# Standard atlas of Green Lake County, Wisconsin, including a plat book of the villages, cities and townships of the county. Map of the state, United States and world. Patrons directory, reference busin... 

Geo. A. Ogle and Co.
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# INCLUUDING <br> A PLANT BOOK 

OF THE
Villages. Cities and Townships of the County.
Map of the State, United States and World.
Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.
Analysis of the System of U.S. Land Surveys, Digest of the System of Civil Government, etc. etc.

Qmpiled and Published

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|  |  | PUBLISHERS \& ENGRAVERS.

## CHICAGO.

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## Mernchester.





## MAROUETTE




Part of Township $14 \sim$ North, Range 11 East. and Part of Township 14 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. $\mathfrak{M}$.



##  MANCHESTER <br> TOWNSHIP <br> Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 14 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. M.

 MACKFORD
TOWNSHIP
为
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile
Township 14 North, Range 13 East of the 4th P. $\mathfrak{M}$.
GPEEN LAKE






Part of Townships 15 and 16 North, Range 11 East and Part of Townships 15 and 16 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. M.









## Green Lake County, Wisconsin

EXPLANATION.--The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section, T. for Township, R. for Range, P. O. for Post-office address. Where no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated

Abraham, August, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 32 , T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Abraham was born nberg. Henry, Groceries, Green Lake
Achtenberg, Henry, Groceries, Green Lake. P. O. Ripon. 1919. Mr.
Alvin, Adolf, Farmer, S. 14, T. Brooklyn, P. Alvin was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Emma
Tetzloff. Tetzloff.
ican Natio
American National Bank, The, General Banking, Ripon.
Backus, William, Woodland Echos Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Durham Cattle and High Grade Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T.
Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1897. Mr. Backus was born in Wisconsin in 1878, and married Kate Robinson
Bader, Elmer, Farmer, S. T. T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1870. Mr. Bader was born in Wisconsin,
has served as Road Overseer.
Bader, Fred, Farmer, S. 36, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan 1902
Polan, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Guernsey Cattle and
 Schroder.
aehr, Otto A., Distant View Stock Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 13, T. Berlin, P.
Berlin. 1898. Mr. Baehr was born in Wisconsin in 1898.
Baranowske, Joe, Farmer, S. 1, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1885. Mr.
Baranowske was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Cora Baranowske was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Cora
Kolpin.
artel, Joo, Oak Grove Dairy Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred Guernsey Cattle and Poland. China Hogs,
on. 1887. Mr. Bartel was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Cora Patterson. He has served as School Treasurer
of Joint District No. 10 . of Joint District No. ${ }^{10}$. Seo, Farmer, S. 12, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1875. Mr. Bartol was born in Wisconsin in 1875, and married Clara Kolowski.
Bauman, A. J., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 36, T. MarHe has served as Township Chairman and also as Director of Green Lake Farm Association.
Beaver \& Beaver, Chiropractors, Princeton
Bedmarek, M. M., Merchandise, Princeton. 1904. Mr. Bedmarek was served as City Assessor and Fire Warden.
Berg, Oscar, Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and White Rock Chickens, S. 23, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Berg was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married
Ottilia Fanske. Ottillia Fanske,
City of Berlin.
Berlin Motor Car Company, Garage, Berlin.
Berlin State Bank, The General Banking, Berlin
Berlin Tanning and Manufacturing Company, Tannery, Berlin.
Bernhagen, William, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Rock Chickens S 22 T, Mersey Red Swine and Pymouth Mr. Bernhagen was born in Wisconsin in 1888 , and married Martha Thym. He has served as School Clerk of District No. 1.
Beyl, Paul, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 31, T. Manchester P. O. Cambria. 1900 . Mr. Beyl was born in 1867 , and married
Mary Schepp. He has served as School Director of District No. 2.
R. G., Livery and Bus Line, Green Lake.
Biddle, R. G. G., Livery and Bus Line, Green Lake.
Biegick Brothers, Berlin Vulcanizing Shop, Berlin
Blankavage, Mike, Farmer, S. 19, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1886 Rankavage was born in the County in 1886, and married
Block, G., Farmer, S. 16, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1912. Mr.
Born, Frank was born in Russia in 1876, and married Amelia Wies. Frank, Farmer, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan, 1921.
Mr. Born was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Emma Luethe. He has served as School Director and also as Road
Borth, Frank, F
Chester Wher and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Borth was ho Hogs, S. 10, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1891. Mr.
Boyk, John, Real Estate, Berlin.
Breivogel,
Breneman, C. C., Proprietor, American House, Princeton
H., Farmer S. 13, T. Kingston, P. O. Kingston. 1871.

Mr. Breneman was born in Wisconsin in 1867, and married
Laura Carpenter Leaura Carpenter.
Buckland, R. H., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred High Grade Shorthorn Cattle, Durham Cattle, Duroc Jersey Red Hogs,
Buckland Stock Farm, S. 6. T. Brooklyn, 1871. Mr. Buckland Buckland Stock Farm,
was born in the County in 1871 , and married L. Brooks. Budnik, Mr. Budnik was born in Wisconsin in 1866, and married Antona Jakavnik.
Buell, C. H. \& Company, Ladies' Ready to wear store, Berlin.
Bundt, Lewis, Farmer and
Bundt, Lewis, Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 15, T. ie Schuler dt was born in Burgander, Mrs. E.,. Hotel Welcome. Markesan.
Burling, L. H., Insurance and Cashier of Bank, Green Lake.
Busse, Alice, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Ancona and Light Mrs. Busse was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married $0+102$. Busse.
Carnation Milk Products Company, Carnation Milk, Berlin.
Hogs, S. 26, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1880 Mr China was born in Wisconsin in 1880. Markesan. 1880. Mr. Carter Casper, John, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, S. 17, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1889. Mr. Casper was born in
Wisconsin in 1889 , and married Mabel Fox. Cavanough, W. E., Postmaster, Berlin
Ceman, A. J., Manufacturing Company, Woodwork, Condensery SupChikowski Brothers. Ftc., Berlin.
Chikowski Brothers. Farmers. S. 15. T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton
Clark, C. S., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughre
Hogs, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan, 1888. Mr. Clark was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Margaret Monroe. Coda, Val., Farmer, S. ${ }^{14, ~ T . ~ P r i n c e t o n, ~ P . ~ O . ~ P r i n c e t o n . ~ 1885 . ~ M r . ~}$
Coda was born in Poland in 1856, and married Anna Borsyck. Collins, C. B., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Guernsey Cattle, S. Conrad, William, Farmer, S. 21, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1892. Mr. Conrad was born in Germany in 1870, and married Bertha Bolin. He has served as Township Assessor.
kson, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 16, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1872 . Mr. Cruckson was born in Wisconson in 1872, and married Mary
Bangs. Cunningham, E. K., Hardware and Real Estate, Berlin.

Dahlke \& Giese, Lumber and Grain. Princeton.
Darnick, Stanish, Farmer, S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princet n. 1891 Mr. Darnick was born in Wisconsin in 1891, and married Catherine. Bartzaske.
son. J. M... Real Estate. Berlin.
John C.. Farmer, S. 27 . T. M. M
Davis, John C., Farmer, S. 27, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1898.
Mr. Davis was born in Wisconsin in 1898 .
Dehn, Henry, Farmer, S. 4, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1894. Mr. Dehn was born in New York in 1885 , and married Martha
Miler. He has served as School Clerk and also as Road OverSe Hosson, B. F., Druggist, Green Lake.
Deibert. Henry, Farmer, S. 17 .T. T. Brokekyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1885. .
Mr. Deibert was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Ida Mr. Deibert was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Ida
Luedke. Dickerson, James, Farmer, S. 14. T. Kingston. P. O. Kingston. Mr. Horn
Dillie, Guy. Burr Oak Stock Farm, Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 15, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Dillie was
born in Wiscon Disterhaft, John, Farmer, S. 17, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Disterhaft was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Emma
Bergemann.
Dobinski, Fred, Cement Finisher, Berlin,
Dolgner, A, Farmer and Breeder of Th.
igner, A., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle,
S. 30, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Dolgner was born in S. 30, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Dolgner was born in
Wisconsin in 1875, and married Evelyn Erdman Drager. Elmer, Farmer, S. 10, T. Green Lake, P. O. Ripon. Mr. Meerstein.
Draheim, Her., Farmer, S. 34, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1903.

Mr. Draheim was born in Germany in 1863, and married Augusta Duesher, O. R., Shoes and Harness, Green Lake.
Duesher, O. R., Shoes and Harness, Gree
Dunsmoor, W. F., Hardware, Markesan.
Egbert, M. H., Paints, Oils, and Undertaking, Green Lake.
Mr. Phrenberg was born in 18 1896, and married Kate Baird.
Engelbracht, Fred, Jr.,. Lawyer, Berlin.
Ewald, Fred, Farmer, S. 36. T. Green Lake, P. O. Fairwater 1890 .
Mr. Ewald was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Lillian
Schwandt.
Farmers State Bank, General Banking, Markesan
First National Bank, General Banking, Princeton.
First National Bank, General Banking, Ripon.
Folska, Emil, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle, born in Germany in 1862, and married Berth. Mr. Folska was
Folsom, B. J., Maple Grove Stock Farm, Breeder of Tho
Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 14, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Folsom was born in Minnesota in 1872, and married Addie Bunt. He has served as Township ChairClerk for
Folsom, S. P., Retired Farmer, Markesan
Formiller, Anton, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High
Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 5, T. Seneca, Grade Holstein Cattle and
P. O. Red Granite. 1903.
Formilier, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High P. O. Red Granite. 1898. Poland China Hogs, S. 5, T. Senca, in 1889 .
Formiller, Steve. Ridge Prairie Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 27, T. Berlin, P. O
Berlin Mr. Formiller was born in Wisconsin in 1879 married Dora Beske. was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and
Frei, John A., Jor., Farmer and Breeder of Pure Bred Holstein Cattle and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 23. T. Green Lake, P. O in 1893, and mar
Friday, Lewis, Farmer
Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hos Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Markesan. Mr. Friday was born in Wisconsin and married
Minine Marquard. Minine Marquardt.
Frostad, E., Principal, Princeton High School, Princeton.
S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1888. Mr. Fude was born Ful'er-Goodman Company, Lumber, Cement and Millwork, Berlin.
Gardenier, R., General Merchandise, Markesan.
Gebhardt, Frank, Farmer, S. 3, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Gebhardt was born in Wisconsin in
Giese, H. O, Insurance, Princeton,
Glaesman, August J, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Buff Orphington Chickens, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan Mr. Glaesman was born in Wisconsin in 1873, and married
Liddie Jonke.
Gluth, Fred, Farmer, S. 4. T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1883. Mr. Gluth was born in Germany in 1859, and married Ernstine
Goderski, John, Farmer, S. 15, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. 1881
Mr. Goderski was born in Wisconsin in 1870, and married Grahn, William Forman.
Gray, H O D A.: Garage, Princeton
Greene, R. W., Farmer Berlin.
and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 28 , Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle Mr. Greene was born in Wisconsin in 1863, O. Berlin. 1866 Mithis.
Lake
Green Lake County Officers:-
G. A. Weinty Judge, Green Lake: County Treen Lake; County Clerk iams, Green Lake: Sheriff, H. Fr. Wilke, Green Lake; Rexister
of Deeds, Geo. W. Williams Green James Leigh, Green Lake; District Attorney, M. J. Paul, Berlin of Schools, Geo. V. Kelley, Princeton; Surveyor, R. H. Spragt R. F. D., Ripon; Register in Probate, Miss Sibyllia Sanders,
Members of the County Board of Supervisors:- Town
of Berlin, T. H. Mclelland, Chairman, R., F. D.., Berlin; Brook-
1yn, L. E. Patchett, Green Lake; Green Lake, Walte, S. lyn, L., E. Patchett, Green, Lake, Green Lake, Werliter Sreers,
Markesan; Kingston, Ephraim Dixon, Dalton; Mackford Whitehouse, Markesan; Manchester. Geo. Zuehlsdorf Mard san; Marquette A. J. Bauman, Markesan; Princeton, Fred
Spooner, Princete. St Mater spooner, Princeton; St. Marie, Henry Prieve, Princeton, Frene
ca, Louis Leigh, Red Granite. City of Berlin-First Wer
E, Mclntyre Seon ca, McIntyre, Second Ward, Chas. W. Hitcheock; Third Ward
E. Mcis.
Jas. M. Davidson: Fourth Ward Jas. M. Davidson; Fourth Ward, Mandus Disterhoeft, Firth
Ward, Romanta Peck. City of Princeton-First Ward, Erich Mueller; Second Ward, H. O. Giese; Third Ward, Wm. Seidel.
Village of Green Lake-Chas. R. Thrasher. Village of Marke-san-J. P. Richards.
Lake High Schord.
Green Lake High School, Green Lake
Green Lake State Bank, General Banking, Green Lake.
Greenway, D. B., General Merchandise, Green Iake
Gundeck, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. Kingston, P. O. Kingston. 1913 Mr. Gundeck was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1872, and marrie
Anna Mace. Anna Mace.
Haas, A. A., Garage, Kingston. 1890.

Hamilton, T. W., Shoe Store, Berlin.
Harris, Dr. E. A., Veterinarian, Berlin.
Heaney, George B,, City Attorney, Berlin.
Heaney, George B., City Attorney, Berlin.
Heaney, Gerald, Jeweler, Berlin.
Hein, Emil, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S.
32, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. 1911. Mr. Hein was born in Germany in 1869, and married Hulda Stelter.

Pred Cattle and Percheron Horses, S. 5, T. Green Lake, P O Marke san. 1888. Mr. Heitmann was born in Germany in 1887, and
Held, Herried The Cena Schwartz.
Henke, Charles, Shady Lawn Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred O. Dalton 1884 and married Ella Hener. He has served as Road Overseer.
e, William A., Farmer, S. 24, T. Kingston. P. O. Markes 83, and married Olga Kruger.
e, W. F., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, S. 27, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1893. Mr. Henke was born in Wisconsin in 1887.
Henninger, John \& Son, Jewelers, Markesan.
Henslin, George, Farmer, S. 29 . T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr n, George. Farmer, S. 29. T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mry
Henslin was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Olga
 Hogs, S. 13 . T, Manchester. P. O. Markesan. 1914 Mr.
Hilger was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Elsa Lohrey.
Hill, A. E... Silver Black Fox Ranch, S. S. 34, , T. Green Lake, P. . O. Ripon.
1878. Mr. Hill was born in Wisconsin in 1868, and married Cassie Batcte'der.
cock, C. W., Insurance, Berlin. Hitchcock, C. W.,. Insurance, Berlin.
Hoftmann, Emil Mr. Hoffman was born in Wisconsin in in . P. O. Marquette. and married
Johanah Virch. He has served as School Treasurer and also as Director in Church.
Hoodie, Steve, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and
Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1872. Mr. Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1872. Mr.
Hoodie was born in Germany in 1864, and married Mary Resaf
Hooper, R. E.,. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Shropssire Sheep
and Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 11, T. Kingston P. O. Dalton. 1913. Mr. Hooper was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Mary Walker.
, Frank, Farmer, S. 26 , T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1862. Mr. Hopp Hosson, B. F. de, Druggist, Green Lake
Jahnke. Edward, Farmer, S. 22, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1910. rence Miller.
Jahns, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cattle, S. 26, T. St. Ma
brn in Wisconsin in 1899.
Janes, C. H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. S1, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake.
Mr. Janes was born in Wisconsin in 1872 , and married Sadie Potter.
Henry, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S
Janke, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S.
16, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Janke was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Marie Luepton.
n, J. A., Photographer, Princeton.
Janson, J. A., Photographer, Princeton.
Jenkins, D. L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Kingston, P. P. Dalton. 1888 . Mr.
J.enkins has served as Deputy Sherift, and also as Constable.
Jenkins, E. D., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chickens, S. 34, T. Kingston, P. . . Dalto. Mr. Jenkins was
born in Wisconsin in 1860, and married Sarah Ronels. born in Wisconsin in 1860, and maz
Johnson-Fortnum Machine Works, Berlin.
Kahl, A., Fair View Farm, S. 11, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markeson.
Kahl, Fred, Spring Creek, Stock Farm, S. 12, T. Green Lake, P. O.
Kahl, $\begin{gathered}\text { ried Elsa Beyer. } \\ \text { W.,. Fair View } \\ \text { 180. } \\ \text { Farm, S. 11, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. }\end{gathered}$
Kallas, Paul J., Twin Maple Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred
and High Grade Holstein Cattle Duroc Jerse and High Grade Hoistein Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Rhode Kallas was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Catherine Schry. He has served as Township Treasurer.
Karamitis, George, Shoe Shine Parlor and Hat Cleaning Shop,
Berlin. Karau, Gust, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 3.
T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Karau was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Tillie Kleveter. He has served as Road Overseer.
Mr. Earr, Farmer, S. 34, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan.
Hr. Kearley was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Thena Horn.
Kelley $\quad$ \& Strander, Attorneys, Princeton.
Kelm, Gust, Farmer, S. 13, T. Princeton,



Kemnitz, R. E., Prairie View Dairy Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Catt'e and Red Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 1, T. Green
Lake, P. O. Ripon. 1908. Mr. Kemnitz was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Clara Gurke.
"K" Hat Shop, The, Millinery, Berlin.
Kimble, M. W., Sunset View Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 16, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Kimble was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Josephine Lichenber
Kingston State Bank, General Banking, Kingston.
Kleist, Eric. Electric, Shoe Repairing Princeton
Kluge, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 35, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Kluge was born in

Knaack. Fred, Farmer, S. $10 . \mathrm{T}$. St. Marie, P. P. Princeton. Mr. Knack was born in Wisconsin in 1876, and married Clara
Summerfeldt. He has served as Township Supervisor, and also as School Director of District No. 5 .
Knaack, G. J., Hardware, Princeton.
Knopf \& Preston, Monuments, Berlin.
Knox \& Lipinski, Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, Berlin.
Knox \& Lipinski, Electric Shoe Repairing Shop, Berlin.
Kohn, M. G., Farmer, S. 27 , T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Kohn was born in Wisconsin in 18,
Kohnke August. Farmer, S. . 13. T. St. Marie. P. O. Princeton. 1866.
Mr. Kohnke was born in Wisconsin in 1864, and married Bertha Bately.
ke, Sam, Mt. Tom Dairy Farm, S. 2. T. St. Marie, P. O. Green ske, Sam, Mt. Tom Dairy Farm, S. 2. T. St. Marie, P. O. Green
Lake. 1888 . Mr. Kozloske was born in Hllinois in 1873, and married Martha Sada.
owski, Lawrence, Fad
Kozlowski, Lawrence, Farmer, S. 35 , T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton.
Mr. Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Mr. Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1883 , and married
Mary Krafaza. He has served as R Rad Overseer.
Kozlowski, Stanish, Farmer, S. 12, T. St. Marie. P. O. Princeton. Mr
Kozlowski was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Lucile Haysick.
Kraft, Whilliam C., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs,, S. 10. T. Manchester. P. O. Markesan. 1899. Mr He has served as Highway Commissioner.
Krause Brothers' Garage, Berlin.
Kreuter, A. A., Photographer, Berlin.
Kuharski. Theodore, Farmer, S. 22, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Kwidzinski, John, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 6 , T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1898 . Mr. K Wwid-
zinski was born in Germany in 1882 , and married Augusta zinski was born in Germany in 1882, and married Augusta
Kruger. He has served as Township Treasurer.
Laing, H. R, Fruit Grower. Berlin.
Lambrecht. John H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle and Duro e ersey Hogs, . 22 . T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton.
Mr. Lambrecht was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Mr. Lambre
Alma Rick.
Lambrecht, William, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Catle and Duroc Jersey Hogs. S. 28 , T. Kingston, P. O. Da.ton.
Laper, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 24, T. Green Lake, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Laper was born
in Wisconsin in 1899, and married Viola Hannemann John, Jr., Farmer, S. 27, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr Laper was born in Wisconsin in 1888 , and married Mary
Schmuh1 He has served as School Clerk of District No. 6 .
aper, Oscar H., Fair View Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 27, T. Green Lake,
P. O. Markesan. Mr. Laper was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Gertrude Ferty. He has served as School Treasurer of
arkin, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 4, T. Mackford P. O. Markesan
Mr. Larkin was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Rose Manotzke.
James, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Green Lake.
Leigh, James, Clierk of the Circuit Court, Green Lake,
Leigh, Louis, Farming and General Merchandise, S. 2 , Red Granite. 1907. Mr. Leigh was born in Wisconsin in 1881 Chairman and School Clerk
Lewin, H., Shoe Store, Berlin.
Lichtenberg, Oscar, Pharmacist and Stationer, Princeton.
Coeffler, Charles, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss Cattle and Percheron Horses, S. 20, T. Green Lake, P. O. Mar-
kesan. 1887. Mr. Loeffler was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and married Amanda Bloch. He has served as Secretary of the
Brown Swiss Association, and also as Director and Vice PresiBrown Swiss sssociation, and also as Director and Vice Presi-
dent of the Green
Lohrey, Ernest, Brookdale Duroc Jersey Farm, Breeder of Thorough P. O. Markesan. 1894. Mr. Lohrey was born in Germany in
P. 1864, and married Augusta Spattsoszar. anry, Frank E., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey
Hogs, S. 5, T. Manchester, P. O. Kingston. 1895. Mr. Lohry ohry, Otto, South Slope Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 31 , T. Marquette,
P. O. Markesan. 1881. Mr. Lohry was born in Germany P. O. Markesan. 1881. Mr. Lohry was born in Germany.
18tle S. 12, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. 1894 Mr. Lohry was
born in Germany in 1890, and married Laura Rimer Longcroft's Jewelry Store, Berlin.
Lovejoy, J. C., Maple Hurst Stock
vejoy, J. C., Maple Hurst Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred
Brown Swiss Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 13, T. Mackford P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Lovejoy was born in Wisconsin in
1896. and married Florence Weinke He of the Farmers' Equity Association.
Luchsinger, Sam, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Lena Puhl. He has
served as School Treasurer served as School Treasurer.
, Otto, Bakery, Berlin
Lueck, Theodore, Farmer, S. 3, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr Lueptow, B. W., Wos. Implements. Markesan
Lueptow, Frank, Flour and Feed, Markesan. 1887. Mr. Luept)w was
born in Germany in 1867.
Luethe, Herman, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 22 , T. Green Lake. P. 0 Marke Man.
1872. Mr. Leuthe was born in Wisconsin in 1866 and married
Bertha Leachelt.

Lunow, Herman, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle, 13, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Lunow was born in Luzenski, Edward, Farmer, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. LuzenLyon \& ski was born in Wisconsin in 1900 .
Lytle, I. G., Editor, "Green Lake County Reporter," Green Lake.
McCullough, Angus, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Chester Write Hogs. S. 4, T. Manchester, P. O.
Markesan. Mr. MeCullough was born in Wisconsin in 1850 , and married Mary Quantious.
McDonald, Alex, Real Estate, Markes
Maas, F. W., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 28, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1902.
Makurat, Peter Pa, Farmer wand Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 25, T. Berlin, P. B. Berlin. Mr. Makurat was born nweiler, Richard, Farmer, S. 20, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Manweiler was born in Wisconsin in 1899, and married Elvina
Lueck. He tas served as Road Overseer.
Manthei, Reinhardt, Farmer, S. 9, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton.
Mr. Manthei was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Mr. Manthei
Laura Verch.
Markesan Motor Sales Company, Ford Agents, Markesan
Marquart, Vily, Farmer, S. 33, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Marquart was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Viola Johns.
rauette Tow
Marquette Township, A. J. Bauman, Chairman, Markesan.
Martin, Elmer E., Farmer and Breeder of Tharest
Cattle, Duroc Jersey Hogs. Buff Or of Thoroughbred Holstein Crickens, S. 29, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Martin was borr, in Wisconsin in 1883. He has served as School Direc-
Mathweg, H. F. F., Farmer,
Grade Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 8, T. Mackford, P. O Markesan Grade Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 8, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan.
Mr. Mathwag was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and married Irene
Walther.
Matteson, J. J., Furniture and Undertaking, Green Lake.
Mendleski, Edward, Clothier, Berlin.
Merrill Brothers, Livery, Princeton.
Messerschmidt, Edward,, Faremer and Breeder of Pure Bred Swiss Cattle, , ${ }^{\text {S. 12, T. S. St. Maree, }}$. O. Greene Lake. 1905. Mr. Mes-
serschmidt was born in Wisconsin in 1880.
Michels, Emil, Farmer and Breedzr of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle, S. 33, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Michels was born Mickle. John L., Sandstone Camp, S. 32, T. Grean
ke, P. O. Green
Miller, Albert, Park Hotel, Berlin.
Miller, Jake, Farmer, North Side Fox River Stock Farm, S. 28, T.
Miller, Li Louis 1891. H., Farmer and Breeder of Theroughbred Holstein Cottle and Registered Big Tyeder of Thetr Whoughbred Holstein
Manchester, P. S. Cambria. Mr. Mr. Miller was born in Wisconsin Manchester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Miller was
in 18899
Towne L. Hemp Manus
Miller, Towne L. Hemp Manu acturer Fair Water.
Minsky, A. G., Millinery, Berlin.
Miracele, Hiram, Printer, Berlin.
Mlodzik, Joseph J., Oak, Grove Stock Farm, S. 35, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Mlodzik was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and
married Martha Genske. Morris, C. S... Banking, Flour, Feed, etc., Berlin
Mueller. Erich, Mayor of Princet, m , Dealer in in Implements, Pianos,
Automobiles and Real Estate, Princeton.
Murphey, Edward, Cottonwood Stock and Dairy Farm, Breeder of
Thoroughbred Chester White Hors and High Grade horoughbred Chester White Hogs and High Grade Durham
Cattle, S. 19, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Murphey was born in Wiscrnsin in 1883 , and married Ruth Walker.
Murphey. William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and, Chester White Hoges, S. 23, T. Kingston, Pur P .
Dalton. 1898 . Mr. Murphey was born in Wiscossin in 1873 . Ha has served as Township Supervisor for twelve years.
M. \& Z. Drug store, Drugs, Berlin.

Naab, Peter, Farmer, S. 25 , T. Green Lake, P. O. Fair Water. 1915 .
Mr. Naab was born in Wisconsin in 1864. He has served as Township Assessor. Napieralla, Anton, Farmer.S. 8, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1884.
Mr. Napieralla was born in Ger Mr. Napieralla was born in Germany in 1880, and married Anna Napieralla, Roman, Farmer, S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Napieralla was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Mary
Naylor, Guy. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S.
2. T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water Wisconsin, and married Amelia Biesenthal. Naylor was born in Nighbor. Adolph, Farmer. S. A. T. TPrinceton, P. O. Princeton. Mr.
Nighbor was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Elsie Nighbor was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married Elsie Nitz, Charles \& Son, Storage Battery Service Station, Berlin.
Nowacki, Joseph T... Black River View Stock Farm Breeder of Thor-
oughbred Poland China Hogs, High Grade Holstein Cattle and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 26. T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro.
Mr. Nowacki was bern in Wiser

Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Horm, Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 21. T. Prince-
ton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Nowak was born in Wisconsin in
1890. Nowatzski, Walter S., Trout Springs Dairy Farm, Breeder of Holstein
and Jersey Cattle, Poland China Hogs, and Buff Legrhorn and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 22, T. Princeton P Leghorn an Mr. Nowatzski was born in Wisconsin in 1893, and married 'Connell \& Gosch, Clothing Store, Berlin

Oestreich was born in Wisconsin in 1888, and married Edna
Berndt Oosterhoff, Edward, Farmer, S. 29, T. Manchester, P. O. Cambria 192. Mr. Oosterhoff was born in Wisconsin in 1891, and marOtto, Carl, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle an Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr.
Otto was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married F. Miller.

Page, Edwin, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 9, T. .Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake.
Mr. Page was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married Lydia Kahle. Oak Lawn Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 33, T. Marquette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Page was born in Wisconsin in 1862, and married
Augusta Tonn. He has served as Director of the Farmers Insurance Company.
Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs, S. 33, T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. 1880. Mr. Pahl was born
in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Emma Schuler.
Patterson, L. D., Jr., Farmer, S. 20, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake.
Mr. Patterson was born in Wisconsin in 1891. Paul. M. J., District Attorney, Berlin.
velske, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey
Hogs and Buff Orpington Chickens, S. 35, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Pavelske was born in Wisconsin in 1887, and married Theresa Modzik. He has served as School Clerk
Pedrick, S. M., Lawyer, Ripon.
Persick, Joseph, Farmer, S. 8, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1906.
Mr. Persick was born in Wisconsin in 1897.
Peschke, T. F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 1922. Mr. Peschke was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and married Rose
Pike, W. L., Farmer, S. 10, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Pike was born in Maine in 1866, and married Mary Pratt.
Polensky, R. \& Sons, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, etc., Green Lake.
Polfuss, Edwin, Sunnyside Dairy Farm, Farmer, S. 32, T. Princeton,
P. O.Princeton. Mr. Polfuss was born in Wisconsin in 1894, P. O.Princeton. Mr. Polfuss was born in Wisconsin in 1894,
and married Ella Seidlitz.

Polfuss, Ewalt, Hillside Dairy Farm, S. 32, T. Princeton, P. O. Prince-
ton. Mr. Polfuss was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and married Lillian Wicks.
Prachel, A. H., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle,
S. 26, T. St. Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. Mr. Prachel was born in Wisconsin in 1877, and married Lona Triel. He has served as
Prachel, Albert, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle,
S. 10, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Prachel was born in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Ida Lunow.
Prachel, William, Farmer, S. 3, T. St. Marie, P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Prachel was born in wisconsin in 1885, and married Helen
Schultz. He has served as School Clerk and Road Overseer.
Nelson, Farmer, S. 20, T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. Mr. Price
Price, Nelson, Farmer, S. 20, T. Kingston, P. D. Dalton. Mr. Price
was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Ella Radke.
Prieve, E. H., Farmer, S. 36, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Prieve
was born in Germany. He has served as Township Chairman, was born in Germany. He has served as Township Chairman,
School Director, President, Princeton-St. Marie Insurance Company and President of the Green Lake Marquette Live Stock Shipping Association.
Princeton, City of, Princeton.
Princeton High School, E. Frostad, Principal, Princeton
Princeton High School, E. Frostad, Principal, Prink, General Banking, Princeton,
Princeton State Bank, General Banking, Princeton.
Priske, B, Wall Paper and Paint, Princeton.
Priske, Elmer R., Farmer, S. 4, T. Green Lake, P.
Priske, Elmer R.. Farmer, S. 4, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr.
Priske was born in Wisconsin in 1898, and married Laura Wild.
Pugh, J. W., Farmer S. 30, T. Marguette, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Pugh
was born in Wisconsin in 1890, and married Erma Bauman.
Rahl, Carl, Farmer, S. 20, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1894. Mr Raszkowski, Mrs., Milliner, Berlin.
Redemann, Herbert. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Thoroughbred Leghorn Chickens, S. S3, T. Berlin,
P. O. Green Lake. Mr. Redemann was born in Wisconsin and
married Miss Schruder.
Reetz, Aug, Grand River Stoc
steetz, Aug, Grand River Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Hol-
steind Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. . 11, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Reetz was born in Wisconsin in 1870.
Rhode, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle Brown Leghorn Chickens and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 15, T
Seneca, P. O. Berlin. 1881. Mr. Rhode was born in Germany in 1880, and married Clara Polfuss.
Richards, J. P. \& Son, Plumbing, Wiring and Heating, Markesan.
Richter Light and Sales Company, Electric Supplies, Berlin.
Rimpler, A. H., Editor "Princeton Republic," Princeton.
Rimpler, A. H., Editor "Princeton Republic,"
Ripon State Bank, General Banking, Ripon.
Rist, L. F., Farmer, Blacksmith and Breeder
Ripon State Bank, General Banking, Ripon.
Rist, L. F., Farmer, Blacksmith and Breeder of Thoroughbred Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Rist
was born in New York in 1857, and married Adda Stratton.
Roch, Charles, Farmer, S. 1, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. Mr. Roch
was born in Wisconsin in 1864 and married
was born in Wisconsin in 1864, and married Rose McMahon. ke, Edward, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Brown Swiss
Cattle, S. 4, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Rogoske was born in Wisconsin in 1883, and married Rose Bogutzke.
Rucks, Walter. Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle, S.
14, T. Seneca, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Rucks was born in Wisconsin in 1898. and married Elsie Petig.

Ruenger, Fred, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 25, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1900. Mr. Ruenger wa

Ruenger, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle,
S. 24, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Ruenger was born in S. 24, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Ruenger was born in
Wisconsin in 1886, and married Lydia Backus.

Russell. Frank, Glove Company, Manufactures of Gloves and Mittens,
Russel, W. C., Moccasin Company, Manufacturers of Sportsmen's
Footwear, Berlin.
Rutkowski, Bennie, Farmer, S. 35, T. Princeton. P. O. Princeton. Mr Rutkowski was born in Wisconsin in 1896, and married Lucille Coda.
Safford, H. M., Wholesale Flour. Feed and Produce, Berlin.
Schelter, Joe, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Du
Hogs, High Grade Holstein Cattle and White Leghorn Chickens, S. 9, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1887. Mr. Schelte
was born in Wisconsin in 1865, and married Miss Benson Schepp Brothers, Old Schepp Farm, Breeders of Thoroughbred Dur ham Cattle and High Grade Holstein Cattle, S. 30, T. ManchesSchoen, R. O., Druggist, "
Schrader, Dexall Store," Markesan
Schrader, Charles F., Implements and Autos, Markesan.
Schroeder, Herman, Spring Grove Resort, Hotel, Boats and Auto Ser-
vice to
1922.
1922 .
Schry, T. Farmer, S. 21, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1892. Mr Schry was born in Germany in 1852 .
Schuler. Herman, Farmer, S. 4. T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. Mr. Schuler was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and married Freda
Genentz.
chultz, Gust Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Guernsey Cattle S. 18. T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. 1869. Mr. Schultz was
born in Germany in 1862 . He has served as Township Assessor for eighteen years.
Schwandt, E. G., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Catthe and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 25,_T. Green Lake, P. O. Marke
san. Schwandt was born in Wisconsin in 1885, and marrie san. Mr. Schwan
Lula Marquart.
Schwandt, Fred, Little Green Lake Stock Farm, Breeder of Thorough bred Gray Durham Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 32, T
Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Schwandt was born in Wis consin in 1882, and married Martha Welke. He has served as School Clerk of District No. 7 .
Schwanke, Dan, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Swiss Cattle
S. 2, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr Scher S. 2, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwanke was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Emma Drager. He has served
as School Treasurer of Joint District No. 18. nke, Louis, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle,
S. 11, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwanke was born S. 11, T. Mackford, P. O. Fair Water. Mr. Schwanke was born
in Wisconsin in 1884. He has served as School Treasurer for four years.
Sebert, Edward, Farmer, S. 17, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr
Sebert was born in Wisconsin in 1903.
Sharapato, Peter, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle S. 17, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1920. Mr. Sharapato wa born in Wisconsin in 1894 .
Sieg, Paut, Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 1901. Mr. Sieg wa
Sieg, Rudolph, Willow Point Dairy Farm, S. 24, T. Marquette
Montello. 1910. Mr. Sieg was born in Wisconsin in 1895, and
Sizer, Roy L., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, Holstein Cattle and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 14,
T. Kingston, P. O. Dalton. 1916. Mr. Sizer was born in Iowa in 1880, and married Elva Knox. labosheske, John, Farmer, County Line Stock Farm, S. 35, T. St.
Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. 1876. Mr. Slabosheske was born in Marie, P. O. Neshkoro. 1876. Mr. Slabosheske was born in
Wisconsin in 1871, and has served as Towship Supervisor. on, C. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan. 1895.
Mr. Sorenson was born in Wisconsin in 1889, and married Dora Zing.
Spencer, F. M., Hardware, Green Lake
Spooner, Fred J., Farmer, S. 36; T.
Spooner was born in Wisconsin in 1872, and married Martha Krause. He has served as Chairman of Green Lake Road Committee, Secretary of the Farmers Insurance Company, President
of the Princeton Telephone Company, and also Township tanz, Herman, Photographer, Green Lake.
Stapel, Charies F., Farmer, Threshing Machine Operator, Clove
Huller, Shredding Machine Operator and Saw Mill, S. 15, T. Huller, Shredding Machine Operator and Saw Mill, S. 15, T.
Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Stapal was born in WisconManchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Stapel was bo
sin in 1886. He has served as Township C.erk.
Starczynski, Stanley, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 5 , T. Marquette, P. O. Marquette. 1906. Mr.
Starczynski was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Ella Starczynski was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and ma
Krueger.
R. S., Editor, "The Berlin Journal-Courant," Berlin
Starks, R. S., Editor, "The Berlin Jou
Steele's Eat Shop, Restaurant, Berlin.
Steers, Walter, Farmer, S. 32, T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr Steers was born in Wisconsin in 1860, and married Jennie
Jackson. He has served as Township Chairman, and also as District Drainage Commissioner.
Strebelinski, Felix, Farmer, S. 9, T. Seneca, P. O. Red Granite. 1906 Mr. Strebelinski was born in Wisconsin in 1882, and married Lena Lesniak.
Swanke, Otto, Farmer, S. 7, T. St. Marie, P. O. Princeton. Mr Swederski, Sam, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 17 T. Princetton. P. O. Princet n. 1914. Mr. Swederski was
born in Wisconsin in 1884.

Talbot, Porcv, Furniture and Undertaking, Berlin
Temme. H. W. \& O. A., Harness and Shces, Berlin
Tetslove. Steve. Cedar Grove Dairy Farm. S. 20 . T. Seneca, P. O
Brlin. Mr. Tetslove was bnrn in Wisconsin in Teubner, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Thornughbred Holstein and Guerncev Cattle. Yorkshire Hogs and White and Brown Leg-
horn Chickens, S. 5, T. Seneca. P. O. Red Granite. Mr. Teubner was born in Wisconsin in 1867 .
Thayer. Alvin. Farmer and Breed ${ }^{\circ}$. of Thoroughbred Duroe Jersey
Hogs. S. . T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. Mr. Thayer was
born in Wisconsin in 1883. Thompson, A. C., Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle
and Poland China Hogs S. 22, T. Berlin P. O. Berlin. Mr and Poland China Hogs. S. 22, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. Mr.
Thompson was brrn in Wisconsin in 1899. Thrasher, George S., Manager, Wisconsin Telephone Company, and County Treasurer, Green Lake.
Thym, Paul, Farmer, S. 26. T. Green Lake, P. O. Markesan. Mr Tobatske. Martin Jorn in Wisconsin in 1896, and married Alma Plath. Tobatske. Martin J, Mount Martha Valley Stock Farm, Breeder of
Ho'stein Cattle. Poland China Hogs and Phode Island Ho stein Cattle. Poland China Hogs and Rhode Island Red
Chickens, S. 20. T. Kingston. P. O. Dalton. 1902. Mr. Tobatske Tonn, Rudolph. Merchandise, Hardware, Paints, Oils, etc., Manchester. Truesdell Fur Coat Company, Berlin. Van Buren. R. P., Publisher, "The Markesan Herald," Markesan.
Vaughn, Charles. Cedar Lawn Dairy Farm, Breeder of Pure Bred
Guernsey Cattle, S. 32 T. Kingston, P, O. Dalton. 1856. Mr. Guernsey Cattle,
Vaughn was born in Wales in 1854 , and married Mary Palmer.
M. Voel 1904. Mr. Voeltner was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and mar1904. Mr. Voeltner was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and mar-
ried Clara Pamenter. He has served as School Clerk.

Wagnar. Daniel, Farmer, S. 18, T. Brooklyn, P. O. Green Lake. 1908.
Mr. Wagnar was born in Russia in 1901.

Walker, C. G., City Engineer, Berlin
tle, S. 27, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Wastrack was born in Wisconsin in 1894.
Weber, Ernest, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 32, T. Mackford, P. O. Markesan Mr. Websr was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Della
Johns. He has served as Pathmaster and School Director of District No. 4.
, H. A., Farmer, S. 36. T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. Mr Wegner was born in Wisconsin in 1869, and marriad Minnie
Feldt.
Weinkauf, G. A, County Clerk, Green Lake.
Weller, W. T., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle,
S. 5. T. Green Lake. P. O. Markesan. 1920. Wells, G. C., Tailoring, Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing, Berlin.
ndt. Alb. G., Farmer, S. 32, T. Mackford, P. O. Randolph. Mr.
Wendt was born in Wisconsin in 1878, and married Ella Johns. He has served as Township Supervisor.
, Adolph, Grand Meadow Stock Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred Kolstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 11, T. Kingston, P. O Kingston. 1914.
Werth, George W., Shady Lawn Stock Farm, Breeder of High Grad Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 34. T. Green Lake, P. O. Marke in 1895, and married Wescher, Philip
cher, Philip, Farmer, S. 12, T. Manchester. P. O. Markesan. 1903
Mr. Wescher was born in Germany in 1860, and married Bertha
Kohn.
Westfield Brothers. Rancho de Cottonwood Dairy Farm, Breeders of
Holstein Cattle and Rhode Island Red Chickens, S. 34, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1865.
ting, F. A., Hotel Whiting, Berlin,
Wiedman, George, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade Shorthorn Durham Cattle. S. 23, T. Brooklyn. P. O.
Green Lake. Mr. Wiedman was born in Wisconsin in 1868 . Wiesender, Cora M... Music Teacher. Berlin.
and Poland China Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cat Mr. Wilde was born in Wisconsin in 1892, and married Edith J. Williams. He has served as Road Overseer.
ard, N. M., Klondike Fruit Farm. Breeder of High Grade Chester White Hogs and Durham Cattle, S. 1, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin
Mr. Willard was born in Wisconsin in
Williams, George W.. Repister of Deeds. Green Lake
Cattle, Shronshire She Breeder of Thoroughbred Gray Durham Cattle, Shronshire Sheep and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 28. T. Man-
chester, P. O. Cambria. Mr. Williams was born in Wisconsin in 1865, and married Jennie Roberts.
Williams, D. D. Company, Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Markesan
Willsnack, Otto. Farmer. S. 6. T. Mackford. P. Mr. Willsnack was born in Wisconsin in 1884, and married
Bessie Lueptow, Wilson, A. \& Sons, Ford Garage, Berlin. nd Poland China Hogs, S , T Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle Mr. Winnie was born in Wisconsin in 1875, P. O. Markesan Rick. He has served as Township Supervisor, and also as Wisconsin Central Lumber Company, Lumber, Dalton. 1912.
Wisconsin Prver, Light and Heat Company, Power and Light ComWishlinski, Albert L., Supervisor of Schools, Princeton
Wiskie. Adam, Farmer. S. 6, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton. 1902. Adaski. He has served Germany in 1865, and married Antona Adaski. He has served a
Wood, John J., Lawyer, Berlin.
Worm, Mrs. C. A., Millinery, Pri
Worm. Mrs. C. A., Millinery, Princeton.
and Poland China Hogs, S. 36, T. Princeton, P. O. Princeton
and Agnes Disterholf. He has served as Road Overseer and School Director.
W. H., Real Estate, Princeton.
Yates Memorial Hospital, Hospital, Berlin
Zabel, Albert W., Photrgrapher. Markesan.
Zabel, John. Farmer, S. 24, T. Marquette, P. O. Montello. 1862. Mr.
Zanto, Edward. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Rhode Island Red Chickens, and High Grade Holstain Cattle S. 1, T. Prince-
ton, P. O. Princeton. Mr. Zanto was born in Wisconsin in 1881, and married Amelia Golz.
Zanto, Gurmer S. 12. T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan, Mr. He has served as School Trea 1878, and married Ella Deibert.
Zastrow, Fred. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 31, T. Mackford, P. O. Randolph. Mr. Zastrow was born in as School Director of Joint District No.
Zeitlow. Charles, Farmer and Breeder of High Grade Gray Durham Cattle. S. 28, T. Berlin, P. O. Berlin. 188. Mr. Zeitlow was
brrn in Wisconsin in 1880, and married Euca Boling. He has Served as Road Overseer.
Zimmermann Gust C Fonsin in 1894, and married Elizabeth Tonn.
Markesan. Mr. Zimmermann was born in Germany in 1885 , and married Marearet Stelter.
Zimmerman, William, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein
Cattle, S. 18, T. Green Lake, P O Markesan merman was born in Germany in 1883 . 1885. Mr. ZimKruger.
Herman, Farmer, S. $5, ~ \mathrm{~T}$ M Zuehls, Herman, Farmer, S. 5. T. St. Marie. P. O. Neshkoro. Mr.
Zuehls was born in Wisconsin in 1879. and married Hulda Zuehls was born in Wisconsin in 1879, and married Hulda
Schwantz. He has served as School Treasurer of District
Zuehls, Otto, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 24, T. Manchester, P. O. Markesan. 1877. He has served as School Clerk, and also as Secretary of
the Farmers Cheese Factory. the Farmers Cheese Factory
Zuelsdorf, George. Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Shorthorn
Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 3. T. Manchester, P O Mar kesan. Mr. Zuelsdorf was born in Wisconsin in 1886, and married Kate Menke. He has served as School Treasurer

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 States Land Surveys}

## METES AND BOUNDS

uP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given " Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence $40^{\circ}$. North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence $10^{\circ}$ North of West 90 rods; thence $15^{\circ}$ West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see with to the De River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagrari 1.


## MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES



T7 HE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the Th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the Rectangular System, that is, al
its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are ar right angles to each other, Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run the Principal Meridians, wher and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States and 11ぃm it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily
$\qquad$
distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name. Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System, and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles解 (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, line running East and West (marked B, B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Eacl division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commoucing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman
chatucters chatacters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range 1 . West; the next is hange Ir. West; then comes Range MI.,
IV., $V$., VI., VII., and su on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian IV., V., Vi., VII., and su on, until the territory governed by another Princtipal Meridian the reached. Mencel Meridian. See Diagram 3 .

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Lije. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both
North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisiens or Townships are North and South of the Base line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are
numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance : The first six mile division numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance : The first six mile division vorth of the Base tine is ownship 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, o, and 6, North, and so on." one same plan the
followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North " or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used') indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.
These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece
of land The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely
counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal


## TOWNSHIPS OF LAND

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the
Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called rownshipping." fully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible
to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by. (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on
Township Lines; (3rd) by the convervence Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Merid:ans or curvatire or the eartis
surface ; and (4th) by inaccurate sarveys.
Each Townsh: $p$, unless it is me of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered sonsecutively from 1 to 36 , as shown on
Diagram 4. Beginning with Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to
6 , then East to 12 , then West to 18 , and so on, back and forth, until they end with ${ }_{\text {Section }} 36$ in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from
C vril Townships or Civil Townships or organized Townships,
as frequently the lines of organized Townas frequently the lines of organized Townships $^{2}$ do not con
Tow ship lines.

## SECTYNS OF LAND.

B
AGRAM 5 illastrates how a section may be subdivided, although the
Diagram only gives a few of the Diagram only gives a few of the
many subdivisions into which a section may be divi,ed. All Sections
(except fractional Sections) (except fracional Sections) are supposed
contain 640 acres-a number easily divisible. the conveniencs of the owners of the land contains 160 acres; hauf of a quarter conta. A half-section co and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces-as the Northeast quarter of Section 10 ; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the nlan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to conrain 610 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, nizes no variation, but sells or grants each reger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recogThe Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within the $\cdot$, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the nouts. marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section
 Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are care fully
located the Quarter Posts are located at points as located the Quarter Posts are located at points as
nearly
equidistant between Section Corners as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as
possible. These corners when established by possible. These corners when estabished by though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller
than others. The laws, however, of all the than others. The laws, however, of all the
States provide certan rules for local surveyors States provide certan rules for local surveyors
to follow in dividing Sections into smaller to follow in dividing Sections into smaller
parcels of land than has been outlined in the parcels of land than has been outlined in the
Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividCovernmental surveys. For instance, in divid-
ing a quarter section into two parcels, the dising a quarter section into two parcels, the dis-
ance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. "This plan is, followed in running out "eighties," Forties,"
"twenties," etc. Iu this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each
portion gains or loses its proportion. This is portion gains or loses its proportion. This is
not the case, however. with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township,
or adjoining - suke or large stream.

DIAGRAM 4



FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

cONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries.
Mistakes made in surveying and the fastakes made in surveying and the
fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagran1 4. In arranging a Township into is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full-
640 acres-except those on the North and 640 acres-except those on the North and
West, which are given all the land that is West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.
Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it ...ects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, "F, 4, $, 6,7,18,19,30$ and 31 , are the
"Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "e eighties" that touch the
Township Line. These pieces of land are Township Line. These pieces of land are
called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the
acreage and outlining the boundaries of acreage and outlin
these " Fractions."
Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is,
distributed and which "forties") "cighties" istributed and which "forties" or "eighties"
it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full- 160 acres-while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smali3r. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6," etc. Of courss those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner-as Southeast of Section 6. As a ruie Townships are narrower at the North than at the and South from the Equator. They begin at the Eguator with a definite width between them and
 gradually converge unt iney all meetat the poles. Now, as the cange eviesarerur sorth and South, (North of the Equator) to be narroxer at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range
lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would
become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Township materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Paralleis) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are ull Correction All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the suc-
ceeding surveys are based upon ceeding
them.


## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State
County and Township Government.

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

T
 the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basi constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of
which in entirely separate and idstinct from the others. They are the
executive, legislative and judicial departenent The constitution spe cifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members
of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department the of the cabinet are usualy classed with the executive department; the
legislative powe is held by Congress and the judicial authority it
vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congres
hat has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.
It has been the aim of these pages to explaine aech of these difterent
branches of goverment, and to briefy review the duties and fowers
of the princional officiats connected with each
one of the principal officials connected with each department.
The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, bu
The the yore of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large
majority of the agregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be
elected The Presidntial ecetion is held on th firs Tuesday after the
first Monday in November
 the ballots of the pcople of their States, and all the electors of a State
constite an electorl college. The elecors mete in each Stata at the
capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National elec
and capita on the frrst Pednescay in Dice-President, certificates of which
tion and vote for President and Vice
are forwarded to the rresident of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts
the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the
result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes pace on the
 thirds of the States form a quorum.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES The President is the highest executive officer of the United States,
He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of $\$ 5,000$
per annum. $H$ He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a nativeper annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-
born citizen of the United States The President is charged with a gen-
eral supervision over the faithtul execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government
He aapounts a Cabine of nine officials who become the ehead of the
yarious departments, and these departments are intended to be managed verious departments, and these departments are intended to be managed
and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander.
in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and
ind reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of
impeachment has power, with the advice and consento of the Senate
to make treates. He nominats. and with the advise and consentof the
Senate appoints. Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls,
all Judge of the United States courts, and all other executive oficers
of the United States, except in such cases where the appountments may
 Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session, and is re-
quired from time to time to ommunicate with Congres, as to the state
of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopt-
ed b Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over
dis Co his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress. his Cabinet, and nearly all
The President consults r requenty with his
Tmportant official matters are disustsed by that body. In case the office of President becomes sacant through the death, removal or resignation
of the incumbent the law provides that the ofice shall in tur be filed
by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order. VICE PRESIDENT.
 STATE DEPARTMENT.

both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes
the dutites of the Presidenc. The Secreary of State may be said to be
the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions
isel
ssued he Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and
The chief diplomaticofficer of the United States. In his department
Ind under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to
in oreign affairs, to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or
with public Ministere from the United States. or to negotiations with
Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country
in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The ecreary of
in tere
 Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it
the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined the following bureaus:
The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining The Consular Bureau,
The Bureau of Indexes
d an index of it, and superintend miscelllaneous work of department
The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the de-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library,
etc.
The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on comThe Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on com-
mercial reletaions. The of these bureaus receive from $\$ 2,100$ per year on $\$ 2,300$
per year. In oddition to these there are connected with the State
 retary $\$ 5,000 ;$ second assistant secretary, $\$ 4.500$; third assistant secre-
tatry,
Statiso; solicitor, $\$ 4,500$ chief clerk, $\$ 3,000$, clerk to Secretary of
Sto

 devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the
collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the pre-
vention of frauds in these deparments. Ald clais and demands,
either by the United States or ag ainst them, and all the accounts in either of the Unaus in these departments, All claims and demands,
which the United States are inst intersted, either and all the acounts in
webtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This de-
partment also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department
authorizes the organization of national bank and has supervision over
them. Chem; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hos
pitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States;
designates depositories of public moness, keeps a complete and accarate
 of public finances, public expenditares and the pubbic debt. t it the
There are a great many important official connected with Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.
Priate secretary of the head department, it 2 theo
pas yer yer ; thre


 $\$ 3,50$; chief Bureau of Statistics, $\$ 3,000$, life saving service superin
tendent, $\$ 4,500 ;$ assistant, $\$ 2,500 ;$ commissioner Bureaus of Navigation
$\$ 3,600$, $\$ 3,600 ;$ superintendent United States coast and geodetic survev, $\$ 6,000$
supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, $\$ 4,000 ;$ Burean Engraving and Printing, director, $\$ 5 ., 00$; assictant director, $\$ 3,500$
superintendent engraving The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work at-
tended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of thesso ofices
explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to explain the branch of work they are charged withan attending to. There
are a number of other important office in the department that should
are be mentioned, among them being the following:
The Solicitor of the Treasurf, or chief atorney, who receives
$\$ 4,500$ per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the $\$ 4,500$ per year for attending to the legal ore
department.
The Commissioner of Customs, who receives $\$ 4,000$ per year
 The Treasurer r of the United States receives $\$ 6,000$ per year,
$\$ 3,600$, and superintendent of national banks (Red.
 either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depos--
itories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law and pays all interest on the national debt.
The Register of the Treasury is paid and his assistant $\$ 2,500$. The Register keeps the af acount of pubar
expenditures and
receipts; receives the returns and makes out the offcial statements of United States commerce and naviagatios; receives
rom first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and chers acted on by them and files the sam
The Comptroller of the Currency recei is deputy $\$ 3,000$. This bureau is charged with a general supervision money. Director of the Mint receives $\$ 4,500$ per annum, and is
The
charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the governcharged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the govern-
ment The Comptroller of the Treasur) receives $\$ 8,500$ per year and
his assistant $\$ 4,500$. This bureau has chat se of the auditing system of his assistant $\$ 4,500$. This bureau has char sece of the auditing yystem o
the Treasury , With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the
the

Auditors. There are six a aditors connected with the Treasury
Department each of whom receives asalary of $\$ 4,000$ per year, and is
allowed a deputy at a salary of $\$ 2,500$ per allowed a deputy at a salary of $\$ 2,500$ per annum. No one auditor
takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the ditures on account of the civil list and under appecial acts of Congress,
reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first compt of his attentively to army affairs: looks after all the aidtor devote
most lating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals,
armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts
for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads fortifca tions, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arisining for
military service previous to 1817 for all property
service; he reports also to the second comptroller service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth audity
also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of
 all accounts growing from the service of the Post Offce Depadjusts WAR DEPARTMENT.
The War Department was organized in August, 1789 . The head of
this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the Presiden, and receives a salary of $\$ 12,000$ per annum. The War De Army, and carries out and performs such dutues as as may be provulided
for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In
former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of
the Interior. The War Department is also required, among othe the interior. The War Department is also required, among other
duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteoro-
logical observations at various graphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out
such improvenents in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Con
gress. The Secretary of War also has superviso over the West Point
Qilit hy Academy The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid
$\$ 2,50$ ope year; assistant secretary, $\$ 5,5000$, chief cherk,
most most of the sibordinates and assistants in the War Department, except
those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid sal-
aries and perquisites.

## The Commanding General, next to the Secretary looks after the arrane ment of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipine of the arry, orders couts-martial and in a general sense is charged with seeing ond 

 the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued.The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the sup-
plies, ett plies, etce, that may, be required for the army. The Commissary-
General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision General is the head of the Subsistence Department, anc Jas supervision
over the purchasing and isusing army rationsitiou Judge Advocate
Generai is the head of the department of mility justice. The Sur-
geon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army

 all plats and drawings, of all surveys made for military purposes.
Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departIn this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Keguiar Army. The United
States is divided for this purpose into a number of military district The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army
is three years. The pay of prive osoldiers at the sate is $\$ 15$ per
month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service mont pan of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay o
The
officerse in as tollows: lieutenant-general $\$ 11,000$ per year; major-general $\$ 8,000$;
brigadier-general $\$ 6,000$; colonels from $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 5,000$; lieutenant
 lieutenants from $\$ 1,700$ on $\$ 2,380$. In case any officer below the grade
of maior required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receeves an addition to his pay of $\$ 150$ pee
annum if he provides one mount; and $\$ 200$ per annum if he provide

 to $\$ 3,000$; captains from $\$ 1,800$ to $\$ 2,50$; first lieutenants from $\$ 1,500$ to
$\$ 2,100$, and second-lieutenants $\$ 1.275$ to $\$ 1,785$,

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

appo head of this department is the Secretary of the appointed by the Precident, and receives $a$ salary of $\$ 12,000$ per annum.
This deparment is charged with the duty of attending to the construc-
tion tion, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well
as as ane other maters colnected win naval affirs, and approniaires
made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Nay has direc
control of the United States Saval Acalemy at Annapolis, Maryland control of the United States. Naval Acratemy at Annapolis, Maryland
issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department
for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of
Stse igation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance: Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting;
Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are
also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: : Marine
Be Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary
Board of Board of nspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval
Observatory; Hydrographic Office: Library and War Records; Naval
Intelligence; Nautical Almanac The admiral of the navy (line) is paid $\$ 13,500$ per year; the first mine rear-admirals each receive $\$$.
$\$ 6,000$; chiefs of bureaus are paid $\$ 6,000$ per year ; captains $\$ 4,000$; commanders $\$ 3,500$; lieutenant-commanders $\$ 3,000$ : lieutenants $\$ 2,400$;
junior grade lieutenant $\$ \$ 2,00$; essigns $\$ 1,700$; chief-boatswains, gun
lers, carpenters ners, carpenters, sail makers, $\$ 1,700$. midshipmen at sea $\$ 1,400$; mid-
shipmen at academy $\$ 600$. receives $\$ 8,000$ per year; colonels $\$ 4,000$; lieutenant-colonels $\$ 3,500$;
majors $\$ 3, \$ 200$ majors, $\$ 3,000 ;$
lieutenants $\$ 2,000$ pointed prior to July 1, , waon, who have the rank of lieutenant receive
$\$ 2.800$ : and others are paid acording to their list. Naval constructors receive from $\$ 3,200$ to $\$ 4,200$ per year; assisgoing table; warrant officers $\$ 1,125$ to $\$ 2,250$. Petty officers and chief
petty officers receive salary ranging from $\$ 33$ to $\$ 77$ per month. First
class seamen receive $\$ 26$ prat firemen, first-class, $\$ 38$; ordinant seamen $\$ 21$; firemen, second-class,
find erm of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

This is one of the most important brancnes of the National GovPresident, and receives a salary of $\$ 12,000$ per annum. The Post Office
Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys
belonging to, or appropriated for the department: and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference In providin $\qquad$ oepartment as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assis-
otant postmas, tant postmaster-general, who each receive $\$ 5,000$ per annum; are all
subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department.
A revien name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each. $\$ 2,500$ per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances $\$ 4,000$; superintendent of division a
free-delivery service $\$ 3,000$.
The second assistant
ing divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his of division inspection $\$ 2,000$; chief of division of contracts $\$ 2,000$; chief
of division of mail equipment: general superintendent service $\$ 4,000$; superintendent, of foreign mails $\$ 3,000$.
The third assistant of registry system $\$ 2,500$; superintendent of division of finance $\$ 2,250$ superintendent of division of stamp $\$ \$ 2.500$; also the post-card agent visions: Superintendent postmaster-general controls the following dient of post office supplies $\$ 2,500$; superintendent of dead-letter office
$\$ 2,750$; topographer $\$, 750$.
Besides the various chiefs of divisions mention connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at $\$ 2,500$ per year; appointment clerk, at $\$ 2,000$; assistant attorney-general, $\$ 5,000$;
a disbursing clerk, $\$ 2,250$; also the auditor of the post office depart-

## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OFGOIVIL GOVERNMENT



This department was formerly connected with the Interior Depart-
ent, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made indeependent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The
head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $\$ 12,000$ per annum.
The general duty and to acquire and and diftyse among design of the Department of Agriculture is
tisfore of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general
and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.
The following is a list of the chief officials conde The following is alist of the chief officials connected with the
Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also
serve to Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also
serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various
duties which devolve upon the department, viz. Assistant secretary
 $\$ 6,000$; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, $\$ 5,000$; statisticiian, $\$ 3,5000$ :
chemist, $\$ 5,000$; entomologist, $\$ 4,000$; botanist, $\$ 3,240$; chief of forestry
 $\$$ division of accounts and disborsements, $\$ 3,350$ editor, $\$ \$, 000$, agri-
culturist, $\$ 3,500$, director of public roads, $\$ 3,000 ;$ statistical scientist in charge of investigations of productaion and distsitubtion, $\$ 3,000$ o chief
of biological survey, $\$ 3,000$; chief of bureau of soils, $\$ 3,500$; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, $\$ 5,000$

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.


#### Abstract

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, nu is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,00 per num. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Soliciwho is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $\$ 12,000$ per annum. The princial assistantoo the Attorney-General is the Solici- tor-General, who receives $\$ 7,500$ per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive $\$ 5,000$ per annum, and a special assistant altorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various assistant a atorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, inclucing the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials con- nected Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials con- nected with the Deparment of Justic, such a a atorney in charge of titles, $\$ 2700$ : chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, $\$ 3,000$ : appites, pointment clerk, $\$ 2,000 ;$ attorney in charge of pardons, $\$ 2,50$, solicitor internal tren internal revenue, $\$ 4,500$ i, superintendent of prisons and prisoners, $\$ 3,-$ ont ono; chief examiner burs bursing $\$ 5,000$ The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the Goveranment departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proced- ings in which the United States is intereste. The Attorye-General has has general supervision over all the solicitors or the various depart- ments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United Sates marshals and United Statese district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.


DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
The Department of commerce and Lator was estable ished in Feb-
ruary, 903 . The general design of this department is to collect, assor and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of
labor and oommerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed
by the President, is a by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of
\$12.200 per annum The following are the principal oficial under his
control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau
of mannuacturers, $\$ 4,000$ opr year commisisiner of the bureau of cor-
porations. $\$ 5000$, commissioner of manuracturers, $\$ 4,000$ per year, commissioner or
porations, $\$ 5,000$, comissioner of the bureau of labor, $\$ 5,000$; director
of bureau of the census, $\$ 7,000$; superintendent of the cosst and geo

 $\$ 4,000$; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration
tion at $\$ 5,000$; director of bureau of standards, $\$ 5,000$.

## INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not
Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and
receives a salary of $\$ 5,500$ per year. His chief clerk is paid $\$ 2,400$ per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding,
each of whom receive $\$ 2,100$ per annum. cach of whom receive $\$ 2,100$ per annum.
Civil Service Commission. This
commissioners, each of whon are paid $\$ 4.50$ per per year. The chiue
examiner connected with the commission is paid $\$ 3,000$ per annum nd the secretary $\$ 2,500$.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was cre Segulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corpera-
tions and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each
of whom trecives a salary of $\$ 10.000$ per year. The secretary of the commissic: receives a salary of $\$ 5,000$ per annum.

JUDICIARY.
The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the follow-
named courts, viz: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief jusstice and four judgess
the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ;and the United States Circuit
life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United
States Supreme Court receives a salary of $\$ 13,000$ per annum, and
Ste the associate justices $\$ 12,000$ each. The circuit judges receive a sal
ary of $\$ 7000$ each per annum, district judges, $\$ 0000$ and Court of ary of $\$ 7000$ each per annum, district circyes, $\$ 60000$ and Court of
Claims, judges receive $\$ 6,000$, and chief justice $\$ 6,500$ per year. The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to ali cases
in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, the public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime
jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be
party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of
different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public min isters and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme
Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has
Court has

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Con-
Ts, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and gress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and
which meets annually ya Washington on the first Monday of December
The The constitution gives lay and collect taxes, duties, impost.
the United States; borrow to regulate commerce; to establish uniform
bankedit of the United States bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; ; fix the
standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and suport armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose and ne for a onger period than two years, ; to provide and maintain
a navy; trant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules con-
cerning captures on land and water to make rules for the goverument and regulation of the land and naval forcess; to establish postofices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the use ulu arts by se
curing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exllusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunal inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and
felonies committed on the high seas and offese against the law of
nations; to exercise exclusive legisation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further
o make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United tates, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Con-
Unt stitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the
establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. or the right of the dress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of rebellion or invasion when
the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported
from any State. No preference can be gen an wy any regulation of
commerce or commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.
No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns
it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over
 two
the Lena the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years,
and recive a salar of $\$$. 700 per annum, No person can be elected
to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty elected
 The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a rep-
 who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debete on oll ant sub-
jects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-
five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and in
at the time of his lection an inhabitant of the State from whid he
is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of
is Representatives.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

T
 in State affairs are handled in deparastments, with a sotaternme oficer
at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly of betwen the execuative, Iegishlatave and and judicial powers clearly the trawn
are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers
which each of these departments shall exereise and posses. All of
the most the most of important departments shall exercise and possess. A1t
many of the States the te ficial are elected by the people, but in
mat many of the States the le
of the Governor, by and w

## GOVERNOR

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of
the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to
six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it
aiso differs widely throughout the difterent thates and is subject to
frequent change frequent change. At the present writing three States-New York,
Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors $\$ 10,000$ per year:
 orado, Louisiana, Mistori, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay
$\$ 5,000$ per year; Kentucky $\$ 6,500$; Massachusettt and
vadio $\$ 8,000$; vada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee. Texas and Whashington, S4,-
000 ; Maryland and OKlahoma $\$ 4,500$; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida

 About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for
this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States,
in addition the the salary named, the Governor in furninghed with a
residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion." The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about
the same in all of the States. He in charged with a general supervision
over the faith fy exeution of the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision
oover the faithful execution of the laws and is the legal custodiano of
all the property of the State not specifially intrusteg
 State legislature such information or recommendations regarding
State affairs
powered he may deem necessary and proper. and he his em-
powl extra sessions of that body whenever the public welf powered to call extra sessions of thessary body whenenerer, the public welefare
may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received
ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all
laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may
be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body The Gov
erno is commande-inchief of the State miltary or paye forees en passed onver inderetin-chief of the State military or naval forces, an
has authority to call
hut such forces to has authority to cal! out such forces to preserve peace and execute
the laws when the local authorities are unate to accomplish this. H
隹 nay require the opinion of the various State officers upon any suin
ject relating to their respective offices.and examines and approves the
bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has powe
 the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the State
the pardoning oporer is vested in a board selected for that purpose
of which the Governo is
 if an elective officice becomes vacant he has the power to follt iny by ap
pointent has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or eve
a connty office powe
 with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue war
vants for fleeing criminals LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the
States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the
States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate.
Ster In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount
In
per day tring per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and
in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it it provided that if the
duties of Governo should devolve upon him, he shall during the con-
tituan of of surne duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shan daring the con
tinanace of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments theref. The
principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Uper House of the State Legis pature. In
case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenantcase arror would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by elec-
Governor and in al cases where the Lieutenant-Goocruor is unable to ate
tion; and
as presiding officer of the Senate, a President pro tempore is chosen as presiding officer of the Senate, a President pro o empore is chosen
by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate ex-
eept in cases of a tie or equal division of the members. SECRETARY OF STATE.


STATE AUDITOR.


 States the public accounts are audited by a Board off uditors. In all
he States. however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the
State Government are practicall the
 uty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any
other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public onf of
毕s, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He cers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He
audits the accunts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the
State Treasury and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury Ins fact, alre clainsmorizeazanst the receive State mhiney
are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Aud-
and
 him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for alil
warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must bal-
nce the saty

 and assignments thereof in behalf of the State,
STATE TREASURER.
This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of
the people of a State. The Stat Treasurer handles vast sums of the
people'
 insufficient to fully protect the thate.
The duties of the State Tre
office, and they are very much the same throunhoout all of the States
of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of on funds. He deposits these fund in in banks, whictodian of all the bonds the state
the Treasurer or State
balances The The Thinst loss, and which pay interest on daily sued or signed by the ther pate out State funds only on warrants is-
full record of all war or orther proper official, and a Treasurer's office. The ran by which the Treasurer receeves the rev-
enues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and chares the
amount against the Treasurer eys which he is entitled to receive, ond then hiven creded for delinquen
cies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts
in
Il valid, and one of these must be deountersigned by the Auded whe Auditor, so
may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a dould
system is carried on botaind system is carried on- both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a folla
count of ant moness received and paid out, and their books and a
counts must balance settlem must walance, as at stated intervals the
Legislature. In the Aldotitor and submit book
Lof the States the State to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemizeed disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report an
itemized statement to each session of the Lexislature. In Inearla
of the States
of the the State Treasurer, the following bexing very common provisions in relatio
to the office, viz: That a complete record of all moneys must he ke

## DIGEST OF THE＊SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a
board，which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts，
books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount books and
of funds $i$

## ATTORNEY－GENERAL

The Attorney－General，as the name implies，is the general legal
counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government． counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government
In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney－General In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney－General
are very similar．It is his duty to appear for the State in all atcions
and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an in
and and proceedings in the
erest；；oo institute and
and
sult with and advise the various，county or state＇s sattoreness，in mat
ters relating to their official duties，and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosectutions．It it is his duty to consult with
nd advise the Governor and other State and advise the Governor and other State officers，and give，when re
quested，written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official opties，and to give oritten opinions when requented by
the Legistatie or any committee thereof．It is also his duty to pre－ the Legislatite or any committee thereof．It is also his duty to pre－
pare，when neecsary，drafts for contracts or other writings relating to
subjects in which the State is interested He ts spisects an wication of funds approptriated to the tharious State intintitu－
proper and
tions，and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same；and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or re－
fusal to comply with the laws；to prosecute official bonds of delin－ quent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest．The
Attorney－General is required to keep a record of all actions，com－ STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION． BLIC INSTRUCTIO
This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union．
three or four of the States the management of the educational in－
the most of the States devorve upon the State Superetintendent．The The
Tl title given to this office is not the same in all of the States，but it
 this officer is termed＂Commissioner of Schools，＂
The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all
俍 of the States，as he is charged with a general supervision over the
educatonal interests of the State and of the publics schools．In many
States his authority is not limited to the public schools，and he his States his authority is not limite to the publice shools，and he his
authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges，academies
or private schools It is his duty to secure at regular intervals re－

 intendenten opinion upon questions rising under the school law．It is
his writs his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the
alco
school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superitentent school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent
or school official．He prepares and distribtes shool reyistrs，school
blanks，etce，and is generally given the power to make such rulles and regulations．as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform enfect
the orovisions of the laws relating to shols．The State Superin
tendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session
 tional institutions；the amount of money collected and expended，and
all other matters retatitg to the schools or school funds that have
been reported to him He iot ind form broming interested in
the sale of any school furniture，book or apparatus． the sale of any
state librarian

## In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers un－ er the title of＂State Librarian＂．$A \mathrm{~s}$ a arule the ofice is filled by ap－

 pointment of the Governor，although in a few States it is an elect－ive office and is filled by direct vote of the people．The State Librar ian is the custodian of alite thooks and property belonging to the
State Library，and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge State Library，and is requireino of the property intrusted to his care，
of his duties and safeceping of the
as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely import
a ant and valuable coliection．Iirn some of the reates the Supreme
Court judges prescribe all libry rules and regulation．In others
they have a Lirrary Board of Trustes，which is sometimes made up
they of the Governor and certain other State officials，who constitute
board of commissioners for the management of the State Library． adjutant－general．
In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant－
General，who is either elected ob the people or appointed by the Gov－
ernor．The name of the office implies the branch of work which is Genera，The name of the office implies the branch of work which is
ennor．The nated by its incumbent It is the duty of the Adjutant－ceneral
handion
to issue reference to the militia or military organizations of the State．Hee
keeps a record of all milititry oficers commissioned by the Governor，
and of all general and special orders and regulation isued，and of
and and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military
PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER． PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER．
 ＂department＂in the State Auditor＇s office．The general duties and
plan of conducting this work，in many respects，，vory sery simiar，but
there is a great difference between the various States in the officers
the ho attend to it．Where this made a separate State office，gener－
ly ppeaking，the requirements are that he must be a skilled account－
to
and pubic institutions，hor dute restex examine He is charged with the duty
which it may be his duty to
of visiting and inspecting the financial acounts and standing of cer－
tain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws．In tain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws．In
several of the States it it made his duty to visit certain count offi－
cials at stated intervals，and inspect their books and accounts，and en－

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE． surance has grown to be an important branch of State government
The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States，although they are all gradually moving in the
same direction，vize，creating a department or State orficin which
all matters relating to insurance and insurance cotpanies are attended all matters reating to ins narle all of the States，the insurance business
to．In former years，in nearl
formed a depattent in the State Auditors office，and was handed
thy him ao his ampointees．Now，however．in nearly all the Northern by him or his appointees．Now，however，he neary ale sarate and dis－
States and many of the Southrn States，they have a separe
tinct insurance department，the head of which is either lected by the people or appointed by the Governor．The duties and powers of the
insurance departent of the various States are very similiar．Ane gen－
eral provision is that the head of this department must be experienced eral provision is that the head of this department must be experienced
in insurane matters and he is prohibed from holding an interest in
any insurance company．The Commissioner or Superintendent of In－ surance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters，and it is his
suty se that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insur－
dance companies，are faithưly observed；दhe issues licenses to insur－
ance companies，and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company
not conforming to law．Reports are made to him at stated times by
the the various companies，and he has power to examine fully into their
condition，assets，etc．He files in his office the various documents lating to insurance companies，together with their statements，etc．，and
at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature． COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS． In several of the States a＂Commissioner of Labor Statistics＂is
appointed by the Governor，who is the head of what may be termed
the labor bureau．In a great majority of the States，however，this the labor bureau II a great majority of the States，however，this
branch of owrk is taken care of by a board of lator commissioners，
ane
bureau of statistics or by the State Audito and his apointes． a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees．The
general design of this bureau or commission is to collect，assort and systematize，and present in regurar reportrss to the Le ceisistature，statitistical
details relating to the different departments of labor in the State，and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and neacessary
concerning the commercial，industrial，social，educational and san－ concerning the
itary conditions

## OTHER STATE OFFICERS．



## STATE BOARDS．

Besides the officers and departments which have aiready been
mentioned，there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the
government of a State．The following list of such State ooards and
unreaus includes all that can be found in the maiority of the States bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States
some of them，however，are only found in a few of the States，because
s． they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the exist－
年ce of certain local conditions or business interests．It winl also b
observed that some of the boards named cover the same e line of work obser red that some of the boards named cover the same line of work
that has arrady been mentioned as belenging to some State efficer．This
grows firm the fat that a few of the States place the management of
certain lines he watk in the of the grows rom the ract that a few or the States place the management of
certain lines of work in the hands of a tate board，while in others，
instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State oofticial．All of the States．however，have a number of
the State boards mentioned in this list，the names of which imply the
line of work each attends to wiz．Rairoad and warchouse commis sioners，board of equalization，board or commission of agriculture，uni－ versity，trustes，board or commissioners of public charities，canal com－
missioners，penitentiary commissioners，board of health，dental exam－ of claims，live stock commissioners，fish commissioners，inspectors of
coal mines，
legislature or general assembly
The law－making power of every State is termed the＂Legislative
Department．＂ The legislative power，according to the constitutions of the various．States，is vested in a body termed the Leegislaturutor or Gen－
teral Assembly which consists of an Uper and Lower House，designated ussually as the Senate and House of Representawers．In in a dew of the
States the Lower House is called＂The Assembly，＂In most of the tes the Legislature meets in regular session every two years，but
is not the universal rule，as in a few of the States the law provides or annual sessions．In all of the States，however，a provision is made
hereby the Governor may，on extraordinary occasions，call special session by issuing a proclamation． The tesiative Department has the power to pass all such laws as
may be necessarv for the welf may be necessary for the welfare of the State，and carry into effect the
provisions of the constitution．The Lexislature receives the reports
of the of the Governor，together with the reports of the various other State
oficers ；they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent
oevpenses expenses of the government，at regular times provided by law they
apportion the State into political districts，and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government．There is a general prohibition
against the passage of any exp post facto law，or law impairing the obli－ gation of contracts，or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges branches of the Le egislature，and then be presented to to te Goverernor for
his approval．If he withhols his approal（or vetoes it），the measure may be repassed by a two－thirds vote of the Legislature，when it will
become a law notwithstanding the Governor＇s veto． senate．
 tach four years．Except in three or four of the States the presiding
to form
officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant－Governor，although a President absence of the Lieutenant－Governor．The presiding officer during the Senator has one votete，excent when when that body it equally divided．Every
advocating or opposing the passage of and any measure right to be hearart in
and before the Levocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the
Le is atare．In filing all of the most inportant State offices that are
to be appointed by the Governor，the appointments must be appoved

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES．

The Lower House of the State Legislature，in nearly if not quite all
the States of the Union，is termed the House of Representatives．Like
the Ses the Senators，terery member of the House hase of te representatatives．Litike be heard in
tadvocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which
ate advocating or opposing any measure erought be ore the body of which
he is a member The House is given the ose power of impeachment，
but all impeacments must be tried by the Senate．As a general rule，
there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue mast eneril JUDICIARY
The＂Judicial Department＂is justly regarded as one of the most
mportant and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation，as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and
interpret，and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most
important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government．
It is impossibl in a general article to give a detailed review or
description of the construction and make－up of the judicial departments description of the construction and make－up of the judidial departments
of the various States．The cauts are so difiterently arranged both as
to their make－up and jurisdictiom that it would be useless to try the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground．
In all of the tates，except，possibly，one or two，the highest judi－
ial authority of the State is know cial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court，and unless
questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction It it ins the court of last resort．The Supreme Court is made up of a a chiof
justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided
jut
for by the laws of the various States，usually from four to six．Gen－
erally these officers are elected by the people，either from the State at erally these officers are elected by the people，either from the State at
large or（in three of the States）as representing certain districts，but
this but arge or（in three of the States）as representing certain districts，
this is on the case always，as in several States they are chosen by the
Governo appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity，and has original juris－
diction diction in remedial cases，mandamus，habeas corpus and cases relating
to the ervenue，but there is no trial by jury in this sourt． Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different
States，such as appellate courts，circuit or district courts，probate courts， county courts，superior courts，municipal courts，courts of justices of the Deace，the．the Supreme Court，and varies greatly in the different States．
to
Besides Besioes these，where thre are large cities，various other courts are also
established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests．The varions judicial business－such as clerks of court，court reporters，bailiffs，etc．

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT

S the general
business is
offices are作ed by different names，and in minor details－such as trans－ －there are a number of points in which the method of county gov－
ernment in the various States differs．The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the
Northern States，as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county

## AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD．

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as
he＂county auditor＂or＂county clerk．＂In Illinois，Kansas，Missouri， the＂oounty auditor＂or＂county clerk．＂In Illinois，Kansas，Missouri，
Nebraska，Oklahoma，＂Wisconsin and many other States the ooftice is
called＂county clerk．＂In Indiana，Iowa，Minnesota，North Dakota，
 of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some
other county office．A notable example of this is in the State of Mich．－ igan，where they have one official，under the simple title of＂clerk，＂
who ooks atrer about all of the work which in most of the States
devolves upon both the county clerk devolves upon both the county clerk and also clierk of court．In all of
the States a bond in a moderate sum is recuured of the county cerke
or auditor，and he is paid a salary of from \＄1．50 to $\$$ ，．500 per year，
besides in some States beeing allowed certain fees，unless it is in a very besides in some States being allowed certain fees，unless it is in a very
large and heavily populated county，where the salary paid is of neces－
sity sity much higher than this amount．No county treasurer or member
of the county board is eligible to this office．In general terms it may
ofe be stated as a rule the anditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the
official county board，although in a few of the States the court clerk is
requi an accurate record of the board＇s proceedings and carefully preserves
all document before the board，or whor which the taps and papers which may be ball be beposited in his his
office．In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the co reasurer．Generally they file the dupplicates of the receitts given by
the county treasurer，charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid．The general plan of paying
claims against $a$ county is as follows：If the claim is one in which the
the amount due ris fixed by law，or is authorized to be fixed by some other
amor
person or tribunal，the auditor issures a warrant or order which wil be paid by the treasurer，the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly
filed．In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board， and the chairman or presiding officer issules a warrant or order which is attested the clerk．A complpet record of alt these county warrants
or orders is kept，and the account of the conty treasurer must balance
therewith．The above in general terms outlines the most important herewin．The above in general terms outlines the most important
branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in
 minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the
States．

## COUNTY TREASURER．

the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying one of Sase term of office is usually either two or four y years，but a taresy，com－
the the
mon provision in the various Stat in mon provision in the various States is that after serving for one term
as count trasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the Intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the e term for
which he was elected．This provision，however，does not exist
en the States，as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re－ The geneal duties of the county
rs throughout the various safely keep the revenumes and other public is moneys of ot the receive conty，and
all funds authorized to be paid to him，
and dislotse Io funds authorized to be paid to him，and disburse the same pursuant
to law．He is required to keep proper books of accounts，in which he must keep a regular，just and true account of all moneys，revenues and
funds received by him，stating particularly the time，when，of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received；and
iso of all moneys，revenues and funds paid out by him according tor law stating moryicularly the time when，to whom and on what fund
payment is made from． payment is made from．The books of the county treasurer must
always be subject to the inspection of the county board，which，at stated
intervals，examines his books and make of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict，some of them provide for a county board of auditors，who
are expected，several limes a year，to examine the funds，accounts and
youchers
 nate a bank or boanks in which the or teasurer ist required to keep the
county funds deposited－the banks being required to pay interest daily or monthly balances and give bond ot ind temnify interest on
against toss．As a general rule the county treasurer is ounty saanst loss．As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized
to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman
f the county board and attested by the clerk os is varants or orders of the county auditing office．A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept，and the treasurer＇s accounts must bal
ance therevit．In most of the States the law is very explicit in
directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be

## COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS．

 In $a$ few of the States the office of county recorder or register ofdeeds is merged with some other county office，in counties where the population falls below a certain amount．A notable examesle of this is
found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri（and ther ohers），where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in mane many，
counties．The title of the joint office is＂circuit clerk and recorder＂
Ind the duties of both offices are looked after by and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official．
The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds
imilar in the various States，although in some of the Eastern and
Southern States the office is called by other names．The usula Southern States the office is called by other names．The usual name，
however，is county recorder or register of deeds．In Illinois，Indiana，

Mowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county re-
corder," In Kansas, MMichigan, Minnesota, North Dakot, Wisonsin
cond many more it is called
ond register of deeds." In all of the States this corder. In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nisconsin
and many more it is calle. register of deeds." In all of the States this
office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It
is the duty of the recorder or regiser, aso soon as practical atfer the fil-
ing of any instrumment in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to
in ing of any instrument in, in the order of the time of its reception, in
record the same t lengh
books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning
the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz,: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an in-
strument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law ; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in ad
vance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or sub-

 "taxes paid" by the proper official) he is re
charge, all records, and allow copies to be
adminiter oaths and take acknowledgments.
CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT
 corrs, sometres
ing the court with which the office e isconnected IIs some of the States,
as has already been stated, the ofice of clerk of court is merged with
 sorere in many counties it is connected with the office of countr re-
wherder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handes
corder
the business which usuall is given to the clerk of court and county corder. In Michigan, one oicial wen to the clerk of court and countv
the business which usaualy is given to
clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Misouri, Ilinois and othe States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Nort,
Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court"
Dath
Dije in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South
Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or
cautt", courts. The ch

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or cir
wit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is cuit court, and someen the seals and attend the sessions of their respec-
the clerk's duty to keine
tive courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations there-
of, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and of, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and
orders of theer respective courts. They must enter of record all judg-
The
 authority to administer oaths, take acknowedgments, take and cerrufy
depositions, and are required toe exhibit all reords free of charge. In
nearry all the States the law defines the character of the record books nhich the clerk of court must keep. Althoush there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a gen-
eral docket or register of actions, in which is entered the titlo, of each
ection in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of
 each paper index and defendant's index, third, a judgment book and
plaintifs ind
execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time
of issuing exectution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.
SHERIFF,
In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most impor-
ant of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States tant o whally either two or four years, and in several of the States one
being
party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general
and party cannot holl the office a seond term consecutively. The general
provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much
like in the various States, and the following reesume of his duties may alike in the various States, and the foilowing resume of his dutues may
be said to apply to all of the earious States excent in a few minor and
nimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping
and preserving the paece in his county; or, as has been written ,he is
ane
the conservato riots, affrays, fighting, breaches, of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view", and cause then to be brought before
the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant,
the the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant,
process, order or decree. he may call to his aid when necessary any
Person or the "power of the county" It is the duty of the sheriff to process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any
pperson or the "power of the county", It it the duty of the sherift to
serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, serve and execute witim his count, and return, alo writs, warrants,
process, orders and decres of ever description that may be legally
directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty
to attend, either in person or deputy all cours of record hell in his
county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty
to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF CHOOLS.

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any
court of record in his county in which the pepople of the State or
count courty" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recog-
countran
nizance, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his defend all actions and proceecings brought against his county; to agaanst any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinion
and advice to the county board heir official duties; to to attend, if possible all preliminary in examinations Frand jury. examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and
cee that proper subpenas and processes are issued draw ap indictment see that proper subpecenas and processes are tssucy
and prosecute the same. The county attorney is quested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in
his county in which the State is interested. The eounty attorney makes
an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases an annual report to his
an
prosecuted by him

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.
The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout
various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurishie various sates. In many states the higher courts are given juris
diction over probate matters, and in others hey yave created district in
wich are held probate courts, whose inrisdiy hate
 ern States, they elect a county or a probate judge his county. The juris
handles the probate matters which arise within his diction to probate affairs broing foreuntenty extended to many other
cusiver the
matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeshi affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both
county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisciction o the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs
In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, comare vested-as the official county board. In Mowhigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generall,
given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement o
estates of deceased persons,
, appointment of guardians and conserva estates of deeceased persons, appointment of guardians and conserva-
tors and settement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, irect
the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and the administration
of administration

## COUNTY SURVEYOR

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It
is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporaordered py any court, oropo appe curveys made by him. Nearly all o
tion, and presere a recod of the
the States provide that certain record shall be kept by the county sur
veys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the
surves made by ham are ont conclusive but may be reviewed by any
competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed. COUNTY CORONER.
This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States.
In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very impor
tant one. In general terms it may be tstated that the coroneris required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with
violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not
the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpena witthe case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpecna wit
nesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial and can bind
killing of the

## OTHER COUNTY OFFICES

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the prin-
cipal ones found in all of the States There are, however, a few othe cipal ones found besides those mentioned which exist in many of the
county officials
State States
are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county coltecto county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house,
master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, boarl
equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the
 COUNTY BOARD.
The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are
vested in a county obard. This oficicial county board is is inerally
termed the county "board of supervisors s." or "board of commissioners," termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners, but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county
board is known as the county court." There sis considerable difference
bore in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it
made up of one member from each township in the county. In other made up of one member from eacth township in the county In oth others
the counties are divided into districts. and one member of the county
beard is chosen from each district No board ive that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of
be inse
these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed bese pians. For instance, in Illiniois some of the counties are eovernned
the se board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each
townhip, while other counties in the same State are governed by a
toard ownship, whint otommissioners, , onsisting of three or more members,
board of couts
each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided
The
The general powers of the county board throughout all of the
States is about the same, except in minor detais. It teppesents the eleg
istative States is about the same, except in me montrat. One of their number it
islative and corporate powers of the count
always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding of always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding o
ficer. The count board has general charge over the affariso of the county. It is their duty to provide county onices, provide desks, sta-
tionery, books. fuel, etc, examine, investiget and ajoust claims axanst
the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and perthe county, and have general care and custody of all the real and per
sonal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with
年 the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. The y
county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts
expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in expenatures, ete., and make alcerno of the county neeessary to exercise
relation to the property and concer
its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county its corpo.
officials.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

## T


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In a
certai
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which even where they have township organization the plan of township go
ernment in the different States where it exists differs so widely tha
scarcely any two States may be said to be alike Abo scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only state-
ments concrung the organized townhips that could be made which
wild ments concecmin the States are the following: Every organized tow
would apply to alr
for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same
and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise o its powers as a tocunship, Ine Sates the township government is carrie on after a plat very simina to totes countrwand State governments,
ing various executive officers and a township board in which the co porate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other
States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and
and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board
but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orally termed "town meetings,", at whinh prevary they hold what iser of the town
erate
ship has township officials, and the necessamnship business.
tions given for arrying on the tow the plans
Still other States combine good features from oth of
 such as those of corporate and legising late powers of they township, thi
with the complete corp
beinn ing for the exercise of sumh authority are acted upon at the town meet
ings. In many of the States the township board just described is mad
up up of three or more of the ourer township meet at certain times, pe
merbers of the township board, and they
form
 "overseers, superviso
masters."
all
all of ongh a
a

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT T minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these
methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection,
nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly sible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school gov-
ernment that in followedi in each of the many States of the UUinon. The
constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several
point
 thoroush common school education, they provide that all lands, moneys
and other property donated, granted or receivect for schol, college,
seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be be seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be
faithully applied to the obects stated; with two or three exceptions
they in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to os support or sustain any
schoo
 hioce
proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the
end schools in which they, as officers, are interested.
In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school distric" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as is its
corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of
other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each disi other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each dis-
trict itse irict are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itselif
They elect a full set of district oftials, and exercise their corporate
powers and manage their district affairs within plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested. in a dis-
prict board, which has general charge of the interests of the district,
thite hires eachiers, and makes such contracts, and cades or aid in the eefi-
methods as is demed necessary to raise the grade
ciency of the schole The trict boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is
restricer restricece, and a part or the corporate power is reserved to the people
themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to
carry
 termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the
organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "dis-
 the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these
 corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes
all the contracts necessary ship. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not
alike in all States where the township syster
State States their power is very much restricted, and is limited, to certain offi-
cial maters, hte corporate powers and right to make important contracts
being reserved to the being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are
termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow
the township system the the township system they have no official board. This is the case in In-
diana, where they lect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after
dil the eduction
 certain the dowers, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives
them
other In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given
above is ofllowed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient
and satister and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and neds of the people
of the difterent States. Many of the States combine good features from
both these systems both these systems, as some of the States have the township system,
wherein each sub-district has its own board and so far as controniling is
own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts.
out conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions
necessary that ane different in each State, and while there may be a
vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving
throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most
efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

Iall of the States the laws provide for the local government
school matters and civi authority II school affars provision
pendent of the townhip in which they are located, both as
they may be separated they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs inde-
cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population
for handling the more complex educational interests of villages scope of their authority is verymuch extended. In civil matters pro-
vision is mate in all of the thatef for the organization of villages and
cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and

GENERAL INFORMATION

## Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A bANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.
I

 DEPOSITS.

D















 DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC








## COLLECTIONS.





parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft*
upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with A STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.
A



NEGOTIABLE PAPER


PROMISSORY NOTES

## A <br>      no this cunntry that no promise can be enforeco uliess made for consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an excertion othis Betweethe original parties a want of con- and sideration can be pleaded efons and wuld oprate to defeat $a$  aper arter maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable fle that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been nesotated and passed intoo the hands or an tnino- cent parchaser, In the regular course of ofsiness. berore maturity and tor value. The absence of any of these elements. however.    subject tha any diefense or gainst the original paye. Demand      nay be either any gain or advantage to the promsor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous  Younded upon a previlous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barree by byitation or by ntrancy. But a merely      <br> BILLS OF EXCHANGE.







CHECKS.

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ENDORSEMENTS.

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a transfer from one to the other their ulability is several, not joint.

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 sees nit to limit by making itvery unabue to some subsequent other hata,
places some other qualifcation or condition in the endorsement.
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## ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.




## IDENTIFICATION






 This has the errect or guaranteeing that the part's name is as
written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee ressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability a
 RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.
 it will be admitted in his tavor. Receipts for money will be held






## INFANTS AND MINORS

## T




 AGENCY
T
 of principal and azent impies thar the principal acts by
ough the agent. $A$ principal is responsible for the acts of



 hority but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope o
the business
On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only

 given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party
knew that the asen had been or was enaged in attending to
particular and specifed line of work connected with the business partucuar actape The party, however, is not bound by any special
or the prinipal
reservations or limitations made secrety by the prinitial or



 with the supposed agent. or lose an opportunity or indemitying
himmett, this is an adoption and confrmation of the acts of the
aigent



## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

## I














charter June 18n, 178, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and frrs
action by Congress was taken June 22 . of the same year, in refer petual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America

 institutions are still rumning and have been converted into na
tional banks. The Bank of the United States was organized
 State banks were organized rapidily, and private banking frms
sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions. the Nutroval BanK Syssex was adopted and in 1864
In 18 Sis.
the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Departent was organ ized, the chief oftcer and is the comptroller of the currenc on notes of any person or State bank issued for crrculation, and
making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the state bank circulation out or existence. As the National manking system has proven one or me most encheien and satisactory
metros. the world has ever known it will be of titerest or evew
here some of its principal features Under this act National banks
 cent. or then par value of the bonds These cirsulatitg notes are re-
ceivable at par in the United States in all payments except for du ties on imports, Interest on the public cebt and in redemption of the
national currency. The National banks are required to keep
a cor terest allowed in the various states when no rate is in ixed by the
tave of the State the banks max chare 7 per cent. Shareholders
 the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the of the preceaing halende to carry one-tenth part of their net pron
 his supervision the arrairs of any national bank which shall fail
kwep good its

 liable in their individual capacity
the law-such as, for instance, the are are other restrictions in
prohibition against loaning to
 The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less
during the past ten years, as the United states bonds avavilable are
auoted so himh abo
 the laws of the various states are not alike it is impossible to give
and general description of the matter that would apply to all the hola a certain reserve, and at regular interais thay make full
statements as to their condition and their anairs are examined into



## CLEARING HOUSE

$T^{\mathrm{HE}}$ Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the


 In all cities a bank reeilves large amounts of bills and checks
on other banks, so that at the close of each day sis business every




















## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details, For convenience this history is arranged under-I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The
teenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.


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| ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY. |  |  |  |  |
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## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

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FRANCE.




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1800 1810 Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Aus




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1815







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 Josoph Henri attempts to kill the king.
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 Indutrrial extibition opened at Paris,
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Pieterr executed for
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1859 ${ }^{\text {The }}$ The Empreser declared Reregent.




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 War declared ingainst $\pm$ Mexico,









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 1868 Treaties with Italy, Prusia and Mrecklen $\begin{array}{ll}1888 \\ 1869 & 8\end{array}$




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1870 The Republic prochimed in Paris, ${ }^{\text {She }}$ Sept. 7 T.
 Metsurnd ard rench army, under Bazaine,
Deterate of ot the reneh army of the North, Rocr
Ren




 The seocnd siege and capture of Paris.
Thierst elected President of the Third R A





 ${ }^{\text {Exp }}$ Rxcution of communists.
 Chambers created
 $\frac{\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{e} \text { ministry }}$ formed by Jules Simon,

 Resignation of President Mackahon,


 M. De Freme for forms new ministry, to Rejection of educational bills. of i. Ferry tionand decreer orders, diseolved by na




${ }^{\text {Frevecinet }}$ Prime Minister; resigns, July Rejection of vote of credit to protect
Disastrous toons in Frane, Aug. ec.







 Traty Wetween France and China simet












 1899 Dreyturs case creates great exitement.


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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.


GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

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| 1772 |


1779
1780

| 1781 |
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| 1782 |


| 1783 |
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1797

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1798
$\underset{1890}{1790}$

1805
1807

1809
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| 1858 |
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| 1859 | The government of the East India Com-

pany canses. Sept. 1. England declares her neutrality in the
Austr--tialian war wed
Derby ministry deteated on the reform
bill. bill.
Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Rusell ministry formed June 18.
Lord Palmeston resigns and returns.
Lord Stanley Secretyy for India.
Commercial treaty with France.
 States and Canada.
Death the the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's
mother
Complioans with the United States over
ond
 ment, De. 28,
Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. The Queen proclaims neutrality in Amer-
ican war.
Great distres in the cotton manutactur-
ing district in consequence of the civil
war in 3
64

1831
1832


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1850
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1887

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1850
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## 1853

1854

1855

1857




1878
Several changes in the ministry.
Eatr of Leitim stot in reland.
Beaconsfeld rimd Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent Eng-
Great in the Bermercilis Conterene
Gent depresion in England British commereial depresion in innistan England.
General
Roberts' victory 1879


 Sulut, Surthu Africa, war; British troops
enter Zuluand, Jan. 12; massacre of
Isandula, Jan.

 of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
Great distress. and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visist the United States in behale
of the Litad League. 1880 A


 Resprit 22 ; Gladstone forms 2 new min-
Astry,
Compril 29.

"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on
charge of eonspiracy to prevent paycharge of conspiracy to prevent pay-
ment of rent
Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet,
April 8 .
 Bradlaugh excluded from House of Com-
monss
Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March
Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.
Yakoob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar.
Parmel
Oet
arrested Land. League declared illegal, oct. 20.
Yakoob Khan defeated by the Ameer,
Sept. 22 . Agtarian outrages in Ireland.
Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean,
March 2. March ${ }^{2}$.
trial
insane.
 Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of
Iredand
Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chiet Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief
Sorectery
Lord Cavendish and Mand Mr. Burke, Under Sec.
 The Repression of Crime bill passed,
July 11 ,igsit resigns, July 15, as a mem.
ber of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to
ber
 The "Cloture" bill pased, permitting
closing of debate by maority yote.
Fiftith anty
into publicersary of lite, Dec.
Gladstones

 Married woman's property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish
formally signed, sititary. Convention in83
 AUSTRALIA.

 1788 First linding of English convicts at Port


 $1800 \cdot 05$ Filinderss Expations and surveys of the coast
1802 of Austalia, by Grant and Flinders.
1803 Vrst brick church built.


 $1826 \begin{gathered}\text { Settlement. of Kins. } \\ \text { formed. }\end{gathered}$ King George's Sound 1828 South Australia explored by Stuart. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor. 1881
1834
East Australia
Boundaries of explored by Sir
tralia
ofxed the province of South Aus.

 Eyre's expeditition everland from Adelaide
to King Georgs sound.
Melbourne founded. 1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest

 $1840 \begin{aligned} & \text { Suspension of transportation } \\ & \text { Eyre } \\ & \text { Explores } \\ & \text { Stielecki } \\ & \text { Wexptorest thustralia }\end{aligned}$



 party never heard of again.
Kennedy
Giegory explod by nes the inteesior.

 $1854 \mathrm{Sir} \begin{gathered}\text { regions. } \\ \text { nor-Giliam } \\ \text { neral } \\ \text { Dennison } \\ \text { appointed } \\ \text { Gover- }\end{gathered}$


 1861 Stuales. and MrKinlay cross from sea to 1861 Stuart and the sea,
1863 Recorery, of the remains of Burke and
1864 Generis. resistance throughout the prov-



 discovers mouth of river Roper.
Meting of Convention from ocone
Melboure to anronge postal communi-
cation with Europe.
 $1872 \begin{gathered}\text { Telegraphic } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { land }\end{gathered}$ Synod of the Church of Australia and
Winsmania held at Syyney, oct 25.
Wilshire explores Daly and Victoria riv$\begin{array}{ll}1876 & \text { Wilshire explores Daly and } \\ 1879 & \text { Interrational } \\ \text { Internibition at Sy }\end{array}$


 Inyercoloniai conference at Sydney to
consider federal action.
Major a tarify vote in favor or a tarif com-
mission
and the the estabishment of an





#### Abstract

     1921 Seventy men kulled by explosion in


## CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian
1768 sir Guy Carleton Governor




Mortreal captured, Nov. 12
Andolds
attack
on
Quebee
repulsed,
Arood had Montgomery attack Quebec,
Filicere of of attack and death of Mont${ }^{1776}$ Themery.
${ }_{1791}^{1784}$
 1883
1812

## 

Lifure of Detroit by the British, Aug.
Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct.

${ }^{1813}$ Americans deteated at Frenchtown,
 Victory of Americans at Stony Creek,


 Deteat of the brts
Batile of Lundrs Lane
 1816 Sir Girerge Shertroke becomes Goveriur


 1825 Agitution in Upper Canada on the alien
1828 Haikenzes printing office destroved by

 1832 I mperianaudites surrendered to the Cana
 1836 First Canadian railway opened.







1839 U
1840 Settlement of the ciergy reverres ques.




1848
189



Ceciprocity with United States urged.
Cheartection of new railwyys.












## ${ }_{1864}^{1882}$


1865







1887

 sess Sir John Young becomes Governor-Gen-










 Arrival of Matquis of Lorne and Prin-
cess Iouise, Nov, 25.5









 1893 Ganeral o ensuis tatiken Aprili 5.


1912 Great land boom and infuux of settlers
 1921 Deanen of sir sam. Hughes, Aus. 24.

## UNITED STATES.








 Colonies. adopt a non-importation agree.
Mason . and pixon, sent out by the heirs

 1768 Mecting of a chenvention of delegates

172
${ }^{17770}$
The Governor of virginia disolves the
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 wound tritith soitil










Bart. of Lexington, April 19; British
Perpeteatio Union of the Colonies formed,
reve





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Defrtruction of of Nortoik by the Brtish,
D.tun





















 Newren hen
July
5 .n plundered by the British,












 5 John Adams sent to England Ans sims Cotton introduced into Georfia
Shay's receliion in ins.aschusects.

 Grouble with the French Ambassador,

${ }_{1796}^{1795}$


1800




 Frigate i. .ecreaident, destroyed at Tripoli
Fort Deartur, Fepreent site of Chicago,

 9. Lempiand Clark arrive at mouth of the
 1807

 57

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1808
$$

## 1809

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\begin{array}{r}
1800 \\
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\\
1810 \\
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\end{array}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { War declared agzingt Grat Britain, } \\
& \text { JJitite 1rders in council revoked, June } \\
& \text { 2.3. ordet }
\end{aligned}
$$

## シ

## 1816


 The Creek Indians subdued by Gen.
Thacksemericien coast blockaded by the
Dnitit between Gen. Jackson and Col.







 Niagara frontier ravaged by the British,






 Brivid 2 enter Washington, and burn the




 graving. ate Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by
















 Fress. England Deat and Dumb Asylum
Ooudde.
undation of the new Capitol laid,




$\begin{aligned} & \text { Percuestion quaczion tor guns first intro } \\ & \text { Recuecection of James Morroe as Pres. }\end{aligned}$






 Bundo



 1863
 gita in inman Bechere，D．D．，aged 87，






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 Congress，June 28 ．
Early begins his raid into Maryland，
Jully e
Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick，













 Batio or oranim Tamn，betwen Hood






































${ }^{1886} 1$

 Puanhime ot Alasta，tor $87,20,00$, March
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1887
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1888







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$1888 \begin{gathered}\text { Major-Gen. John } \mathrm{M} . \text {. Schofield } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 14. } \\ \text { the compointed }\end{gathered}$ to the command of the army, August
14. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty,
U. Aumust ${ }^{21}$.




1891






[^0]:    Elevators at

