republican, and 45 for Francis Craig, prohibitionist.

Manitowoc County.

First District.—The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population, 13,192.

JOSEPH MILLER (Dem.), P. O. address Brillion, Calumet county, was born in Christofsgrund, Bohemia, Austria, March 6, 1847; received a com-mon school education; is a farmer; immigrated to America in 1856, and settled in Manitowoc county, where he has since resided, with the exception of five years—1865 to 1870—in Oconto; was a member of the county board from 1876 to 1879; census enumerator in 1880, and has held various other local positions; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 954 votes against 648 for Peter Phillips, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicot, Gibson, Cooperstown, Kossuth, Two Rivers, and the village of Two Rivers. Population, 11,181.

HENRY GOEDJEN (Dem.), of Two Rivers, was born June 26, 1814, in Germany; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Two Rivers and has resided there ever since; was supervisor of town board in 1875 and '76; was chairman of the town board in 1877, '78, '80 and 81, and has been justice of the peace since 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883 without opposition, receiving 1,154 votes.

Third District.—The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc and the city of Manitowoc. Population, 13,153.

WILHELM THEODOR ALBERS (Dem.), of Hika, was born near the city of Spire, Palatina Bavaria, May 22, 1840; received an academic education, graduating at the Teacher's Seminary at Spire; is engaged in general busi-ness and is a notary public; came to America in 1859 locating at St. Louis

until 1860, when he went to Iowa and entered the army; came to Wisconsin in 1874 and settled at Centerville, where he now resides: enlisted in September 1861 as 1st lieutenant of Company E, 12th Iowa infantry, and was detailed on staff duty nearly all the time; participated in the campaigns of east Tennessee, Jackson, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Red River expedition, Missouri campaign and was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of captain; has been town clerk since 1878, justice of the peace since 1876, and was principal of Hika school from 1875 to 1882; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,078 votes against 758 for Peter Johnston, republican.

Marathon County.

Population, 17,121.

JOHN E. LEAHY (Ind. Dem.), of Wausau, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 14, 1842; received a partial collegiate education at the university of Wisconsin, but left before graduating to join the army; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and located at Portland, Dodge county, removing thence in 1866 to Wausau; enlisted in 1863 in the 35th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and remained with the regiment till mustered out in the spring of 1866; was lieutenant of Co. C, and afterwards captain; the regiment served in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana; has been mayor of Wausau three times, 1879, '80 and '81; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 2,375 votes, against 1,056 for J. A. Kellogg, republican.

Milwaukee County.

First District.—First ward. Population, 11,010.

JOHN A. WALL (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in the county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 30, 1847, and has always resided there; received an academic education; is a lawyer, having studied law with the late Chief Justice Ryan for three years; has held no office previous to his election for member of assembly for 1883, by a vote of 908 against 614 votes for Arthur Bate, republican, and 120 for John C. Janker, trades assembly candidate.

Second District.—Second Ward. Population, 14,406.

GEORGE A. ABERT (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born October 22, 1840, in Milwaukee, where he has always resided; received a common school and academic education; is a manufacturer; was state senator in 1877 and '78; was commissioner of public works of Milwaukee city from April, '78 to April, '81; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883 receiving 891 votes against 784 for L. Weiprecht, republican, 268 for C. F. Schmidt, trades assembly democrat, and 22 for C. B. Fepp, independent trades' assembly candidate.

Third District.—Third Ward. Population, 6,891.

MICHAEL P. WALSH (Trades Assembly) of 181 Detroit street, Milwaukee, was born in Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland, August 25, 1838; received a common school and printing office education: is a printer, entering his apprenticeship in 1851 on the Milwaukee *Sentinel*; came to Wisconsin in about the year 1842 and settled at Milwaukee until 1859 when he went south; has lived and worked in all the principal cities of the country; was for eight

years in the *State Journal* office at Madison; entered the service in Co. E. 49th, N. Y. Vol. Inf. in June, 1861, as a private; was soon after promoted to second sergeant and then to orderly sergeant; participated in nearly all the engagements of the army of the Potomac among which may be mentioned: Young's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Fair Oaks, Gaines Farm, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Elk Run, Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Petersburg and many others; was taken prisoner at the battle of the Weldon Railroad shortly prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment and was a prisoner at Belle Isle, Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Charleston and Florence, from the latter of which he was exchanged and returned to Annapolis, Ind., where he was honorably discharged May 5, 1865; has been a member of the city council several times and a delegate to a number of conventions; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving, as the candidate of the trades' assembly, 573 votes against 437 for M. G. Dullea, democrat, 12 for A. F. Graham, republican.

Fourth District.—Fourth ward. Population, 12,491.

ROBERT W. PIERCE (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Buckland, Massachusetts, February 14, 1821; received a common school education; is a lumber dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Milwaukee where he has continued to reside; has never held any public office until elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 982 votes against 757 for G. P. Harrington, democrat.

Fifth District.—Fifth and twelfth wards. Population, 14,089.

DANIEL D. HOOKER (Trades Assembly), of 313 Reed Street, Milwaukee, was born in Perrysburg, New York, December 22, 1831; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of tools; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Fond du Lac, thence in 1868 to Milwaukee, his residence since; has never been a candidate for office before; was elected, as a democratic trades assembly candidate, to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,054 votes against 943 for D. W. Chipman, republican.

Sixth District.—Sixth and thirteenth wards. Population, 13,812.

FREDERICK SCHEIBER (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Trechtingshausen, near Bingen, Prussia, September 2, 1843; received a collegiate education, graduating at the Wisconsin State University in 1866; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1847 with his parents and located at West Bend until 1868 when he came to Milwaukee and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in May, 1871; has never held any office previous to his election as a member of assembly for 1883 by a vote of 673 to 638 for Gottlieb Schweitzer, republican, and 388 for P. Hackett, trades assembly.

Seventh District.—Seventh ward. Population, 7,192.

JACOB E. FRIEND (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Milwaukee, December 6, 1857; received an academic education and graduated at Columbia College law school in 1878; is a lawyer and has always resided in Milwaukee; has never held any office prior to his election as member of assembly for 1883 by a vote of 841 against 345 for R. F. Howard, democrat and trades assembly.

Eighth District— Eighth and eleventh wards. Population 16,786.

JOHN FELLEENZ (Dem.), of 450 Park street, Milwaukee, was born in the town of Bengel, Wittlich, Prussia, June 23, 1833; is by profession a builder, and as such constructed the Science Hall, of the Madison University and the northern insane asylum near Oshkosh; he came to Wisconsin in 1847 with his parents, and first settled at Farmington, Washington county; became a resident of Milwaukee in 1851; has held various local offices, and was elected to the assembly in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1871; was elected a member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,360 votes against 975 for Thomas H. Wood, republican.

Ninth District.— Ninth ward. Population, 10,006.

FREDERICK C. G. BRAND (Dem.), of 547 Eleventh street, Milwaukee, was born in Schuren, Westphalia, Prussia, June 16, 1829; graduated at the college of Brilon, in 1849, and at the teachers' seminary in 1851; is the organist of St. Joseph's church; came to America in 1856 and has resided at Detroit, Michigan, and Utica, N. Y., before coming to Milwaukee; was city treasurer of Milwaukee in 1872 and 1874, being elected without opposition; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 534 votes against 417 for L. F. Gilson, republican, and 278 for Leopold Ries, republican trades assembly.

Tenth District.— Tenth ward. Population, 8,895.

FRED. NICHOLAS COMDOHR (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Bromstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 22, 1830; received a common school education; is a contractor and mason; came to Milwaukee in 1847 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has ever since resided; has been alderman from 1878 to 1881, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 417 votes, against 405 for Arnold Huchting, democrat, and 270 for C. W. Maas, trades assembly.

Eleventh District.— The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population, 10,935.

GEORGE W. EVERTS (Dem.), of Granville Station, was born August 8, 1842, in the town of Granville, Wisconsin, where he has always resided; received a common school education; is a farmer; has been town clerk and county supervisor for the past four years; is president of Granville Insurance Company; and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,169 votes, against 687 for Washington Boorse, republican.

Twelfth District.— The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, 12,030.

MICHAEL JOHN EGAN (Dem.), of Saint Martin's postoffice, was born in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, June 2, 1827; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating at St. Kyran's college in Kilkenny, in 1847; is an insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled at Franklin, where he has continued to reside; has been chairman of town board for fifteen years and chairman of county board for several years; justice of the peace for thirty years, and was state senator in 1860 and 1861; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 979 votes, against 746 for R. M. Berry, republican.

Monroe County.

First District.—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and Wells. Population, 10,000.

WILLIAM H. BLYTON (Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Franklinville, New York, October 4, 1842; had a common school education; is an insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Sparta, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 19th regiment Wis. Vols., January 23, 1862; was promoted to quartermaster sergeant May 14, 1862; served with the regiment, taking part in engagements at New Berne, Suffolk, West Point, Petersburg, and many minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant 3d regiment U. S. Inf., October 21, 1864, and served with regiment until October, 1865, in Dakota and Montana, and as post quartermaster at Fort Randall, D. T., until June 20, 1866; was wounded by Indians December 7, '65, near Yankton Agency, D. T., and was mustered out, June 26, 1866; has been village clerk of Sparta since April, 1870, and has been candidate for no other office until his election as member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,160 votes against 664 for M. H. Thayer, republican, and 96 for Sylvania Holmes, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington and Wilton. Population, 11,597.

JAY R. HINCKLEY (Dem.), of Tomah, was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 23, 1840; received an academic education and completed his college course under tutors; has been by profession a teacher for twenty years, but is now engaged as an editor; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at River Falls; thence to Hudson in 1871, and thence later to Tomah; was superintendent of school of St. Croix county in 1872 and '73; is the editor and publisher of the *Tomah Monitor*; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 964 votes against 746 for S. Griswold, republican, and 122 for W. W. Jackson, prohibitionist.

Oconto and Langlade Counties.

Population, 10,533.

ALEX. BRAZEAU (Dem.), of Oconto, was born in Oconto, Wisconsin December 24, 1856; received a common school education; is a lawyer, and one of the publishers of the *Oconto Enquirer*; was city attorney for Oconto in 1878 and '79, and was elected alderman in 1882 for three years; was an unsuccessful candidate for district attorney in 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,192 votes against 1,055 for G. W. De Lano, republican.

Outagamie County (and part of Calumet).

First District.—The towns of Grand Chute, Center, Freedom and Osborn and the first and second wards of Appleton city. Population, 9,384.

JAMES CAMPION (Dem.), is of Mackville, Outagamie county; he was born January 17, 1824, in Ireland; had a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855; has been chairman of town board for 21 years; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 750 votes against 342 for H. C. Slean, republican, and 211 for S. P. Wing, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek and Seymour, the third ward of the city of Lew London and the city of Seymour. Population, 12,017.

A. H. PAPE (Dem.), of New London, was born November 25, 1845, in Hanover, Germany; received a collegiate education, graduating in 1834 in Germany; is by occupation an insurance agent; immigrated to this country in 1867 and came at once to Wisconsin, settling at New London, where he still resides; he has been a member of the county board of supervisors from 1876, and has held the office of city treasurer in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1879 and 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1882; was re-elected for 1883, receiving 749 votes against 676 votes for John Dey, republican, and 340 for Z. D. Scott, greenbacker.

Joint District.—The towns of Harrison and Woodville in Calumet county, and the towns of Buchanan and Kaukauna, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th wards of the city of Appleton in Outagamie county. Population, 10,864.

JAMES LENNON (Dem.), of Appleton, was born in Westmeath county, Ireland, March 16, 1837; received a common school education; is a farmer and hotel keeper; came to America in 1850 and to Wisconsin four years later, settling at Freedom, removing in 1872 into Appleton; enlisted October 1, 1861, in Co. H, 12th regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and re-enlisted in December 1863; was in all the battles and marches of the regiment including the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns, the Meridean expedition, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, through the Carolinas, the battle of Bentonville and the surrender of Johnston and his army; was orderly sergeant of the company and promoted to 2d lieutenant in February, 1865, and was mustered out July 16, 1865; was town treasurer of Freedom in 1873, '79, '80 and '81; was sheriff in 1873 and '74, and again in 1877 and '78, and was member of county board in 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 749 votes against 710 for Lamire, independent, and 114 for Jos. Rork, prohibitionist.

Ozaukee County.

Population, 15,462.

JOHN J. RACE (Dem.), of Fredonia Station, was born in Leopoldtsdorf, Bavaria, October 19, 1840; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of bent wagon stock and hard wood lumber; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and located at Saukville; he removed to Fredonia in 1858 having previously resided in Port Washington, Milwaukee, and Richfield; was postmaster from 1859 to 1864; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1876; has been chairman of town board for thirteen years, and chairman of the county board since 1876; was elected as an independent candidate for member of assembly for 1883, receiving 974 votes against 726 for F. W. Horn, democrat, and 289 for Charles F. Mustzlaff, republican.

Pepin County.

Population, 6,226.

WILLIAM H. HUNTINGTON (Rep.), of Durand, was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, May 8, 1848; received a common school education; is an editor and printer and publisher of the *Durand Courier*; came to Wisconsin in 1868 and in 1871 went to Durand; has been several times village clerk, twice justice of the peace, was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1880, and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,003 votes.

Pierce County.

Population, 17,744.

JOHN DAY PUTNAM (Dem.), of River Falls, was born in Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., June 19, 1837 and is a direct descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame; he received an academic and normal school education; is engaged in merchant milling; came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled at Troy, St. Croix county, removing thence in 1874 to River Falls; enlisted as private in Co. F, 1st reg't Wis. Vol. Inf. in August, 1861; was promoted to corporal and color-guard in 1863, and later made commissary sergeant of the regiment; he continued with the regiment in all its skirmishes and battles and was mustered out with the regiment in October, 1864; was assessor one year, treasurer five years and chairman of Troy township two years; has been chairman of town board of River Falls six years and of the county board three years; was an elector on the democratic ticket in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,373 votes against 1,342 for C. R. Morse, republican.

Polk County.

Population, 10,018.

GEORGE DAVIS McDILL (Rep.), of Osceola Mills, Polk county, was born in Wayne, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of July, 1833; received an academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and settled at Beloit, removing later to Vernon county, and to Polk county in 1872; has been district attorney of Polk county for two terms, beginning January 1, 1874; was chairman of the county board for five consecutive years. Mr. McDill enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Co. I, 6th regiment, and served therein until March 24, 1864, when he was promoted to captain of Co. K, 37th regiment; was discharged on account of wounds November 3, 1864; participated in the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the siege of Petersburg; he was elected to the assembly of 1831 and 1832, and re-elected for 1833, receiving 656 votes, against 292 for Daniel Mears, democrat, and 75 for C. H. Staples, prohibitionist.

Portage County.

Population, 17,731.

CHARLES A. LANE (Rep.), of Plover, was born August 10, 1825, in Springport, Cayuga county, New York; received a common school education; is a manufacturer; he resided in various places in New York, coming to Wisconsin in 1856 and settling at Plover, his residence at the present time; has been town clerk since '66, postmaster since '68, justice of the peace from '72 to '80; was an unsuccessful candidate for county treasurer in '76; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,643 votes, against 1,180 for John O. Johnson, democrat.

Racine County.

First District.—City of Racine. Population, 16,031.

WILLIAM P. PACKARD (Dem.), of Racine, was born December 13, 1833, in the town of Chatham, Medina county, Ohio; had a common school education; is a painter; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and located at Spring Prairie,

Walworth county, removing to Racine in 1854; has held various local offices; was alderman two terms and is now mayor of Racine; was member of assembly in 1879, and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,691 votes, against 1,244 for George Tomlinson, republican, and 145 for James P. Corse, prohibitionist.

Second District.—Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population, 14,890.

ADAM APPLE (Dem.), of North Cape, was born in the Rhine province of Bavaria, Germany, November 28, 1831; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States in 1849, and was apprenticed to a cabinet maker in Philadelphia; after learning his trade he went to California, but soon returned and settled in the town of Norway, where he still resides; has been chairman of the town board for five years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,591 votes, against 1,075 G. J. Ellis, republican.

Richland County.

Population, 18,174.

CHARLES G. THOMAS (Rep.), of Sextonville, was born in the town of Bedford, Ohio, August 21, 1835; received a common school education; is engaged in merchant milling, farming and real estate business; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and located near Sextonville; has never been a candidate for office prior to his election as member of assembly for 1883, by a vote of 1,844, against 1,406 votes for Joseph L. De Hart, democrat, and 181 for Samuel Stofer, prohibitionist.

Rock County.

First District.—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union. Population, 14,184

JOHN HUNTLY (Rep.), of Avon—P. O., Brodhead, Green county—was born in Hamburg, Erie county, New York, April 10, 1847; received a common school and partial high school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Avon, where he has continued to reside; has been town clerk from 1874 to 1881 and justice of the peace for four years; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,588 votes, against 802 for J. B. Dow, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population, 10,924.

WILLIAM B. BRITTON (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 8, 1829; received a common school education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin and settled at Janesville in 1855, and has resided there ever since; enlisted as a private July 22, 1861, and was commissioned captain August 1, 1861; was assigned to the 8th Wis. Inf., the "Eagle" regiment, and was commissioned major December 20, 1862, lieutenant colonel, June 7, 1864, and promoted to colonel March 28, 1865, and was mustered out September 5, 1865, at Demopolis, Ala.; the regiment left the state October 12, 1861, and on the 21st was in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; participated in thirty-seven engagements, among the most important being Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Vicksburg, Nashville, the

Red river campaign, and the siege and capture of Mobile; campaigned in eleven states and traveled with the regiment 15,179 miles; is now colonel of the 1st Regt., Wis. N. G.; served as a member of common council of Janesville in 1874 and '75; and was elected member of assembly for 1833, receiving 1,067 votes, against 1,037 for C. B. Conrad, independent, and 101 for William Street, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population, 13,715.

JOHN CONLEY (Rep.), of Clinton, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, December 25, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Clinton, where he has since resided; has been a member of town board for ten years, and of the county board five years; was elected member of assembly for 1832, and was re-elected for 1833, receiving 1,696 votes against 742 for S. Schoonover, democrat, and 312 for B. S. Hoxie, prohibitionist.

St. Croix County.

Population, 18,956.

JAMES JOHNSTON (Rep.), of Boardman, was born in Osnabruck, Canada, July 11, 1837; received a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled at Hudson, removing to Boardman in 1862; he enlisted as a private in the 30th Wis. Vol. Inf., August 18, 1862, and served until September 2d, 1865, most of the time in the Indian country; has been supervisor and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,585 votes against 1,397 for Charles Dowie, democrat.

Sauk County.

First District.—Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironton, Merimac, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield. Population, 12,670.

CARL C. KUNTZ (Ind.), of Sauk City, was born in Moergheim, Canton Landau, Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, January 11, 1832; received a normal school education, graduating in 1851 at the normal school of Kaiserstautern; is an editor and farmer; came to America in 1852, and in 1853 came to Wisconsin and located at Sauk City; he is the publisher of the *Pionier am Wisconsin*; has been town clerk and justice of the peace for years; also county supervisor; was a member of assembly in 1869, '70, '71 and '74; was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1856 which nominated J. C. Fremont; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 844 votes as an independent candidate, against 720 for Abijah Beckwith, republican, and 250 for O. E. Stone, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population, 16,053.

WILLIAM S. GRUBB (Rep.), of Baraboo, was born February 10, 1833, in Wilmington, Delaware; received an academic education at Alexandria, Va.; is by occupation a hop dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled at Madison, removed to Sauk City in 1857, returned to Madison in 1858, and thence to Baraboo in 1866; was commissioned colonel on Gov. Bashford's staff and afterwards on Gov. Randall's staff; was Brigadier General of state

militia, before the war; was mayor of Baraboo during 1880, and was elected to the assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883 by a vote of 1,076 against 777 for Norman Stewart, democrat, 441 for J. W. McKay, prohibitionist and 41 for S. F. Newman, greenbacker.

Shawano County.

Population, 10,371.

HERMAN NABER (Ind. Dem.), of Shawano, was born in the village of Sannum, Grand Duchy of Aldenburg, Germany, November 12, 1826; he received a common school and special agricultural education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled first in Dodge county, removing in 1858 to Shawano; has been a member of the county board in both Dodge and Shawano counties many times; was mayor of Shawano in 1875 and '76; was candidate for presidential elector on democratic ticket in 1876; was member of assembly in 1864, '75 and 1880; was elected to the assembly for 1883 as an independent democrat, receiving 703 votes against 597 for O. A. Risum, republican, 567 for C. H. Grundy, democrat, and 37 for W. W. Hollister, prohibitionist.

Sheboygan County.

First District — City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population, 14,173.

TERRETT C. SHARP (Dem.), of Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, was born at Willsborough Falls, Essex county, New York, October 2, 1845; he received a common school education and is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Sheboygan, removing to Elkhart Lake in 1856; was chairman of town of Rhine for 1881, 1882 and 1883, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,610 votes, without opposition.

Second District. — The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls, and the city of Plymouth. Population, 10,371.

ALFRED L. SWART (Dem.), of Plymouth, was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, June 11, 1840; received a common school education; is a dealer in agricultural machinery; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Plymouth, where he still resides; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 924 votes against 674 for H. K. Loomis, republican, and 152 for H. A. Hosford, greenbacker.

Third District. — The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 9,682.

GEORGE W. WEEDEN (Dem.), of Sheboygan P. O., was born in the town of Hampton, Washington county, New York, September 7, 1822; received an academic education; is a dairy farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Wilson, his present residence; was member of county board in 1851, 1852, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1878, and was chairman of the board except two years; was county treasurer in 1853 and 1854; county judge six years, beginning in 1863; county superintendent of schools in 1876 and 1877; for several years president of Sheboygan Falls dairy board of trade, and now president of the county dairy board of trade; was member of assembly in 1872, and elected to that position for 1883, receiving 952 votes against 370 for R. Hyatt, republican.

Trempealeau County.

Population, 17,189.

ROBERT CANCE (Rep.) of Ettrick, was born in Wigtown, Scotland, December 29, 1823; he received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1858 and settled at Ettrick; has been supervisor of Ettrick two years, chairman eight years, member of county board two years and chairman in 1869; has also held various other local offices, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 2,058 votes against J. R. Ogden, anti-monopolist and independent.

Vernon County.

First District.—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population, 11,341.

CHRISTEN ELLEFSON (Ind. Greenbacker), of Liberty Pole, was born in Lysteus, Bergens Stift, Norway, April 20, 1842; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to America in 1860, and located in Dane county, Wis., removing soon after to Dakota and thence to Iowa where he lived until 1866 when he returned to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Franklin where he now lives; has been chairman, treasurer and assessor of his town; was member of assembly in 1878 and was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 915 votes against 628 for H. H. Morgan, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population, 11,894.

MARSHALL C. NICHOLS (Rep.), of Viroqua, was born near Wausau, Hancock county, Ill., January 17, 1838; received an academic education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settling at Viroqua has lived there ever since; enlisted in August, 1864 in 42d Reg't Wis. Vol. Inf. and served as captain of Co. I till the close of the war; has held various local offices and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 668 votes against 556 for W. N. Carter, democrat, 465 for Wm. Saudon, prohibitionist, 153 for J. C. Spellum, greenbacker.

Walworth County.

First District.—The towns of Darien, Delavan, La Grange, Richmond, Sharon, Sugar Creek and Whitewater. Population, 13,212.

DONALD STEWART (Rep.), of Sugar Creek—Post office address, Delavan—was born in the town of York, Livingston county, New York, June 5, 1825; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Troy, Walworth county; removed to Waukesha county in 1856 and thence to Sugar Creek, his present place of residence, in 1869; has held various local offices for the past twenty years, from treasurer to chairman; was elected member of assembly for 1882, and re-elected for 1883, receiving 1,482 votes against 776 for Joseph M. Yates, democrat, and 423 for Stephen Faville, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bloomfield, East Troy, Geneva, La Fayette, Linn, Lyons, Spring Prairie, Troy and Walworth, and the village of Elkhorn. Population, 13,037.

ORRIS PRATT (Rep.), of Spring Prairie, was born in White Pigeon, Michigan, September 18, 1837; he received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and located at Spring Prairie; was chairman

of town board in 1881 and '82; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,338 votes against 730 for D. S. Allen, independent, 173 for J. M. Hunter, democrat, and 228 for J. G. Flack, prohibitionist.

Washington County.

First District.—The towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population, 11,580.

GEORGE NOLLER (Dem.), of Lake Five, was born in Germany, February 2, 1843; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1854 and located at Delafield, Waukesha county, removing thence in 1867 to Richfield where he now resides; has been town treasurer two years and has held other local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 891 votes against 651 for John Schroeder, independent.

Second District.—The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population, 11,862.

PHILIP SCHNEIDER (Dem.), of St. Michael's, was born in Gillenfeld, Prussia, November 30, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and settled at Farmington, Washington county; has been assessor of his town five years, town clerk two years, county commissioner in 1864 and '65, chairman town board nine years, and of county board three years; was elected member of assembly in 1866, 1874 and 1875, state senator in 1877 and 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1883 without opposition.

Waukesha County.

Population, 28,967.

MATTHIAS J. REGAN (Dem.), of Eagle, was born in the town of Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, February 16, 1848, and has always resided there, with the exception of two years at Waukegan, Illinois; received a common school education; is a farmer; was supervisor of Eagle in 1869; town clerk in 1870, '71 and '72; chairman of town board in 1877, '78 and '81; chairman of county board in 1877, and was a candidate for clerk of circuit court in 1877 and 1879; was elected assemblyman for 1883, receiving 2,267 votes, against 1,993 for William Langer, republican, and 533 for J. L. Ingersoll, prohibitionist.

Waupaca County.

First District.—The city of Waupaca, the village of Weyauwega, and the towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Royalton, Waupaca and Weyauwega. Population, 8,985.

ELIADA W. BROWN (Rep.), of Weyauwega, was born in Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, January 8, 1840; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1872 and settled at Weyauwega, where he has since resided; has been chairman of town board for four years, and supervisor two years previous; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 772 votes against 497 for H. C. Mumbrue, democrat, 229 for J. W. McCormick, prohibitionist, and 54 for A. P. Davis, greenbacker.

Second District.—The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence and Union, and the first, second, fourth and fifth wards of New London. Population 11,969.

GEORGE WARREN (Dem.), of Clintonville, was born on the 28th day of June, 1828, in Lexington, New York; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in the town of Matteson; has held nearly all the different local offices, and was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 921 votes, against 789 for Thomas Vesey, republican, and 342 for A. P. Knapp, prohibitionist.

Waushara County.

Population, 12,638.

JACOB S. BUGH (Rep.), of Wautoma, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, January 26, 1826; received a common and private school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Wautoma, where he has ever since resided; was a paymaster in the army with the rank of major; has been register of deeds seven years, member of assembly in 1860; assessor internal revenue 5th Wisconsin district five years; deputy collector internal revenue four years, and has held various local offices beside; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,252 votes, against 1,076 for W. B. Laselle, independent republican.

Winnebago County.

First District.—The town of Oshkosh and the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of Oshkosh city. Population, 14,454.

EARL PIERCE FINCH (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in the town of Jay, Essex county, New York, October 27, 1830; received a collegiate education, graduating at Union College, New York, in 1856; is by profession a lawyer; came west in 1856, locating first at Menasha, but removing in 1858 to Oshkosh; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1860; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,239 votes, against 865 for R. T. Morgan, republican, and 363 for Robert McMillan, prohibitionist; he was elected speaker of the assembly in 1883.

Second District.—The towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Winneconne and Vinland, and the cities of Neenah and Menasha. Population, 13,990.

PETER VREDENBURGH (Rep.), of Winneconne, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, January 28, 1836; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settling at Winneconne, has resided there ever since; has held various local offices and was elected to the assembly of 1883, receiving 1,158 votes, against 872 for J. N. Stone, democrat, 228 for E. W. Clark, prohibitionist, and 147 for G. W. Bradley, greenbacker.

Third District.—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Poygan, Omro, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River and the 3d ward of Oshkosh city. Population, 14,297.

CARLTON FOSTER (Rep.), of Oshkosh, was born in Essex county, New York, August 26, 1826; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of lumber, sash and blinds; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at

Oshkosh; was mayor of that city in 1865 and 1866; was member of assembly in 1873 and '74, and was elected to the assembly of 1883 by a vote of 991 against 964 for Joseph Klockner, democrat, and 509 for Andrew Sutherland, prohibitionist.

Wood County.

Population, 8,981.

GEORGE RANSOM GARDNER (Rep.), of Grand Rapids, was born in the village of Horse Heads, Chemung county, New York, January 19, 1837; received a partial collegiate education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1872 and settled at Grand Rapids; enlisted August 11, 1861, as a private in Co. E, 48th regiment, N. Y. Vol. Inf.; was in Sherman's expedition to Port Royal in November, 1861, at bombardment of Port Royal, siege of Fort Pulaski, where his regiment remained for about one year; battle of Morris Island, S. C., July, 1863, and charge on Fort Wagner July 18, 1863, where he lost his right arm and was discharged the following November; was district attorney of Wood county from December, 1873 to January, 1876; appointed county judge in December, 1876, and served to January 1, 1878; appointed to same office in October, 1879, and was elected for full term in the spring of 1881; was elected mayor of Grand Rapids in 1876, and was elected member of assembly for 1883 by a vote of 1,280 against 843 for George Hiles, democrat, and 295 for S. L. Nason, greenbacker.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ISAAC T. CARR, chief clerk of the assembly, of Jefferson, Wis., was born July 5, 1831, in the town of Henriette, Monroe county, New York; received a common school education; is an editor and printer, and publishes the Jefferson county *Banner*; came to Wisconsin in 1860 and located at Shullsburg; removed to Monroe in 1862 and thence to Jefferson in 1878; enlisted as a private in Co. G, 22d Wis. Vol. Inf., August 6, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant Co. K, 16th Wis. Inf., December, 1863, and resigned Sept. 20, 1864; commissioned captain Co. A, 46th Wis. Vols., January 5, 1865, and was mustered out October 10, 1865; he was a delegate in 1876 to the democratic national convention at St. Louis; he is a democrat.

THOMAS KENNEDY, sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, of Dodgeville, Iowa county, was born October 3, 1845, at New Diggings, La Fayette county, Wisconsin; received a common school education; is a merchant; has always resided in Wisconsin, with the exception of two years in Conover, Iowa; was undersheriff in 1875 and '76, sheriff in 1877 and '78 and again in 1881 and '82; was an unsuccessful candidate for county clerk in 1878; he is a democrat.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1883.

NAME.	Dist.	Pol.	No. miles	Address.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to state.	Years in L.
Ackley, Henry M.....	10	D.	140	Oconomowoc...	Waukesha..	Merchant.....	New York.....	56	1857	1
Adams, John.....	25	D.	42	Black Earth....	Dane.....	Live stock dealer.	Kentucky.....	63	1840	4
Bennett, Van S.....	4	R.	200	Rockton.....	Vernon.....	Lumberman.....	Ohio.....	47	1846	3
Blake, Edward R.....	33	D.	260	Port Washing'tn	Ozaukee....	Merchant.....	Massachusetts..	38	1848	2
Carey, John.....	15	D.	260	Osman.....	Manitowoc..	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	44	1852	6
Chase, Enoch.....	6	D.	200	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Manufacturer.....	Vermont.....	74	1835	6
Colman, Edward.....	18	R.	330	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac	Farmer.....	New York.....	54	1852	1
Comstock, Noah D.....	29	I.R.	366	Arcadia.....	Trempleau..	Farmer.....	New York.....	50	1855	4
Cottrill, Jedd P. C.....	5	D.	165	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	50	1855	1
Erwin, Charles K.....	32	R.	200	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania...	45	1868	4
Flint, Rockwell J.....	30	R.	420	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Newspaper publisher	Vermont.....	41	1855	4
Hill, James.....	24	R.	530	Warren.....	St. Croix...	Farmer.....	New Hampshire	58	1863	9
Hudd, Thomas R.....	2	D.	420	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	47	1853	1
Jonas, Charles.....	3	D.	246	Racine.....	Racine.....	Newspaper publisher	Bohemia.....	42	1863	8
Kingston, John T.....	14	R.	200	Necedah.....	Juneau.....	Lumberman.....	Illinois.....	64	1824	1
Lord, Simon L.....	17	R.	56	Edgerton.....	Rock.....	Physician.....	Maine.....	57	1858	1
McDonald, Donald A.....	31	D.	300	La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Lumberman.....	Nova Scotia....	50	1855	1
Meffert, William C.....	28	R.	60	Arena.....	Iowa.....	Harness maker.	Germany.....	40	1845	1
Minor, Edward S.....	1	R.	500	Sturgeon Bay..	Door.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	43	1844	3
Palmeter, Charles.....	8	R.	200	Lake Geneva...	Walworth...	Lumber dealer.	New York.....	48	1847	1
Parry, William T.....	27	R.	78	Portage.....	Columbia...	Merchant.....	New York.....	46	1849	2
Pingel, John L.....	22	D.	400	Appleton.....	Outagamie..	Farmer.....	Germany.....	48	1860	1
Randall, A. N.....	12	R.	128	Brodhead.....	Green.....	Lawyer.....	New York.....	52	1847	1
Reed, William W.....	23	D.	70	Jefferson.....	Jefferson...	Physician.....	Ohio.....	58	1849	7
Ringle, John.....	21	D.	570	Wausau.....	Marathon...	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	34	1848	3
Ryland, George W.....	16	R.	175	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Banker.....	Maryland.....	55	1853	3
Sherman, Benj. F.....	13	D.	170	Beaver Dam....	Dodge.....	Newspaper publisher	Michigan.....	46	1857	1
Smith, Patrick H.....	20	D.	155	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan..	Retired merchant	Vermont.....	55	1847	3
Stanley, Wm. S., Jr.....	7	R.	200	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee..	Jeweler.....	Rhode Island..	45	1867	2
Wall, Thomas.....	19	D.	200	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago..	Lumberman.....	New York.....	43	1855	3
Warner, Hans B.....	25	R.	600	Ellsworth.....	Pierce.....	General business	Norway.....	38	1849	1
Webb, Charles M.....	11	R.	145	Grand Rapids..	Wood.....	Lawyer.....	Pennsylvania...	49	1857	2
Wiley, James F.....	9	R.	180	Hancock.....	Waushara..	Merchant.....	New York.....	51	1855	2

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN SENATE, 1883.
(AS AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 314, LAWS 1882.)

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Yrs State	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
Charles E. Bross ..	44	Chief clerk.....	Telegraph manager....	23	Pennsylvania.	Madison	Dane.
J. W. Bates	31	Assistant clerk.....	Attorney.....	31	Wisconsin....	Janesville.....	Rock.
O. G. Munson.....	26	Book keeper.....	Editor and publisher..	7	Iowa.....	Richland Centre	Richland.
James T. Greene..	42	Enrolling clerk.....	Abstract & real estate..	36	New York...	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac
Thomas Bright....	46	Engrossing clerk.....	Miner.....	42	Pennsylvania.	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.
Sam'l S. Lockhart.	32	Transcribing clerk....	Attorney.....	28	Scotland.....	Portage.....	Columbia.
A. T. E. Blessing..	46	Cl'k Judiciary committee	Flour and feed dealer..	23	New York....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
Stephen Thomas..	45	Clerk com. enrolled bills	Painter.....	35	England.....	Mineral Point..	Iowa.
E. S. Hotchkiss....	45	Clerk com. engrossed bills	Farmer.....	27	New York....	Arcadia.....	Trempeal'u.
J. H. Whitney....	48	Clerk com. on Claims...	Lawyer.....	5	Massachusetts	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
Willard W. Flinn..	33	Proof reader.....	Farmer.....	18	Canada.....	Chetek.....	Barron.
Adelbert D. Thorp.	38	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Farmer and gr'n deal'r	37	New York....	Sturgeon Bay...	Door.
Chas. A. Landridge	53	Ass't sergeant-at arms...	Carpenter.....	34	England....	Lancaster.....	Grant.
H. C. Spaulding..	38	Postmaster.....	Lawyer.....	..	Massachusetts	Tomah.....	Monroe.
John J. Marshall..	40	Assistant postmaster....	Farmer.....	..	Ohio.....	Valley.....	Vernon.
Joseph Granvogel.	24	Door keeper.....	Wood carver.....	..	Ohio.....	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee.
H. T. E. Tilleson..	45	Door keeper.....	Farmer.....	..	Norway.....	Elk Mound.....	Dunn.
Jos. S. Adlington..	43	Door keeper.....	Shoemaker.....	..	Ohio.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Jos. W. Hodges....	67	Door keeper.....	General business.....	..	Ohio.....	Grand Rapids..	Wood.
Claus Johnson....	33	Gallery attendant.....	Farmer.....	..	Sweden.....	Centralia.....	Wood.
Thomas Watson....	56	Document clerk.....	Farmer.....	31	Ireland.....	Livingston....	Grant.
Frank Hutson....	32	Document-room attend'nt	Farmer.....	32	Wisconsin....	Rock.....	Rock.
Owen Pritchard...	..	Janitor.....	Farmer.....	27	New York....	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee.
O. L. Wright.....	41	Porter.....	Farmer.....	26	Ohio.....	Hancock.....	Waushara.
G. W. Churchill..	41	Night-watchman.....	Horse farrier.....	27	Ohio.....	Hurlbut's Cor'ers	Crawford.
A. A. Curtis.....	55	Com.-room attendant....	Student.....	14	Wisconsin....	Menomonie....	Dunn.
Charlie Adamson..	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin....	Eldorado Mills.	Fond du Lac
Lemuel R. Parry..	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	14	Wisconsin....	Portage.....	Columbia.
Emile Forgeot....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	14	Wisconsin....	Madison.....	Dane.
Fred. D. Irish....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	14	Wisconsin....	Madison.....	Dane.
Elliot B. Davis....	15	Messenger.....	Student.....	14	Minnesota...	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee.
A. M. Kneeland...	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin....	Galesville....	Trempl'u.
Dennie M. Wright.	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin....	Hancock.....	Waushara.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1883.

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NAME.	Politics.	No. seat.	No. miles.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to state in	Years in Legislature.
Abert, Geo. A.	D.	70	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Manufacturer	Wisconsin	42	1841	3
Adams, Henry C.	R.	49	4	Madison	Dane	Farmer	New York	32	1851	
Adams, Michael.	R.	33	140	Columbus	Columbia.	Farmer.	New York	51	1840	1
Albers, Wilhelm T.	D.	6	342	Hika	Manitowoc.	General business.	Bavaria	43	1874	
Anderson, Canute	R.	47	624	Gransburg	Burnett.	Farmer	Norway	53	1851	1
Apple, Adam	D.	61	250	North Cape	Racine	Farmer	Bavaria	51		1
Bishop, George W.	D.	69	140	Wonevoc	Juneau.	Druggist	New York	31	1851	1
Blyton, William H.	R.	28	220	Sparta	Monroe.	Insurance agent	New York	40	1854	
Bolender, John	R.	76	160	Monroe	Green	Merchant.	Pennsylvania	46	1858	1
Bow, Orrin, W.	D.	8	116	Kingston	Green Lake.	Farmer.	Massachusetts.	56	1844	3
Brand, F. C. G.	D.	26	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Musician	Prussia.	53		
Brazeau, Alexander.	D.	99	480	Oconto	Oconto	Lawyer and editor	Wisconsin	26	1846	
Britton, Wm. B.	R.	94	80	Janesville	Rock	Merchant.	New Jersey	51	1855	
Brown, E. W.	R.	38	430	Weyauwega.	Waupaca.	Farmer.	Vermont	43	1872	
Bruemmer, Louis	I.D.	18	420	Kewaunee.	Kewaunee.	General business	Germany	42	1854	
Bugh, Jacob S.	R.	17	444	Wautoma	Waushara	Farmer.	Ohio	57	1849	1
Button, Ralza W.	R.	98	280	Clay Point.	Jackson	Lumberman	Michigan	45	1844	
Campion, James	D.	88	416	Mackville.	Outagamie	Farmer.	Ireland	59	1855	
Cance, Robert.	R.	82	340	Etrick.	Trempeal'u	Farmer.	Ireland	59	1858	
Carmichael, Thomas.	D.	62	360	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.	Lumberman	Ireland	52	1857	3
Champagne, Peter B.	R.	79	338	Merrill	Lincoln	Lumberman	Canada	37	1863	
Comdohr, F. N.	R.	83	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.	Mason	Germany	44	1847	1
Conley, John.	R.	96	140	Clinton	Rock	Farmer	Canada	54	1852	1
Craig, Samuel A.	D.	72	120	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson	Lawyer	Ohio	41	1845	3
Curley, Thomas.	D.	93	196	Bell Center.	Jefferson	Farmer.	Ireland	58	1867	
Curtis, Dexter	D.	43		Madison	Crawford.	Farmer	New York	54	1864	
Dawson, John.	D.	66	300	La Crosse	Dane	Farmer	New York	51	1840	
Dickinson, E. P.	R.	44	180	Platteville	La Crosse	Farmer	England	63	1844	
Egan, Michael P.	D.	87	228	St. Martins	Grant	Carpenter and farmer	Ohio	63	1844	
Ellefson, Christen.	I.G.	36	300	Liberty Pole	Milwaukee.	Insurance agent	Ireland	55	1848	
Esser, Bernard	D.	2	22	Ashton	Milwaukee.	Farmer	Norway	41	1866	1
					Vernon	Farmer	Norway	43	1855	
					Dane	Farmer	Prussia	43	1855	

STATISTICAL LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, 1883 — continued.

NAME.	Politics.	No. seat.	No. miles.	Post Office.	County.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to state in	Legis. re.
Everts, George W.	D.	81	193	Granville.	Milwaukee	Farmer	Wisconsin	40	1843	...
Fairchild, Hiram O.	R.	73	514	Marinette	Marinette ..	Lawyer	Indiana	37	1867	...
Fellenz, John	D.	15	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Contractor and builder.	Prussia	47	1847	...
Finch, Earl P.	D.	200	200	Oshkosh	Winnebago.	Lawyer	New York	52	1856	4
Foster, Carlton	R.	29	200	Oshkosh	Winnebago.	Lumber manufacturer.	New York	56	1855	2
Friend, Jacob E.	R.	51	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lawyer	Wisconsin	35	1857	...
Gabriel, Hiram	R.	32	194	Stewart	Green	Farmer	Ohio	58	1844	1
Gallagher, James S.	D.	21	250	Gratiot	La Fayette	Farm machinery dealer	Pennsylvania.	38	1850	...
Gardner, George R.	R.	50	280	Grand Rapids ..	Wood	Lawyer	New York	46	1872	...
Goedjen, Henry	D.	27	350	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	Farmer	Germany	33	1856	1
Grubb, William S	R.	74	76	Baraboo	Sauk	Hop dealer	Delaware	50	1851	1
Hardgrove, John	D.	55	360	Dotyville	Fond du Lac	Farmer and teacher ..	Ireland	46	1848	1
Hawks, Eli	R.	24	150	Juneau	Dodge	Produce dealer	New York	54	1855	1
Hinckley, Jay R	D.	58	220	Tomah	Monroe	Newspaper publisher ..	New York	43	1868	...
Hooker, Daniel D.	T. A.	22	200	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	New York	51	1854	...
Huntington, W. H.	R.	37	404	Durand	Pepin	Newspaper publisher ..	New York	35	1868	...
Huntly, John	R.	78	138	Brodhead	Green	Farmer	New York	36	1849	1
Johnston, James	R.	31	510	Boardman	St. Croix ..	Lumberman	Canada	54	1856	...
Kennedy, Richard	D.	25	140	Highland	Iowa	Merchant	Pennsylvania.	41	1843	1
Kidd, Edward I	R.	77	181	Milville	Grant	Miller	Wisconsin	38	1845	2
Kuntz, Carl C.	I.	63	64	Sauk City	Sauk	Newspaper publisher ..	Germany	51	1853	4
Lane, Charles A.	R.	23	210	Plover	Portage	Manufacturer	New York	57	1856	1
Leahy, John E	D.	59	300	Wausau	Marathon ..	Lumberman	New Hampshire	41	1840	...
Lennon, James	D.	5	416	Appleton	Outagamie .	Farmer & hotel-keeper.	Ireland	46	1854	...
Leonhardt, Chris.	R.	14	500	Sturgeon Bay ..	Door	Hotel-keeper	Germany	45	1843	...
Lynch, Thomas	D.	12	350	Chilton	Calumet	Lawyer	Wisconsin	38	1844	1
MacBride, Robert J	D.	13	300	Neillsville	Clark	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	35	1866	1
McCoy, Wm. J	D.	16	194	Lancaster	Grant	Farmer	New York	48	1852	2
McDill, George D.	R.	30	564	Osceola Mills ..	Polk	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	44	1841	2
McKenzie, John	R.	34	64	Dekorra	Columbia ..	Miller	Scotland	50	1846	...
Macauley, Robert	R.	40	459	Menomonie	Dunn	Lawyer	Scotland	45	1852	...

Martin, Jacob, Sr.....	D.	64	170	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	53	1849	....	2
Maxwell, Walter S.....	R.	48	250	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	46	1860	....	2
Meissner, Gustav.....	D.	85	270	Ashippun.....	Dodge.....	Teacher.....	Prussia.....	39	1869	....	3
Miller, Joseph.....	D.	4	400	Brillion.....	Calumet.....	Farmer.....	Austria.....	36	1856	....	3
Naber, Herman.....	I.D.	41	380	Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	56	1848	....	3
Nichols, Marshall C.....	R.	80	290	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Merchant.....	Illinois.....	45	1852	....	1
Noller, George.....	D.	89	215	Lake Five.....	Washington.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	40	1854	....	1
O'Neill, John.....	D.	7	260	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette.....	Farmer and miner.....	New Brunswick.....	52	1846	....	1
Packard, William P.....	D.	52	250	Racine.....	Racine.....	Painter.....	Ohio.....	44	1847	....	1
Pape, A. H.....	D.	71	500	New Lisbon.....	Outagamie.....	Insurance agent.....	Germany.....	37	1867	....	1
Pederson, Eli.....	R.	19	70	Primrose.....	Dane.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	45	1852	....	1
Pierce, Robert W.....	R.	42	170	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Lumber dealer.....	Massachusetts.....	62	1844	....	1
Piper, Francis V.....	D.	54	90	Pipersville.....	Jefferson.....	Merchant and miller.....	New York.....	42	1847	....	1
Pratt, Orris.....	R.	45	170	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.....	Farmer.....	Michigan.....	45	1845	....	1
Putnam, John D.....	D.	11	550	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Miller.....	Connecticut.....	45	1859	....	1
Race, John J.....	D.	68	240	Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.....	Manufacturer.....	Bavaria.....	42	1846	....	1
Rasmussen, J. J.....	R.	39	426	Fort Howard.....	Brown.....	Farmer.....	Denmark.....	47	1847	....	1
Regan, Matthias J.....	D.	86	160	Eagle.....	Waukesha.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	35	1848	....	1
Ryan, James.....	D.	60	81	Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	46	1844	....	1
Scheiber, Frederick.....	D.	67	200	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Lawyer.....	Prussia.....	39	1847	....	5
Schneider, Philip.....	D.	90	280	St. Michael's.....	Washington.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	56	1846	....	5
Sharp, Terret C.....	D.	10	380	Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	37	1848	....	1
Spiering, Henry.....	D.	95	302	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Newspaper publisher.....	Prussia.....	52	1846	....	1
Stewart, Donald.....	R.	46	158	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	57	1850	....	1
Swart, A. L.....	D.	57	310	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	Farm machinery dealer.....	New York.....	42	1852	....	1
Tanner, Samuel.....	D.	9	136	Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	41	1854	....	1
Taylor, James A.....	D.	100	334	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	Hotel keeper.....	New York.....	47	1855	....	1
Tester, John A.....	R.	35	384	Alma.....	Buffalo.....	Merchant.....	Switzerland.....	47	1856	....	1
Thomas, Charles G.....	R.	84	100	Sextonville.....	Richland.....	Miller.....	Ohio.....	47	1853	....	1
Turner, W. W. D.....	R.	97	338	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Lawyer.....	Illinois.....	46	1877	....	1
Vredenburgh, Peter.....	R.	75	220	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	47	1850	....	1
Wall, John A.....	D.	65	200	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	35	1847	....	1
Walsh, Michael P.....	TA	91	200	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Printer.....	Ireland.....	44	1842	....	2
Ware, James F.....	R.	53	320	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	Lawyer.....	Maine.....	31	1855	....	2
Warner, Clement D.....	R.	20	24	Windsor.....	Dane.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	47	1852	....	2
Warren, George.....	D.	3	560	Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	54	1856	....	1
Weeden, George W.....	D.	56	266	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Dairy farmer.....	New York.....	60	1848	....	1
Wirth, Philip M.....	D.	1	426	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	58	1846	....	1

STATISTICAL LIST OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY, 1883.
(AS AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 314, LAWS OF 1882.)

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Yrs State	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
I. T. Carr.....	51	Chief Clerk	Editor and publisher ..	23	New York....	Jefferson	Jefferson.
J. W. Murphy.....	30	Assistant clerk.....	Merchant	28	New York....	Briggsville	Marquette.
J. L. O'Connor.....	24	Assistant clerk.....	Lawyer	24	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
Clarence L. Clark.	27	Book-keeper	Lawyer	27	Wisconsin	Janesville	Rock.
C. R. Blumenfeld.	23	Engrossing clerk.....	Printer	23	Wisconsin	Watertown	Jefferson.
Chas. N. Holden....	52	Enrolling clerk.....	Land agent	33	Virginia	Mauston	Juneau.
James Douglas....	26	Transcribing clerk...	Student	26	Wisconsin	Alderly	Dodge.
George Stone.....	36	Proof-reader	Journalist	31	England	Madison	Dane.
Joseph Roy	30	Clerk Judiciary com ..	Lawyer	3	Ireland	Merrilan	Jackson.
W. C. Brawley.....	30	Clerk Com. Enrolled Bills	Editor and publisher..	4	New Brunsw'k	Necedah	Juneau.
J. C. Conners.....	27	Clerk Com. Eng. Bills...	School teacher.....	24	Wisconsin	Fox Lake.....	Dodge.
Thomas Kennedy ..	37	Sergeant-at-Arms	Merchant	37	Wisconsin	Dodgeville	Iowa.
Bernard McGinty ..	30	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms ..	Farmer	27	Pennsylvania.	Calamine.....	La Fayette.
T. W. Wiebold	47	Postmaster	General business	30	Germany.....	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
W. H. Fitzgerald..	33	Assistant postmaster....	Farmer	33	Wisconsin	Cedarburg	Ozaukee.
Barnard Higgins ..	53	Porter	Laborer	28	Ireland	Madison	Dane.
A. H. Burns	22	Night-watchman	Student	22	Wisconsin	Grand Rapids ..	Wood.
Byron Abert	40	Door-keeper.....	Contractor.....	40	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
John D. Bradford ..	69	Door-keeper.....	Fisherman	31	New Hamp'se	Madison	Dane.
O. B. Phelps.....	65	Door-keeper.....	Miner	27	Vermont.....	Lancaster	Grant.
J. W. Liebenstein ..	37	Policeman.....	General business	36	Germany	Scott	Sheboygan.
T. F. McCarty.....	19	Gallery attendant.....	Student	19	Wisconsin	Chilton	Calumet.
Michael Riedy.....	49	Gallery attendant.....	General business	29	Ireland	Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.
J. B. Rand.....	41	Engrossing room attend't	Lumberman	30	Virginia	Onalaska.....	La Crosse.
Frank Grams.....	30	Fireman	Insurance agent.....	9	Germany	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
W. F. Smith.....	20	Door-keeper.....	Clerk	20	Wisconsin	Arena	Iowa.
L. Johnson.....	59	Document clerk.....	Farmer	29	New York....	Glendale.....	Monroe.
B. Regan	44	Document room attend't.	Clerk	30	Ireland	Madison	Dane.
W. J. Arthur.....	26	Flagman	Printer	26	Wisconsin	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Matthew Dunne....	22	Wash room attendant....	Engineer	22	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
W. G. Kropf.....	13	Messenger.....	Student	13	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
H. Allman.....	17	Messenger.....	Barber	17	Wisconsin	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan.
J. F. Donovan.....	13	Messenger.....	Student	13	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President — S. S. FIFIELD.

President pro tem. — GEORGE W. RYLAND.

On Judiciary.

Senators A. N. Randall, Green.
C. M. Webb, Wood.
R. J. Flint, Dunn.
J. T. Kingston, Juneau.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.
J. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On State Affairs.

Senators R. J. Flint, Dunn.
J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
Edward R. Blake, Ozaukee.

On Railroads.

Senators J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
C. K. Erwin, Monroe.
E. Colman, Fond du Lac.
W. S. Stanley, Jr., Milw'kee.
Chas. Palmetier, Walworth.
James Hill, St. Croix.
P. H. Smith, Sheboygan.
B. F. Sherman, Dodge.
D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.

On Education.

Senators Van S. Bennett, Vernon.
S. L. Lord, Rock.
Charles Jonas, Racine.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators W. S. Stanley, Jr., Milw'kee.
E. S. Minor, Door.
John Adams, Dane.

On Town and County Organ- izations.

Senators Wm. C. Meffert, Iowa.
W. D. Comstock, Trempea-
leau.
Thos. Wall, Winnebago.

On Public Lands.

Senators Chas. Palmetier, Walworth.
Wm. T. Parry, Columbia.
J. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee.

On Incorporations.

Senators J. T. Kingston, Juneau.
C. M. Webb, Wood.
J. L. Pingel, Outagamie.

On Military Affairs.

Senators E. Colman, Fond du Lac.
W. S. Stanley, Jr., Milw'kee.
Edward R. Blake, Ozaukee.

On Privileges and Elections

Senators C. M. Webb, Wood.
Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
Enoch Chase, Milwaukee.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senators Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
W. T. Parry, Columbia.
H. M. Ackley, Waukesha.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Senators E. S. Minor, Door.
A. N. Randall, Green.
John Carey, Manitowoc.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators C. K. Erwin, Monroe.
J. T. Kingston, Juneau.
H. M. Ackley, Waukesha.

On Federal Relations.

Senators N. D. Comstock, Trempea-
leau.
Edward S. Minor, Door.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators W. T. Parry, Columbia.
N. D. Comstock, Trempea-
leau.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On Agriculture.

Senators S. L. Lord, Rock.
Chas. Palmetier, Walworth.
J. L. Pingel, Outagamie.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators C. K. Erwin, Monroe.
Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
Charles Jonas, Racine.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators Wm. C. Meffert, Iowa.
James Hill, St. Croix.
John Adams, Dane.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — EARL P. FINCH.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. R. J. MacBride, Clark.
 Thomas Lynch, Calumet.
 Fred. Scheiber, Milwaukee.
 John A. Wall, Milwaukee.
 Alexander Erazeeau, Oconto.
 George D. McDill, Polk.
 George R. Gardner, Wood.
 H. O. Fairchild, Marinette.
 Robert Macauley, Dunn.

On Bills on their Third Reading.

Messrs. Fred. Scheiber, Milwaukee.
 S. A. Craig, Jefferson.
 C. C. Kuntz, Sauk.
 J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.
 J. E. Friend, Milwaukee.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. Wm. P. Packard, Racine.
 John O'Neill, La Fayette.
 J. R. Hinckley, Monroe.
 C. G. Thomas, Richland.
 P. B. Champagne, Lincoln.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. Samuel Tanner, Marquette.
 James Ryan, Iowa.
 Thos. Curley, Crawford.
 C. G. Thomas, Richland.
 Jas. Johnston, St. Croix.

On Education.

Messrs. S. A. Craig, Jefferson.
 W. T. Albers, Manitowoc.
 F. C. G. Brand, Milwaukee.
 W. S. Maxwell, Kenosha.
 Henry C. Adams, Dane.

On Railroads.

Messrs. J. A. Taylor, Chippewa.
 Dexter Curtis, Dane.
 G. W. Bishop, Juneau.
 John Fellenz, Milwaukee.
 O. W. Bow, Green Lake.
 G. W. Weeden, Sheboygan.
 John Conley, Rock.
 Eli Hawks, Dodge.
 R. W. Button, Jackson.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. A. H. Pope, Outagamie.
 M. J. Egan, Milwaukee.
 Jno. Hardgrove, Fond du Lac.
 W. H. Blyton, Monroe.
 Geo. D. McDill, Polk.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. Thomas Lynch, Calumet.
 Geo. Warren, Waupaca.
 Henry Goedjen, Manitowoc.
 D. D. Hooker, Milwaukee.
 Orris Pratt, Walworth.
 John McKenzie, Columbia.
 J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Alex. Brazeau, Oconto.
 T. C. Sharp, Sheboygan.
 James Lennon, Outagamie.
 W. W. D. Turner, Fond du Lac.
 John Huntly, Rock.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. J. E. Leahy, Marathon.
 John Dawson, La Crosse.
 F. V. Piper, Jefferson.
 John Conley, Rock.
 H. O. Fairchild, Marinette.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. Louis Bruemmer, Kewaunee.
 Richard Kennedy, Iowa.
 G. W. Everts, Milwaukee.
 Canute Anderson, Burnett.
 W. S. Grubb, Sauk.

On Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. Thos. Carmichael, Eau Claire.
 J. D. Putnam, Pierce.
 J. A. Taylor, Chippewa.
 Carlton Foster, Winnebago.
 C. A. Lane, Portage.

On Public Improvements.

Messrs. M. J. Regan, Waukesha.
 George Noller, Washington.
 Philip M. Wirth, Brown.
 John Bolender, Green.
 C. Leonhardt, Door.

On Militia.

Messrs. Thos. Curley, Crawford.
 Louis Bruemmer, Kewaunee.
 Richard Kennedy, Iowa.
 Hiram Gabriel, Green.
 C. E. Warner, Dane.

On Agriculture.

Messrs. Adam Apple, Racine.
 Dexter Curtis, Dane.
 Jacob Martin, sr., Dodge.
 P. Vredenburgh, Winnebago.
 E. W. Brown, Waupaca.

On Town and County Organization.

Messrs. G. W. Weeden, Sheboygan.
John J. Race, Ozaukee.
R. J. MacBride, Clark.
G. R. Gardner, Wood.
W. H. Blyton, Monroe.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Phil. Schneider, Washington.
Joseph Miller, Manitowoc.
Jas. Campion, Outagamie.
E. P. Dickinson, Grant.
Eli Pederson, Dane.

On Public Lands.

Messrs. Herman Naber, Shawano.
A. L. Swart, Sheboygan.
Bernard Esser, Dane.
R. W. Pierce, Milwaukee.
Robert Cance, Trempealeau.

On Medical Societies.

Messrs. Geo. W. Bishop, Juneau.
J. J. Race, Ozaukee.
C. C. Kuntz, Sauk.
John A. Tester, Buffalo.
M. C. Nichols, Vernon.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. Wm. J. McCoy, Grant.
Gustav. Meissner, Dodge.
T. C. Sharp, Sheboygan.
E. I. Kidd, Grant.
Donald Stewart, Walworth.

On Engrossed Bills

Messrs. Henry Spiering, Dodge.
J. S. Gallagher, La Fayette.
A. L. Swart, Sheboygan.
Michael Adams, Dane.
F. N. Comdahr, Milwaukee.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. C. Ellefson, Vernon.
Gustav Meissner, Dodge.
James Campion, Outagamie.
H. C. Adams, Dane.
W. H. Huntington, Pepin.

On Cities.

Messrs. John A. Wall, Milwaukee.
James Lennon, Outagamie.
W. P. Packard, Racine.
John E. Leahy, Marathon.
Michael Adams, Columbia.
W. B. Britton, Rock.
Carlton Foster, Winnebago.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators Geo. W. Ryland, Grant.
E. Colman, Fond du Lac.
John Carey, Manitowoc.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. J. D. Putnam, Pierce.
M. J. Egan, Milwaukee.
John Dawson, La Crosse.
E. I. Kidd, Grant.
J. S. Bugh, Waushara.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

Senators James Hill, St. Croix.
S. L. Lord, Rock.
Enoch Chase, Milwaukee.

Messrs. Geo. A. Abert, Milwaukee.
F. V. Piper, Jefferson.
O. W. Bow, Green Lake.
J. J. Rasmussen, Brown.
C. E. Warner, Dane.

On Printing.

Senators Van S. Bennett, Vernon.
W. C. Meffert, Iowa.
B. F. Sherman, Dodge.

Messrs. M. P. Walsh, Milwaukee.
J. R. Hinckley, Monroe.
W. H. Huntington, Pepin.

INDEX OF NAMES

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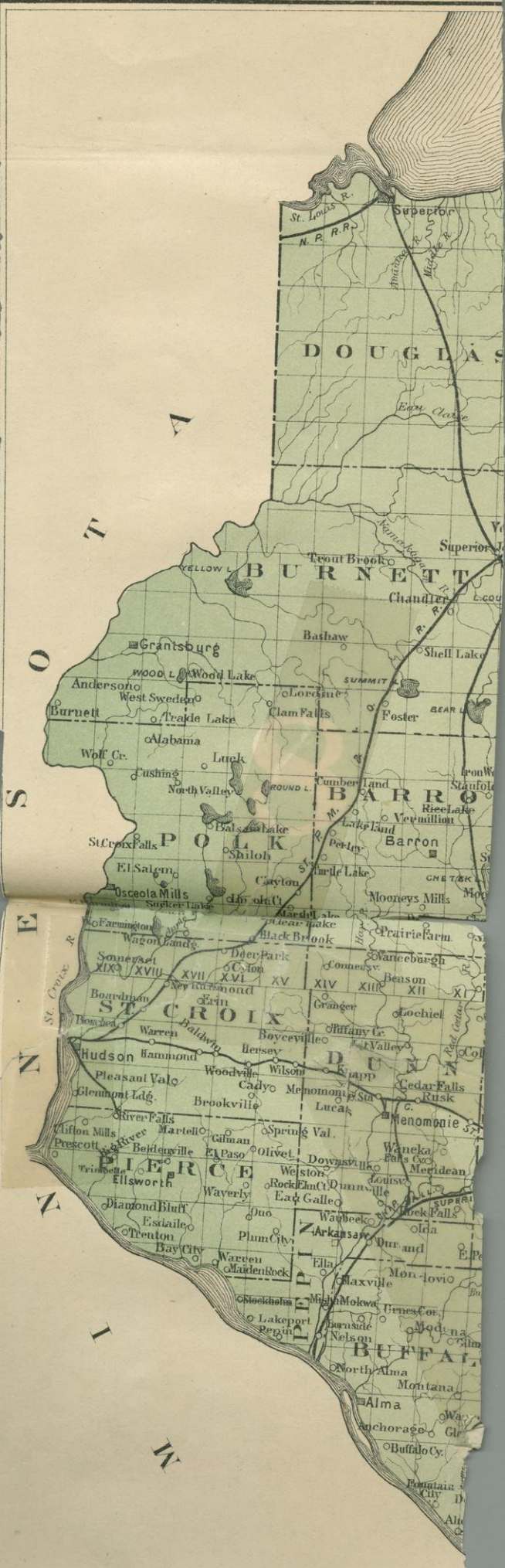
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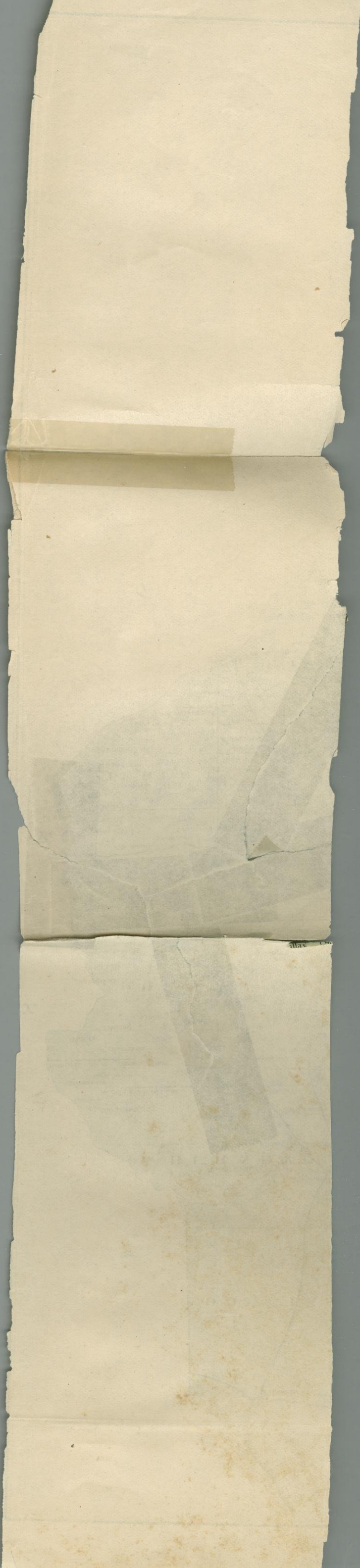
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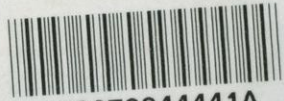


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