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The Blue Book of the state of Wisconsin. Twenty-Third Volume 1885

Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Co., State Printers, 1885

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WE BOO

RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED ~~1900~~ 1899

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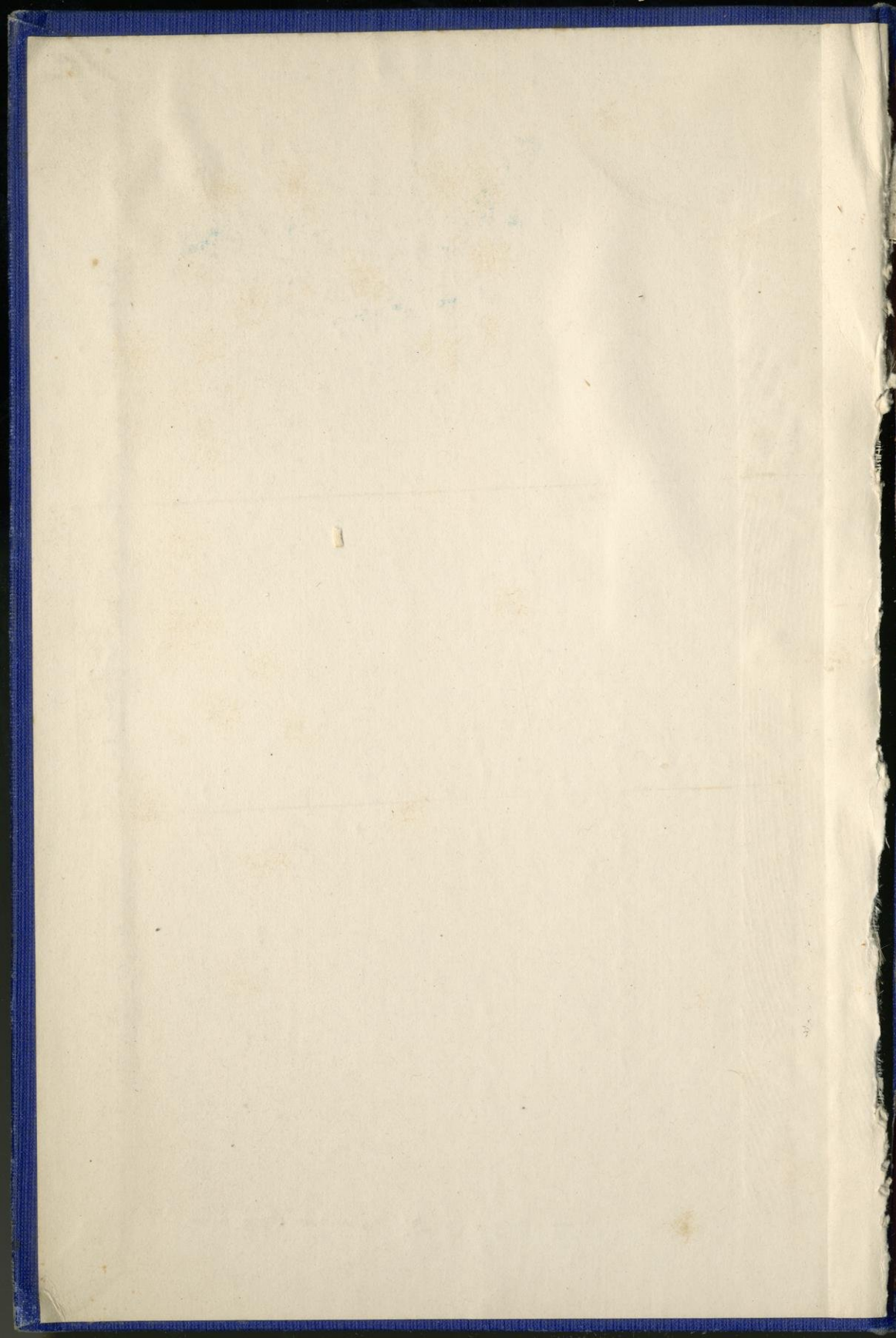
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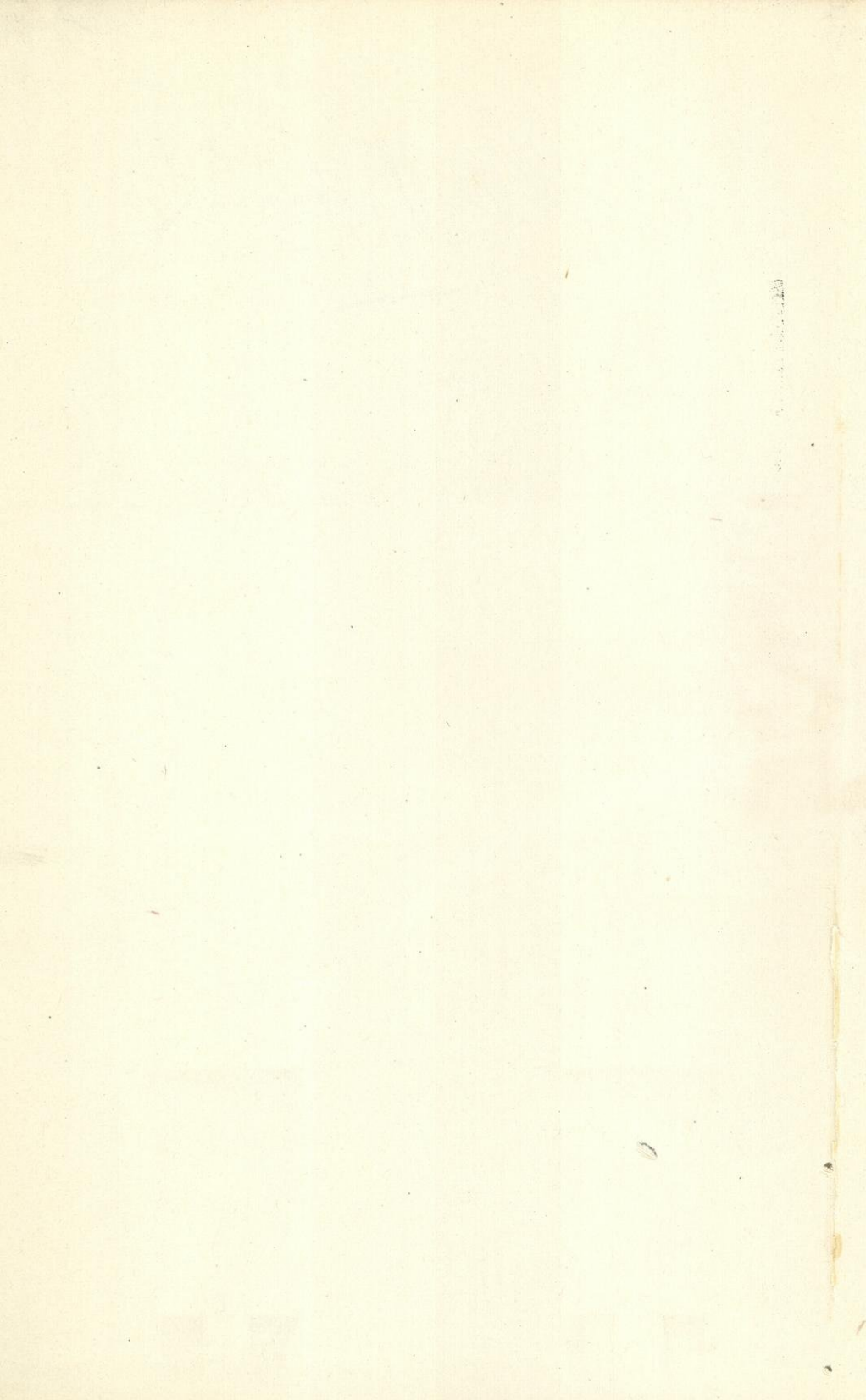
WISCONSIN 1800

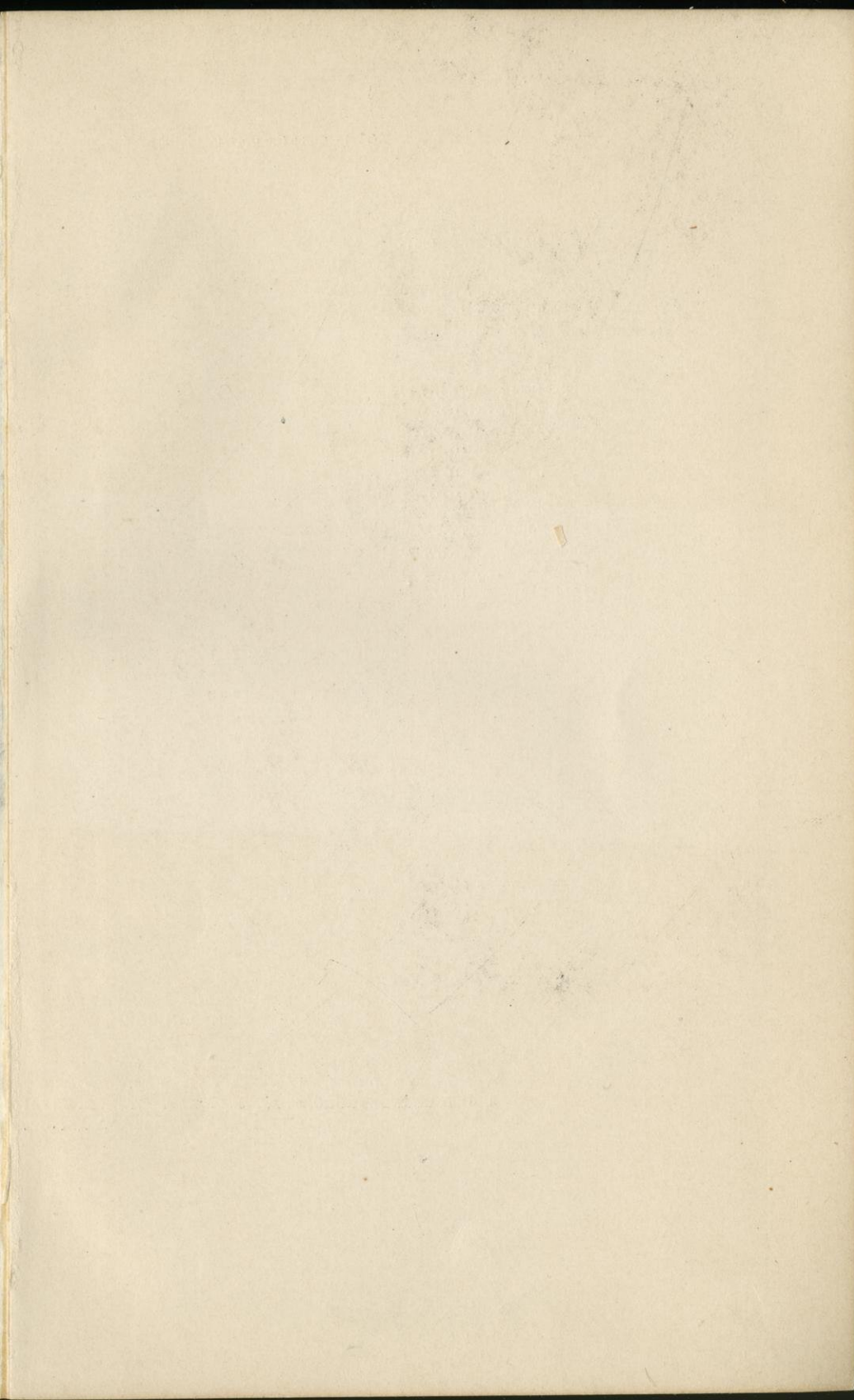


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With Compliments of

L. J. BRAYTON.

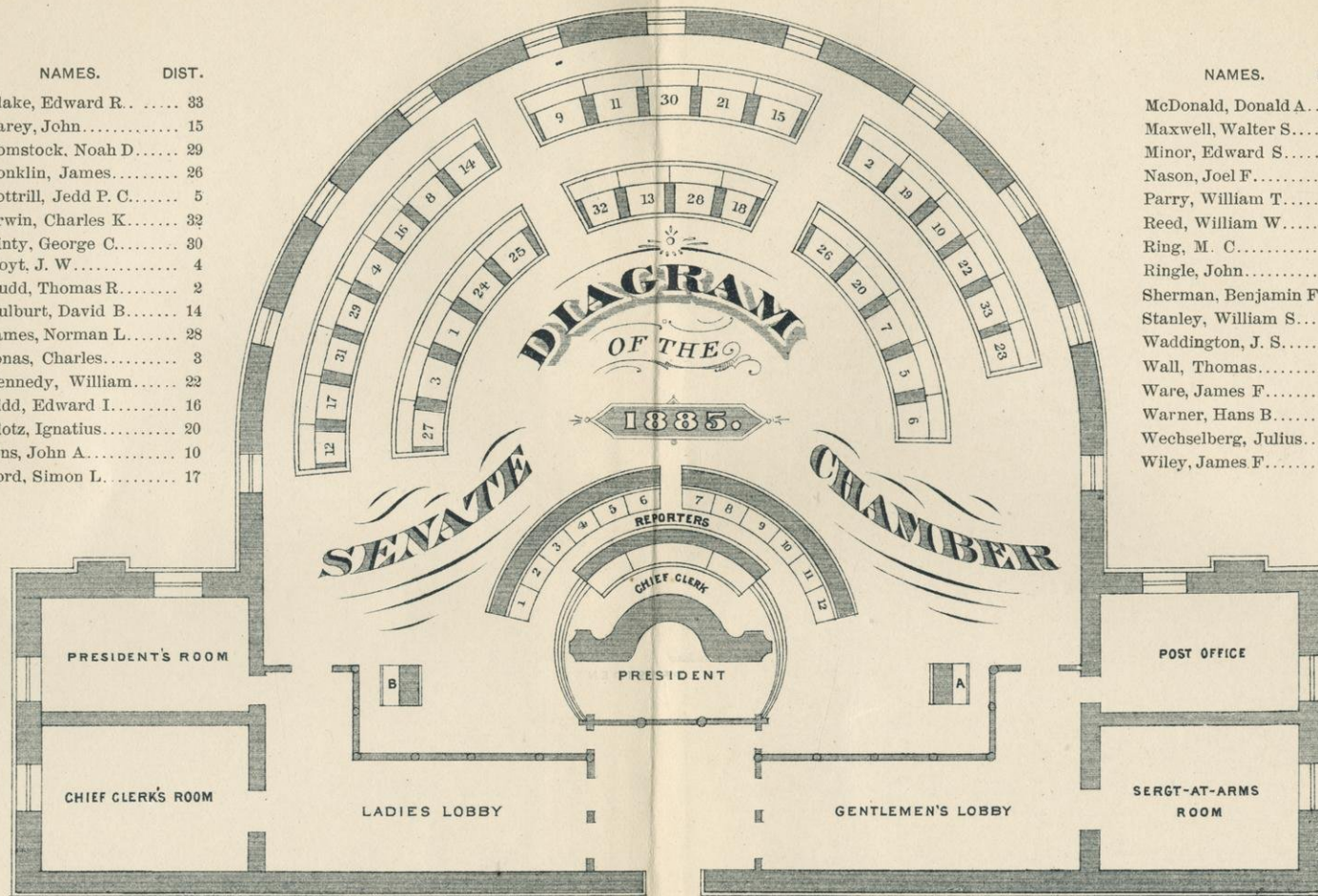




NOTE.—Since the opening of the session, several members have changed the location of their seats from the positions given below.

NAMES.	DIST.
Blake, Edward R.	33
Carey, John	15
Comstock, Noah D.	29
Conklin, James.	26
Cottrill, Jedd P. C.	5
Erwin, Charles K.	32
Ginty, George C.	30
Hoyt, J. W.	4
Hudd, Thomas R.	2
Hulburt, David B.	14
James, Norman L.	28
Jonas, Charles.	3
Kennedy, William.	22
Kidd, Edward I.	16
Klotz, Ignatius.	20
Lins, John A.	10
Lord, Simon L.	17

NAMES.	DIST.
McDonald, Donald A.	31
Maxwell, Walter S.	8
Minor, Edward S.	1
Nason, Joel F.	24
Parry, William T.	27
Reed, William W.	23
Ring, M. C.	11
Ringle, John.	21
Sherman, Benjamin F.	13
Stanley, William S.	7
Waddington, J. S.	12
Wall, Thomas.	19
Ware, James F.	18
Warner, Hans B.	25
Wechselberg, Julius.	6
Wiley, James F.	9



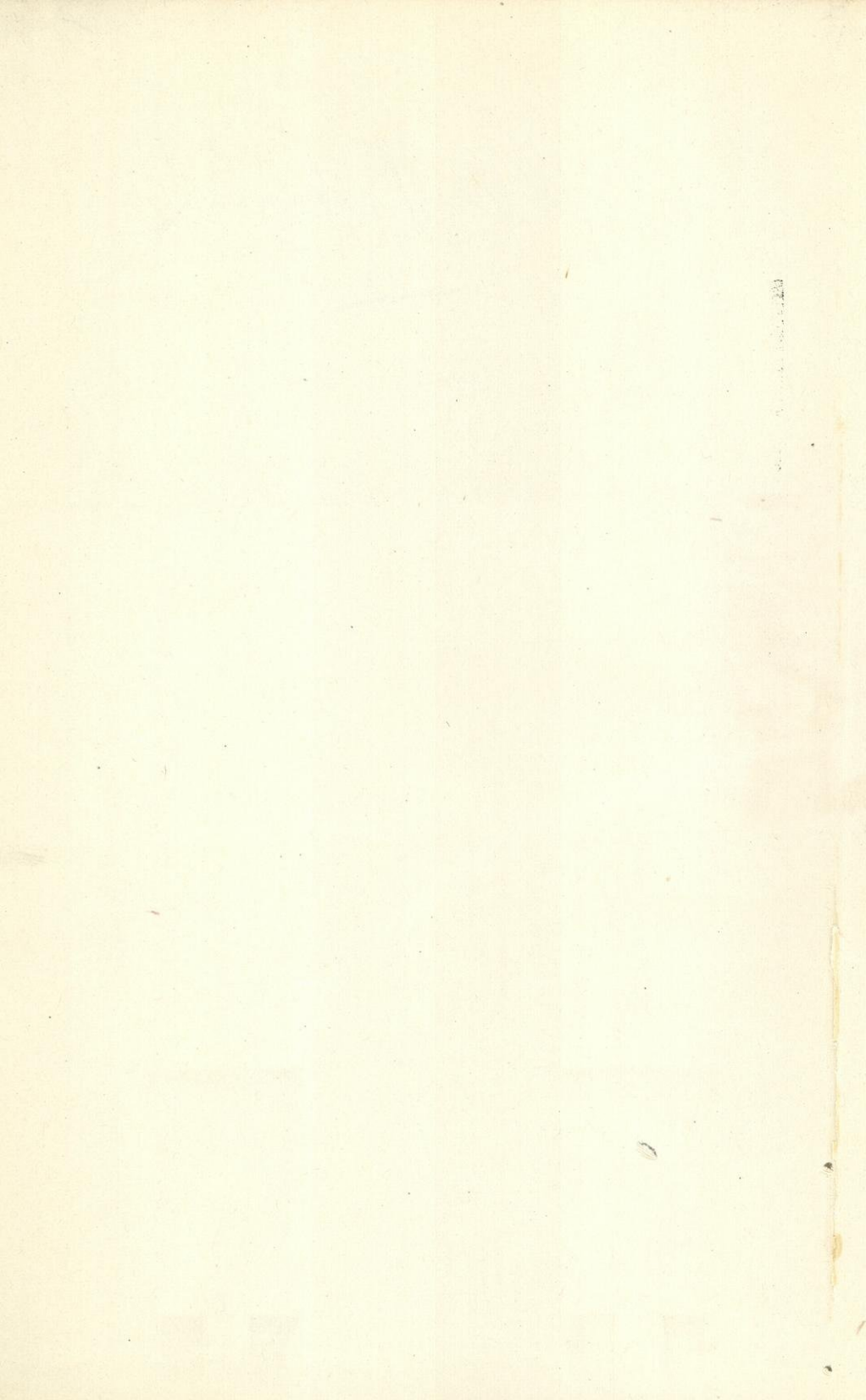
OFFICERS.

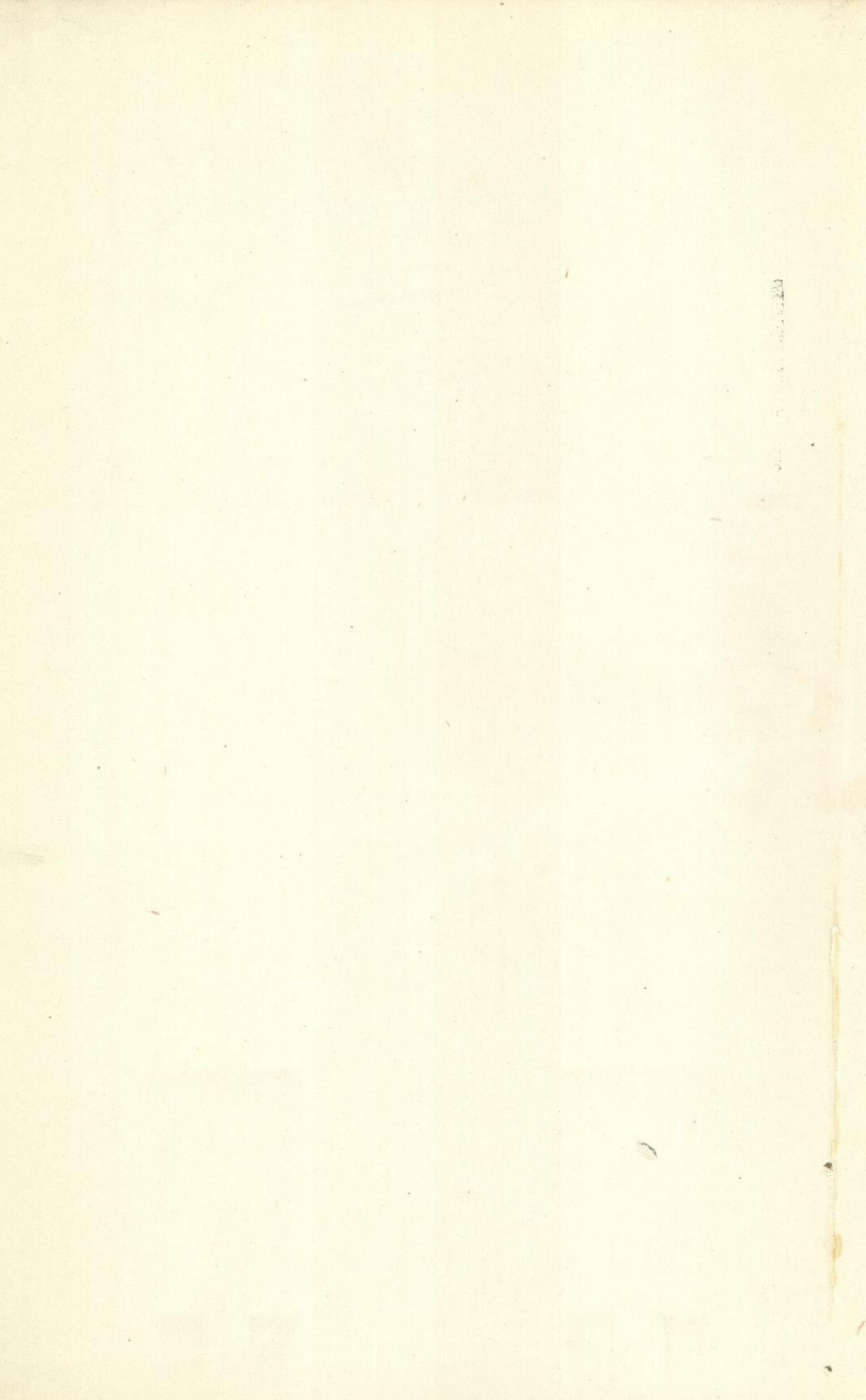
President—S. S. FIFIELD, Lieutenant Governor.
 President pro. tem.—E. S. MINOR.

Chief Clerk—CHARLES E. BROSS.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—HUBERT WOLCOTT, Seat A.

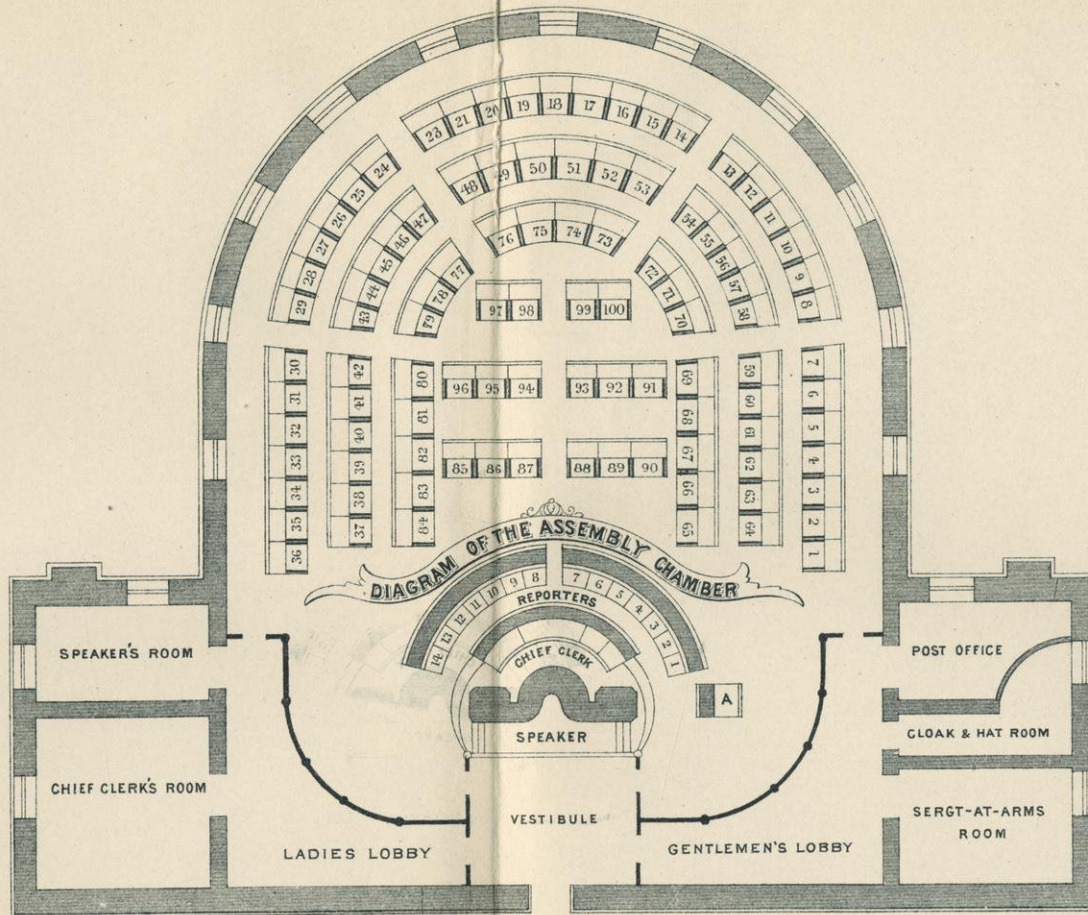
REPORTERS.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. M. A. HOYT, <i>Chicago Daily News.</i> | 5. REUBEN G. THWAITES, <i>Chicago Tribune.</i> | 8. PHILIP WELLS, <i>Milwaukee Journal.</i> |
| 2. M. ALMY ALDRICH, <i>N.W. News Association.</i> | 6. LEVI ALDEN, <i>Madison State Journal.</i> | 9. F. J. TURNER, <i>Chicago Inter-Ocean.</i> |
| 3. O. D. BRANDENBURG, <i>St. P. Pioneer Press.</i> | 7. E. E. BRYANT, <i>Madison Democrat.</i> | 10. FRANK MARKLE, <i>Milwaukee Sentinel.</i> |
| | 12. W. A. POLLOCK, <i>La Crosse Republican & Leader.</i> | |





NAME.	SEAT.
Adams, Henry C.	50
Apple, Adam	88
Bachhuber, Andrew	61
Bartholf, J. C.	45
Blyton, William H.	38
Bouffleur, Phillip	36
Brayton, L. J.	37
Buell, Charles E.	21
Byers, F. W.	29
Challoner, Frank	27
Cirkel, William F.	68
Clark, Charles B.	86
Clark, Samuel R.	23
Cox, George G.	33
Craig, Samuel A.	72
Curley, Thomas	99
Darbelay, Joseph E.	57
Day, Rufus M.	100
Dennis, John E. Jr.	11
Dorwin, V. W.	84
Elkert, Charles	42
Estabrook, Charles E.	76
Evans, Evan W.	52
Fairchild, Hiram O., <i>Speaker</i>	63
Feld, Carl R.	63
Petzter, John	8
Fitz Gibbon, E. E.	67
Friend, Jacob E.	47
Goddard, H. J.	51
Gray, A. L.	92
Haben, Andrew	91
Haderer, Frank	54
Hammel, Leopold	69
Hart, Edmund	7
Hazen, Chester	98
Hobart, M. C.	94
Hollman, James V.	82
Hooker, Daniel D.	10
Hubbard, S. D.	52
Huse, Jesse B.	59
Inden, Gottfried	90
Isenring, Fred G.	39
Johnson, John B.	44
Kenealy, James	4
Llein, L. C.	31
Kronenwetter, S.	60
Lamure, William	5
Lawton, A. F.	37
Lagrand, John	40
Lemont, James	43



NAME.	SEAT.
Leslie, John	2
Lewis, Andrew H.	81
Linse, Charles	38
Lynch, Felix	1
McCoy, William J.	16
McDonald, A. S.	19
Mason, John	83
Miller, Joseph	58
Mills, Thomas B.	79
Morgan, D. H.	41
Nash, Thomas E.	70
Nelson, Andrew G.	18
Norcross, Pliny	75
Nye, Frank M.	14
Oddie, J. M.	15
O'Neill, James	80
Parish, John K.	48
Patterson, Andrew	35
Perkins, James W.	24
Persons, E. W.	93
Pierce, Robert W.	12
Poppert, George	89
Porter, Thomas	73
Priestly, Charles W.	66
Race, John J.	56
Reynolds, J. C.	34
Robinson, John	9
Rollis, Christopher J.	49
Ryan, Hugh	13
Sanborn, A. W.	17
Schmidkofer, Andrew	62
Schoenwetter, August F.	3
Schuler, Fred C.	64
Schulze, Ferdinand	26
Sharpe, T. C.	55
Sloggy, Samuel	96
Smiley, John	75
Stanchfield, Samuel B.	87
Stephens, John	30
Strasser, Leopold	6
Taylor, Charles S.	77
Thayer, J. B.	46
Thomas, Charles G.	85
Vilas, Wm. F.	71
Wallace, Levi	78
Walsh, Michael P.	65
Walvoord, Henry	74
Wescott, Marion	25
Williams, Thomas E.	32
Young, William H.	20

Speaker—H. O. FAIRCHILD.

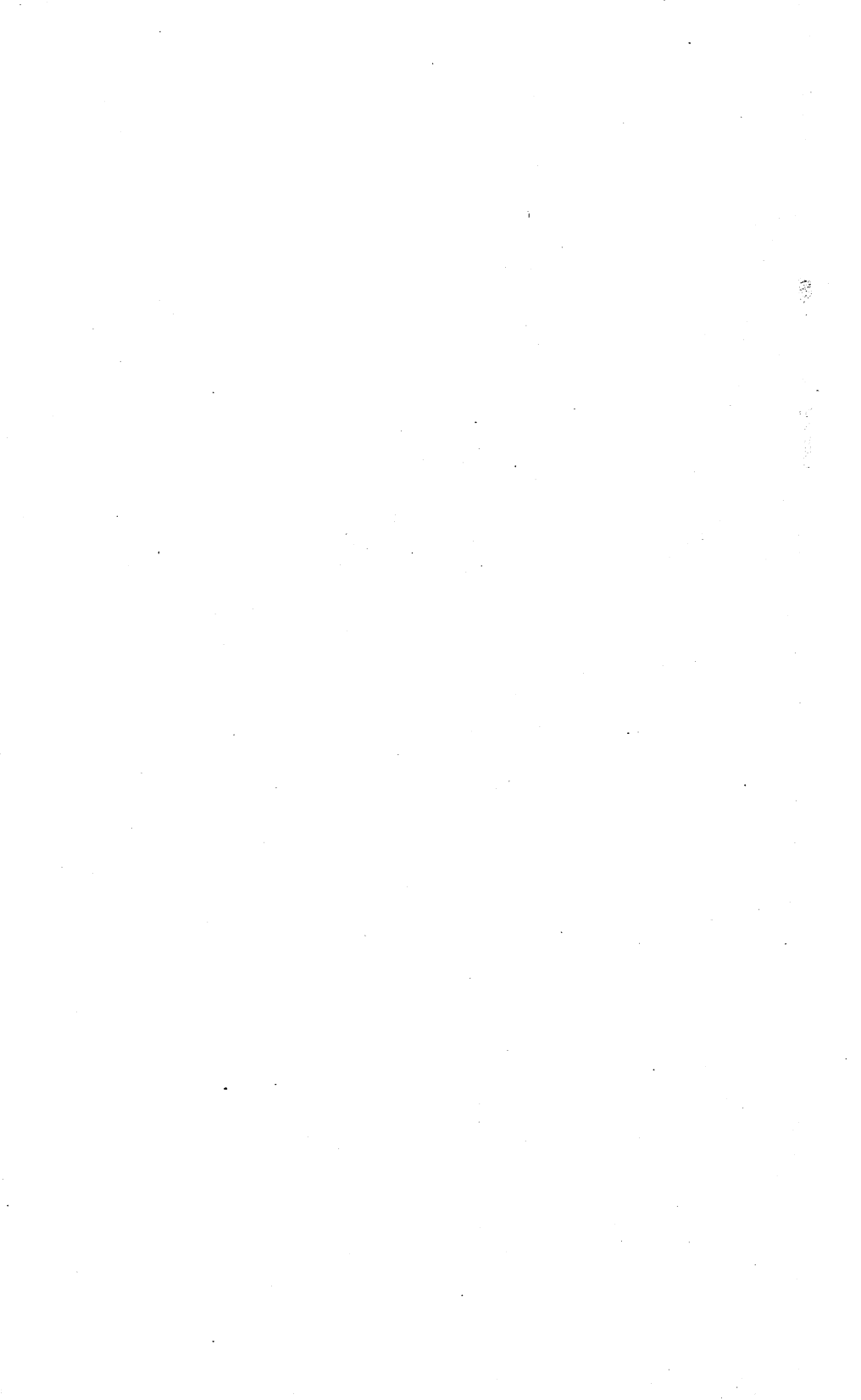
OFFICERS.
Chief Clerk—E. D. COE.

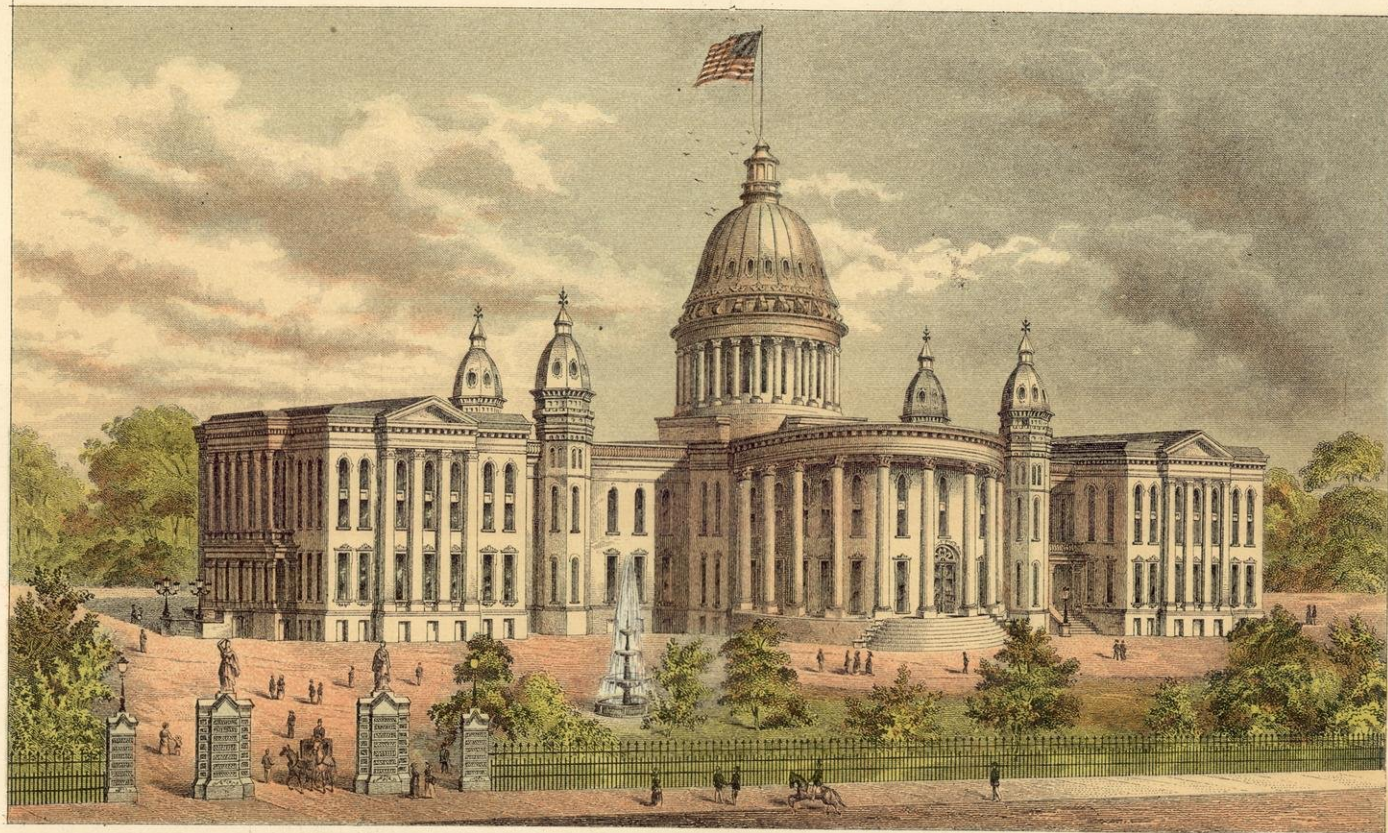
Sergeant-at-Arms—JOHN M. EWING.

- REPORTERS.
1. WALTER A. POLLOCK, *La Crosse Republican and Leader*.
 3. F. J. TURNER, *Chicago Inter Ocean*.

5. PHILIP WELLS, *Milwaukee Journal*.
7. GEORGE RAYMER, *Madison Democrat*.
8. REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Madison State Journal*.

10. FRANK MARKLE, *Milwaukee Sentinel*.
12. M. A. HOYT, *Chicago Daily News*.
14. M. ALMY ALDRICH, *N. W. News Association*.





WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

THE
BLUE BOOK
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COMPRISING

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

ALSO

LISTS AND TABLES FOR REFERENCE, ETC.

UNDER DIRECTION OF
ERNST G. TIMME,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAMES E. HEG, COMPILER.

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME, 1885.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
1885.

PREFACE.

THE twenty-third volume of the Wisconsin Blue Book is herewith presented to the Legislature. As this is the first volume issued since the biennial system was adopted, it was thought best to make a change in its size, so that the pages should conform to all the other state reports and documents. The paper for the Blue Book of previous years was of an odd size and had to be made to order. As the Legislature often ordered an extra edition of the book, great difficulty was experienced in getting suitable paper, hence the change to the standard size, a supply of paper for which can always be obtained without much delay. This increased capacity of the pages has made it possible to add many valuable features, without adding in the least degree to the number of pages or, materially, to the cost of the book. This will be particularly noticed in the vote by towns, cities and wards, where a comparison is made of the vote cast for each candidate for President in 1880 and 1884 and for Governor in 1881 and 1884, together with the population of each voting district. The cumbersome Annals of the old books have been revamped and presented in a new form. Much labor has been spent on this feature to make it as correct as possible, and it is believed that there are few errors in the list. The names have been carefully compared with the lists on file in the secretary's office, and the journals of the different legislatures. Many other additions have been made to the book, but the compiler prefers that the merits of the work, if any, should be discovered without special mention on his part.

New engravings of the State University, showing all of the buildings; of the Industrial School for Girls; of the beautiful grounds of the Soldiers' Home; of the State Fish Hatchery and of the Milwaukee Normal School have been added to this volume. The last institution is not yet under state supervision but it is expected to become a state institution within a short period. The handsome colored frontispiece of the State Capitol can not but be admired for its beauty and correctness.

The compiler recognizes the fact that the total value of a work of this character depends upon its accuracy and completeness of detail. In both of these features he has labored hard to make as perfect a book as possible. He believes that there are few serious errors in it and for such defects as shall be found to have intervened, the shortness of the time allowed for the work ought to be accepted as a sufficient apology.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE BOOKS.

CHAPTER 14, LAWS OF 1882.

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

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

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

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

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

Approved February 23, 1882.

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PART I.

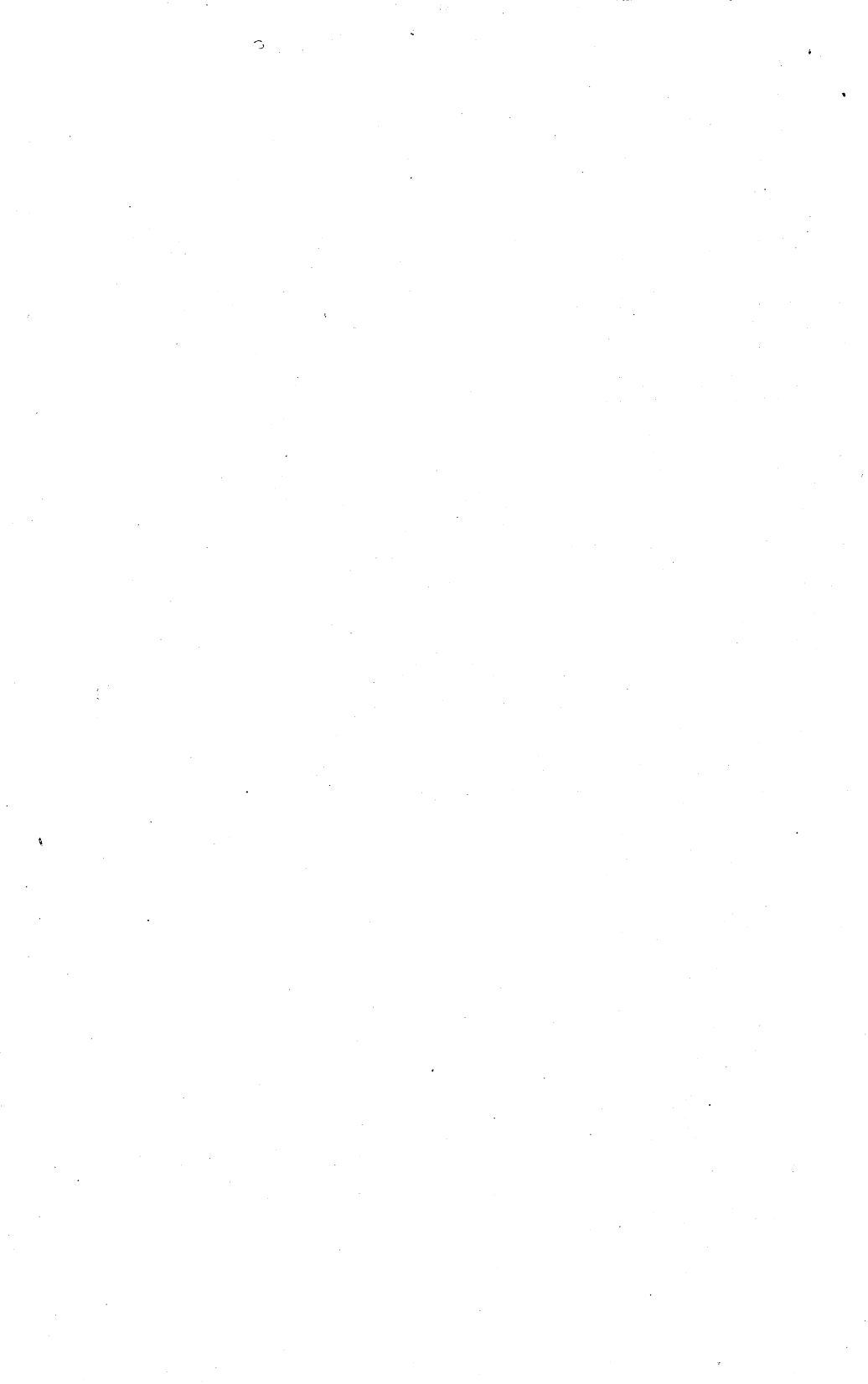
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

RULES AND ORDERS.



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is

tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish post offices and post roads;

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

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

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

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

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established

by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations

respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

DELAWARE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JUN'r.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the execu-

tive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS.

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

The rejected Articles were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

All rejected by Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts — 3.

Article XI. was proposed by Congress March 12, 1794, and declared in force January 8, 1793.

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

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

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

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

Article XIV. was proposed by Congress June 13, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868.

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

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

No final action was taken by California — 1.

Rejected by Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland — 3.

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

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

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

No final action was taken by Tennessee — 1.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PREAMBLE.

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

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

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

SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent. Nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship. Nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence, running with the boundary of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the centre of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois, to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 18, 1818. [* *Provided, however,* That the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is, proposed to the

* Not assented to by Congress.

Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz.: leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence, in a direct line bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river, as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]

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

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

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

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

SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 22. The Legislature may confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several

counties of the State, such powers, of a local, legislative, and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

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

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

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

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

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

crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same

SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the Sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until his acquit-

tal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust, under the State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

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

SECTION 3. The Supreme Court, except in cases otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by address of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elect to each House concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

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

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

SECTION 16. The Legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment, to be obligatory on the parties, when

they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 22. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this State, and report the same to the Legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house, shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

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

SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University), and all moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property, that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and also the five *per centum* of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale of the School and University Lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

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

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election. And if in the Legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution. *Provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all process which may be issued under the authority

of the Territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 8. The President of this Convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this Constitution, together with a copy of the act of the Legislature of this Territory, entitled "an act in relation to the formation of a State government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the Legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this Convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of the Territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

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

Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next, and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

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

SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory. *Provided*, That no elector shall be entitled to vote, except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election, for Senators and Members of Assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be, and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued, as now provided by law. In the First Senatorial District, the returns of the election for Senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the Second Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the County of Columbia; in the Third Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the Fourth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the Fifth Senatorial District, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for State officers and Members of Congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the Speaker of the Assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to Congress are required to be certified and returned, by the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the Secretary of said Territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the Legislature shall be organized, the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Senate shall in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Grant shall constitute the Sixth Senate District.

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

The county of Green shall constitute the Eighth Senate District.

The county of Dane shall constitute the Ninth Senate District.

The county of Dodge shall constitute the Tenth Senate District.

The county of Washington shall constitute the Eleventh Senate District.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the Twelfth Senate District.

The county of Waukesha shall constitute the Thirteenth Senate District.

The county of Walworth shall constitute the Fourteenth Senate District.

The county of Rock shall constitute the Fifteenth Senate District.

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

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

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

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

- The county of Brown shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Calumet shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Manitowoc shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Columbia shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The counties of Crawford and Chippewa shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The counties of St. Croix and La Pointe shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Windsor, Sun Prairie and Cottage Grove, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Madison, Cross Plains, Clarkson, Springfield, Verona, Montrose, Oregon and Greenfield, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Rome, Dunkirk, Christiana, Albion and Rutland, in the county of Dane, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Hustisford, Ashippun, Lebanon and Emmett, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, in the county of Dodge, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Calumet, Forest, Auburn, Byron, Taychedah and Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Alto, Metomen, Ceresco, Rosendale, Waupun, Oakfield and Seven Mile Creek, in the county of Fond du Lac, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Hazel Green, Fairplay, Smelser's Grove and Jamestown, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte, Centreville, Muscoda and Fennimore, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Pleasant Valley, Potosi, Waterloo, Hurricane and New Lisbon, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Millville and Lancaster, in the county of Grant, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Green shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Dallas, Peddler's Creek, Mineral Point and Yellow Stone, in the county of Iowa, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Franklin, Dodgeville, Porter's Grove, Arena and Percussion, in the county of Iowa and the county of Richland, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Watertown, Aztalan and Waterloo, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Ixonia, Concord, Sullivan, Hebron, Cold Spring and Palmyra, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Lake Mills, Oakland, Koshkonong, Farmington and Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont, Willow Springs, Prairie, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct north of town one, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The precincts of Wiota, Wayne, Gratiot, White Oak Springs, Fever River, and that part of Shullsburgh precinct south of town two, in the county of La Fayette, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Marquette shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The first ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The second ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The third ward of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The fourth and fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Franklin and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Greenfield and Lake, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The towns of Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, shall constitute an Assembly District.
 The county of Portage shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Sauk shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The county of Winnebago shall constitute an Assembly District.

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

SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the Territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SECTION 14. The Senators first elected in the even numbered Senate Districts, the Gover-

nor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd numbered Senate Districts, and the members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

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

RESOLUTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOS. McHUGH, *Secretary.*

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

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

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

ARTICLE III.

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1883.]

SECTION 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who shall have resided within the State for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote, such time as may be prescribed by the Legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; *provided*, that the legislature may at any time extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; *and provided further*, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

ARTICLE IV.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation

shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage, to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite, except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

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

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

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

ARTICLE V.

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

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

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

SECTION II.

LEGISLATIVE.

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

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

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

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a Member himself, his* wife, nor his servants (families

*Order of House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

sui), for any matter of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them." *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 3,* they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*† 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, *February 20.* 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

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

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

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

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

†*Stra.*, 989.

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

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

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

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

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

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

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

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

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

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

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of the other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 193.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Id.*, 255, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

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

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

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

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

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

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

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the

first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of the State, any Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

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

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

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall con-

vene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. *Rule 8.*]

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1673, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, *31 H., VI. 3 Grey, 11;* and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. *2 Hats., 161; 4 Inst.; 8, L. Parl., 263.*

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House and a Speaker pro tempore appointed.* *2 Grey, 186; 5 Grey, 184.*

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

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

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

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

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. *2 Nals., 319.*

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: *7 Grey, 261, 278, 285, 333; 1 Chandler, 357, 462.* In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: *6 Grey, 129; 7 Grey, 213, 229, 321.*

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House (*6 Grey, 311*), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob., 36, 44.* Propositions for any charge on the people are especially taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob., 49.* They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob., 36; 3 Grey, 301.* The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the Whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob., 36.* Their quorum is the same as that of the House, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

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

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of Committees previously made.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

[Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

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

SECTION XVI.

ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

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

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

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

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

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision,

in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 1), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 437, col. 1); nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to push between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

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

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

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 333; 5 *Grey*, 332; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (3 *Grey*, 127, 293; 5 *Grey*, 230); or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (3 *Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.*, 118. In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told where there is no quorum present. *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

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

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

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

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

[Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are, therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.]

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

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

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401); or unable to sign, and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (Mar. 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule 24.*]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the House of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule* 9.]

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information, 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the Senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule* 10.]

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But facts, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on an appeal to the Senate (i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26), the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, June 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule* 26.]

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

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

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 223.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (3 *Hats.*, 276); but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the

whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed, but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you can recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee, to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendment, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

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

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

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

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (*5 Grey*, 366; *6 Grey*, 368; *8 Grey*, 47, 104, 360; *1 Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; *3 Hats.*, 348), no question need be put on the whole report. *5 Grey*, 331.

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

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

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

[The 28th rule of the Senate says: "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the Whole, the Vice President or President *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the Senate shall remain in Committee of the Whole; and the chairman (so called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a President *pro tempore*.]

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

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

[How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in Quasi-Committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or

altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussions by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report to the House, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the Quasi-Committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus: 3. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion, not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a Quasi-Committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not a committee.]

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

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

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

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this — that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

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

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

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 11.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the questions entitled to preference. The rule is now as follows: [When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

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

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 188. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE PARLIAMENT:

Postponement indefinite,
Adjournment,
Lying on the table.

THE SENATE USES:

Postponement to a day beyond the session,
Postponement to a day within the session,
Postponement indefinite,
Lying on the table.

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

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

<p>1. Previous question and postpone.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">commit.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">amend.....</p> <p>2. Postpone and previous question.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">commit.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">amend.....</p> <p>3. Commit and previous question.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">postpone.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">amend.....</p> <p>4. Amend and previous question.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">postpone.....</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">commit.....</p>	<p>} In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place.</p>
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In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commit

ment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the Senate says that "when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

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

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

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

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is con-

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

sidered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo*; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

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

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must

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

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these

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

must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit: one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

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

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

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend, 1, To any foreign minister; nor, 2, To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3, To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe, and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea — will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

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

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

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

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading. *Halew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 145. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

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

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

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

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

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

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

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

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

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

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

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

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

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

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to

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

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 53.

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

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

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

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

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

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

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 150.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

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

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

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

* Noes. 9 *Grey*, 365.

To committee of the whole.....	Noes.	
To select committee	Ayes.	
Report of bill to lie on table	Noes.	
Be now read	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence.....		30, P. J. 251
Amendments to be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time.....	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....		334
With amendments be engrossed.....		305
That a bill be now read a third time.....	Noes.	398
Receive a rider.....		260
Pass	Ayes.	256
Be printed		
Committees. That A take the chair		
To agree to the whole or any part of report		
That the House do now resolve into committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee.....	Noes.	291
That he issue warrant for new writ		
Member. That none be absent without leave		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344
Previous question.....	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum.		
Amendments. That words stand part of.....	Ayes.	
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time.....	Noes.	
Messenger be received	Ayes.	
Orders of day to be now read if before 2 o'clock.....		
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock.....	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock	Noes.	
Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution).....	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January.....	Noes.	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day.....	Ayes.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass — that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he

finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.]

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

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

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

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide *proemptorily*, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

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

[But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.]

When, from counting the House on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLES.

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

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

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

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

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

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagree-

* This rule now fixes the limitation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

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

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not

imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 220. This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate, May 24, 1796.*

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 259, 311. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 *Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*Ib.*, 280, 295, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300); and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

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

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

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 8 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 89; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

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

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. *3 Grey*, 151, 181.

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

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. *2 Hats.*, 200, 261, 262.

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

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

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

[When a bill has passed both houses of Congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. *9 Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that house informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the President's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, I, 7.]

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

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

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

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

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by

Parliament. *Ware v. Hayton*, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 323. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b., 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Woodd.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 329; 2 *Woodd.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

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

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

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

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

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. H. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640, 1.

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

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.* 2), a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *L.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given in Parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale*, *P. C.*, 275); consequently of fact as well as of law.

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

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 168-171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against two powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta.*, *Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614, contra), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

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

CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS.

Organization.

The Legislature convenes at 12 o'clock, M., on the 2d Wednesday of January in every odd numbered year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Senate and Assembly have usually assembled in joint convention in the Assembly Chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the Governor during the first week of the session to hear his annual message, but the message has sometimes been read separately to each House by the clerks thereof.

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

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

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

Drawing of Seats.

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

The method heretofore pursued is as follows:

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

Compensation.

OF MEMBERS.

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

The presiding officers of the senate and assembly shall issue immediately after the commencement of the annual session of the legislature in each year, to each member of the house over which they respectively preside, who is entitled to receive the same, a certificate countersigned by the chief clerk, showing that such member has taken the prescribed official oath, and the number of miles travelled by him in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route, and thereupon the amount of mileage and salary to which each member is entitled shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury; but when any seat is contested, and notice of such contest has been filed, as required by section one hundred and four, no certificate shall be given, nor shall the secretary of state audit any account for salary or mileage to either claimant, nor either claimant be entitled to receive the same, until the question of the right to such seat shall have been settled. *Sec. 110, R. S., 1878.*

OF OFFICERS.

The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive the same compensation, except mileage, allowed to other members of the legislature, for his services as speaker, in addition to his pay as member, to be paid out of the state treasury; but in case of an extra session of the legislature, no extra compensation shall be allowed. *Sec. 111, R. S. 1878.*

The chief clerks shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars for each regular session, and ten dollars per day for each special session, and fifty dollars for opening each session, which shall be in full for transcribing, indexing, and all other services rendered. The other officers and employes of the senate and assembly shall receive per diem as follows: the sergeant-at-arms, the assistant clerks and book-keepers each five dollars; transcribing clerks, enrolling clerks and engrossing clerks, proof readers, the assistant sergeant-at-arms and postmasters each four dollars; all other clerks and assistant postmasters, each three dollars and fifty cents; door keepers, firemen, porters, gallery attendants, night watchmen and janitors, each three dollars; all messengers, each two dollars; the document room attendant of the senate, three dollars and fifty cents; the document room attendant of the assembly, three dollars and fifty cents; the general attendant of the assembly, three dollars and fifty cents; the flagman and wash-room attendant of the assembly each three dollars. The per diem here established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature. The chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of each house shall certify to the secretary of state the names of all persons employed in their respective departments, the capacity employed in, and the number of days employed; which certificates shall be authenticated by the presiding officer of the house in which they are employed. Upon such certificate the account of the person named therein shall be audited and paid out of the state treasury. At the close of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall publish in the official state paper, a full list of the accounts so audited. *Chap. 346, Laws 1883.*

Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

The officers of the senate, other than the president *ex officio* and president *pro tempore*, shall be one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one clerk to the committee on engrossed bills, and one clerk to the joint committee on claims, one proof reader, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, four door-keepers, one gallery attendant, who shall also act as committee room attendant, one document room attendant, one document room clerk, one attendant for the enrolling and engrossing rooms, one janitor, one porter, one night-watchman, one fireman and eight messengers. The officers of the assembly, aside from the speaker, shall be one chief clerk, two assistant clerks, one book-keeper, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one transcribing clerk, one proof-reader, one clerk to the judiciary committee, one clerk to the committee on enrolled bills, one clerk to the committee on engrossed bills, one sergeant-at-arms, one assistant sergeant-at-arms, one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, one porter, one night-watchman, four door-keepers, two gallery attendants, one attendant for the enrolling and engrossing rooms, one fireman, one general attendant for the assembly chamber who shall act as a policeman, one document clerk, one document room attendant, one flagman, one wash room attendant, and twelve messengers. The chief clerk of each house shall employ such additional copyists to assist in enrolling and engrossing bills as shall be necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of the business of his house; but no such copyists shall receive more than at the rate of three dollars per day for the time actually employed. Additional clerks for committees may be employed upon extraordinary occasions therefor, but then only upon a joint resolution of both houses; and any clerk so employed shall not be employed after the exigency requiring his employment shall have passed. In case an attendant shall be needed in any committee room, the sergeant-at-arms shall detail some messenger, or other employe, to act as such attendant. *Chap. 314, Laws 1882.*

Duties of Officers.

PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER.—The duties of these officers are generally defined in Senate Rules 2, 3, and 4, and Assembly Rule 9.

CHIEF CLERKS.—Senate Rules 11 and 43, and Assembly Rules 14, 15, 16 and 17, set forth the duties of these officers. They have the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arrange in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the two Houses. They must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of their departments, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all their subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of their subordinates are properly their duties, as all are performed under their direction, and they are responsible for any deficiencies. It is their duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report and other thing ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of employes and issue certificates of pro diem to them; to deliver the messages of the one House to the other and to sign subpoenas.

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

They are by law responsible for the safe keeping of all the bills and other documents in possession of the Legislature, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and are required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in their possession as Chief Clerks, properly classified and labeled, with the Secretary of State.

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

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

THE ASSISTANT CLERKS.—It is their special duty:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ENROSSING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

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

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

THE ENROLLING CLERK.— It is his especial duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.— It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE POSTMASTER attends to the receipt and delivery of all mail matter coming to members and officers of the Assembly. Each member has a box in the Post Office of the Assembly corresponding with the number of his seat, in which his mail matter is deposited; and the Postmaster must, by himself or assistant, be at his post from 8 o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock P. M., and until the adjournment of the Assembly for the day. He receives and forwards all mail matter deposited in his office by members or officers, in time to be mailed from the

Madison Post Office. He is to prominently post in the cloak and hat room (which is the members' side of the Post Office), a notice of the hours of closing the Assembly mails. He is entitled to the exclusive use of the Post Office, and no one ought to be admitted thereto except the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Speaker.

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

THE DOORKEEPERS attend to the principal door; open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons; maintain order in the lobby and vestibule; see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the House, in their department are strictly enforced.

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

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

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stationery.

The superintendent of public property shall furnish at the opening of every session of the legislature stationery as follows: To the lieutenant governor such quantity as shall be necessary to the discharge of his duties, not exceeding thirty dollars in value. Also sufficient stationery for the proper transaction of the business of the Senate and Assembly, to be delivered to the chief clerks upon their written request, specifying the quantity and kind of stationery required, and the department and purpose for which the same is drawn. *Chap. 153, Laws 1882.*

Post-Office Arrangements.

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

Process of Passing Bills.

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

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

"Mr. Speaker :

If recognized the Speaker responds :

"The gentleman from ——."

The member announces :

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

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

"First reading of the bill."

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

"Second reading of the bill."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

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

"Shall this bill be concurred in?"

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

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

"I move to suspend all rules which will interfere with the immediate passage of bill No. —, Assembly, entitled 'a bill to —.'"

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

*Committee of the Whole.**

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

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

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

In the second case it is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The first section is as follows:"

The Chairman then reads the first section, and asks —

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

If none are offered, the Chairman says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

If any other bills are before the committee, they are proceeded with in the same manner.

If it is desired to have a further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

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

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

"That the committee rise and report."

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

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

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

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

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

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

"Mr. Speaker."

The Speaker answers—

"Mr. Chairman."

"Who reports—

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

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

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

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

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

On the latter report the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

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

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

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

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

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

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

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

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

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from —, to the —th section, be reconsidered;"

And is stated as follows:

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

"Is the Committee ready for the question?"

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

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

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

Forms.

OF TITLES:

No. —, a bill to —.

Amending bill:

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

Repealing bill:

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

Appropriation Bill:

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

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

No. —, A., <i>A bill to regulate the license to be paid by railroad companies.</i> <u>MR. GORDON.</u>
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RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover indorsed upon them. The same rule applies to amendments.

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

Res. No. —, A.

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

"MR. TUCKER."

FOR REPORTS the following form is used :

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

"and recommend that it do pass," or

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

"and recommend that it be referred to the delegation from —," or,

"to a select committee."

Or, if the committee report by bill :

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

"And recommend its passage."

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

It must invariably be in the following form :

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

Investigations.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

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

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

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

"— — —, *Speaker of the Assembly.*

"Attest :

— — —, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

_____."

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

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

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

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

"_____, *Speaker of the Assembly*.

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

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

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

"Assembly Chamber, _____, 18—.

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

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

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

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

This is followed by an interrogatory, as follows:

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

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows:

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory:

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

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

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

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

Quorums.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred" Const., Art. IV., Sec. 2.

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

To expel a member — 67.

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

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

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

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

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

(See table on next page.)

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

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

To adjourn from day to day —

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

To compel the attendance of absent members —

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

To agree to an amendment of the Constitution — 51.

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

To recommend a Constitutional Convention —

"A majority" (present). Const., Art. XII., Sec. 2.

(See table on next page.)

To contract a public debt — 51 affirmative votes.

"A majority of all the members elected." Const., Art. VIII., Sec. 6.

To pass any bill, resolution or motion —

"A majority" (at least 26), of a quorum of 51,

(See table on next page.)

To make a call of the House — 15.

"Fifteen members." Rule 66, A.

To order the previous question — (at least 26.)

"A majority present." Rule 74, A.

(See table on next page.)

To suspend the rules — at least 34.

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

(See table on next page.)

To change the order of business — (at least 34.)

"Two-thirds of the members present." Rule 94, A.

Table

Showing the number constituting a majority, one-sixth and two-thirds of a working quorum of any number.

No. present.	One-Sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds	Majority.	No. present.	One-sixth.	Two-thirds.	Majority.
51	9	34	26	68	12	46	35	85	15	57	43
52	9	35	27	69	12	43	35	86	15	58	44
53	9	36	27	70	12	47	36	87	15	58	44
54	9	36	28	71	12	48	36	88	15	59	45
55	10	37	28	72	12	48	37	89	15	60	45
56	10	38	29	73	13	49	37	90	15	60	46
57	10	38	29	74	13	50	38	91	16	61	46
58	10	39	30	75	13	50	38	92	16	62	47
59	10	40	30	76	13	51	39	93	16	62	47
60	10	40	31	77	13	52	39	94	16	63	48
61	11	41	31	78	13	52	40	95	16	64	48
62	11	42	32	79	14	53	40	96	16	64	49
63	11	42	32	80	14	54	41	97	17	65	49
64	11	43	33	81	14	54	41	98	17	66	50
65	11	44	33	82	14	55	42	99	17	66	50
66	11	44	34	83	14	56	42	100	17	67	51
67	12	45	34	84	14	56	43	.....	.....	.....	.....

RULES AND JOINT RULES.

It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

CALLING THE SENATE TO ORDER.

1.—The Lieutenant Governor of the State, who, by the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution, is constituted ex-officio President of the Senate, shall, when present, take the chair at the hour fixed for the meeting of the Senate, when he shall immediately call the Senators to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the Senate remains in session; the clerk shall call the roll of Senators at the opening of the session on each day.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2.—The President shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to Senators, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator.

3.—The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed; he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, that may be issued by the Senate, shall be signed by him and attested by the Clerk.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4.—The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore, for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President, and in the absence or inability of the President pro tem. to preside, the President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform any of the duties of the Chair temporarily, and who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but no Senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority as presiding officer, except to the President pro tem., extend beyond a day's adjournment of the Senate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5.—Whenever the Senate determines to go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as Chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the President shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the Senators and officers of the Senate.

QUESTIONS — HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

7.—Questions may be stated by the President while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the President doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide — those in the affirmative on the question shall first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the President shall ap-

point two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the President, who shall declare the same to the Senate.

QUORUMS.

8.—A majority of all the members elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business; three-fifths of the Senators elected to the Senate must be present to constitute a quorum for the passage of appropriation bills, as provided by the Constitution of the State; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and have power to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

9.—No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

10.—Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report; any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusions or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, shall be entitled to present to the Senate a brief statement of the reasons of such dissent, which, if decorous in its language, and respectful to the Senate, shall be entered on the journal in connection with the majority and minority reports.

CLERK — ELECTION OF AND DUTIES.

11.—A clerk shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the Senate, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journal proceedings, the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records nor papers belonging to the Senate to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the President; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the President, all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the Senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the President of the Senate, and to perform all duties that may be assigned him, connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

13.—The following Standing Committees shall be elected by the Senate at such times as may be designated, unless otherwise directed; and

The Committee on Judiciary, shall consist of seven members; the Committee on Railroads shall consist of nine members, and all other standing committees shall consist of three members each:

1. On Judiciary.
2. On State Affairs.
3. On Finance, Banks and Insurance.
4. On Railroads.
5. On Education.
6. On Manufactures and Commerce.
7. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.
8. On Incorporations and Public Improvements.
9. On Town and County Affairs.
10. On Public Lands.
11. On Military Affairs.
12. On Public Health and Safety.
13. On Privileges and Elections.
14. On Legislative Expenditures.
15. On Federal Relations.
16. On Roads and Bridges.
17. On Agriculture.
18. On Engrossed Bills.
19. On Enrolled Bills.

The following shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*—Three from Senate and five from the Assembly.
3. *On Printing.*†—Three from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

14.—Reporters for newspapers can have seats assigned them by the President, within the bar of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Senators, Ex-Senators, and Members of Congress, Judges of any Court, Senators, and ex-members of State Legislatures, and Members of the Assembly of this State, and all editors of newspapers in the State may be admitted to seats within the bar of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

15.—The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Call of the roll.
2. Correction of the journal.
3. Communications to the Legislature.
4. Resolutions may be offered.
5. Introduction and reference of bills.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Executive Communications.
9. Communications from the Assembly, and action thereon.
10. Senate resolutions may be considered.
11. Bills ready for a third reading.
12. Bills on their third reading.
13. Bills ready for engrossment and third reading.
14. Bills reported by Committee of the Whole.
15. Bills not yet considered in the Committee of the Whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

16.—When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under consideration, and avoid personalities.

17.—When any Senator is called to order, he shall sit down until it shall be determined whether he is in order or not, except he be permitted to explain; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

18.—When two or more Senators happen to rise at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

19.—No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, without the consent of the Senate.

20.—While the President is putting any question or addressing the Senate, no Senator shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a Senator is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. No Senator or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called or the ballots counted.

21.—No Senator shall vote on any question in any case where he was not in the Chamber of the Senate when the question was put, unless by leave of the Senate; nor shall any Senator be counted, upon a division and count of the Senate, who shall be without the Chamber at the time. The word "chamber" shall be construed as including the lobby and gallery, and the rooms of the President, Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and the post office.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

22.—Every Senator who may be within the Senate Chamber when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall excuse him from voting. When a question is being taken, or about to be taken, it shall be competent for any Senator to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a Senator from vot-

* See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

† See Sec. 106 R. S.

ing shall be made before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced, and any Senator wishing to be excused from voting may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

23.— When a motion is made it shall be stated by the President, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud before debate.

24.— Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the President or any Senator desire it.

25.— After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the senate, but may be withdrawn or altered at any time before a decision or amendment, on leave of the Senate.

26.— When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for re-consideration, to re-consider, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they herein stand arranged. But a motion to postpone to a day certain, to strike out the enacting clause, or postpone indefinitely, shall not again be in order on the same day, or at the same stage of the proposition.

27.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except as restricted by the "previous question." A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, shall be decided without debate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

28.— Any Senator may move the previous question. It being seconded by four Senators aside from the mover, "the previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of Senators present, and shall preclude amendments and further debate, until the main question shall have been disposed of. The "main question" shall be the original proposition and pending amendments. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall not now be put, the pending subject shall be considered as remaining under debate, and may be proceeded with and determined upon in the same manner as though the previous question had not been moved. When the Senate shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, its effect shall be to bring the Senate to a direct vote—first on pending amendments in their order, and then on the main question, without debate or further amendment. But after the previous question has been sustained, and prior to the Senate having determined that the main question shall now be put, a motion to adjourn and a call of the senate shall each be in order, but no further motion or call shall be in order, except to receive the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or dispense with proceedings under the call; and all motions and proceedings authorized by this rule shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

RECONSIDERATION.

29.— It shall be in order for any Senator who voted in the majority on any question, for any Senator who voted in the negative, when the Senate was equally divided, to move a reconsideration of such vote, on the same or next succeeding day that the Senate shall be in session, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn. A motion to reconsider having been put and determined, shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

30. Any Senator may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

31.— A Senator offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, may read the same in his place before presenting it to the President; and every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be indorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the indorsement, the name of the Senator presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

32.— Any three Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and a call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and

no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the Senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33.—The rules observed by the Senate shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and noes, or for the previous question, cannot be made in committee.

34.—Amendments made in Committee of the Whole, shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and reported to the Senate by the chairman, standing in his place on the floor of the Senate. All amendments and other propositions reported by Committee of the Whole shall be disposed of in the same manner as if proposed in the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND PAPERS.

35.—All bills, resolutions, reports and papers, when introduced, shall be indorsed with the name of the Senator, or Committee, presenting the same to the Senate.

36.—Every bill, memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the Governor shall receive three several readings previous to its passage. But no such bill or memorial, or joint resolution, shall receive a second and third reading on the same day.

COMMITMENTS.

37.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been twice read. If objections are raised to the bill on its first reading, the question shall be, "shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MAY CONSIDER BILLS.

38.—When a bill, joint resolution, or memorial to congress shall have received two readings, and been reported to the Senate for further action, the bill, resolution or memorial shall be placed on the calendar of bills on their engrossment and third reading. No bill or memorial shall be ordered to a third reading on the same day on which it is reported by the committee, except on the last day of the session.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

39.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and all bills, resolutions and amendments, after being printed, shall remain at least one day on the files before being considered.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Assembly, "shall it be ordered to a third reading?"

AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41.—After a bill has been read a third time, no amendment shall be in order, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless, on commitment, such amendments shall have been reported by a committee, in which case, after amendments so reported shall have been disposed of, the question shall be the same as was pending before the reference, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. A bill, resolution or memorial, may be committed at any time previous to its passage.

BILLS TO BE ENGROSSED.

42.—Every bill, joint resolution, or memorial originating in the Senate shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

CLERK TO TRANSMIT BILLS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

43.—Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper, to which the concurrence of the Assembly is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the clerk to transmit the same to the Assembly, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed said bill or other paper, in which case the Clerk shall not transmit said bill or other paper, until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence

in any bill or other paper of the Assembly, by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the Assembly by the Senate, it shall also be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Assembly thereof.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

44.—Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, may be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

45.—Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

46.—It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

MAJORITY VOTE.

47.—When an amendment of the Constitution, or any bill requiring the concurrence of more than a majority of the members present, is under consideration, a mere majority may decide all questions arising thereon, except the final question.

AYES AND NOES TO BE CALLED AND CERTIFIED.

48.—Upon the final passage of any bill or proposition in which the concurrence of more than a majority of Senators present is required by the Constitution of this State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered at large upon the journal, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to certify on the back of every such bill or proposition, the number of Senators voting for and against the passage of the same.

PRESIDENT TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

49.—The President is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOOR OF MEETING.

50.—The standing hour for the daily meeting of the Senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning until the Senate direct otherwise.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER.

51.—All resolutions introduced shall remain on the files one day before being considered, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS BY SUBSTITUTE—HOW MADE.

52.—No bill or resolution shall be amended by substitute, otherwise than by striking out all after the enacting or resolving clause, and inserting the substitute without any enacting or resolving clause. And whenever a bill is amended in a manner that requires a change in the title of the bill, the title shall be amended to correspond with the amended bill at the same time.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

53.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

CHANGING OF RULES.

54.—No standing rule of the Senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RULES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1.—The hour for the meeting of the Assembly shall be at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution.

2.—Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members elected to the Assembly shall be called, and the names of those present and absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of all the members elected must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn from time to time, and shall have power to compel the attendance of the absent members.

3.—No member or officer of the Assembly, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Assembly during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence.

4.—Contestants for seats shall have the privileges of the House until their respective cases are disposed of; the privileges to extend only so far as access to the Assembly Chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

5.—Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.: The Governor and Lieutenant Governor; Members of the Senate; the State officers; the Regents of the University; Members of Congress; Judges of the Supreme and other Courts; ex-Members of the Wisconsin Legislature; all editors of newspapers within the State, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6.—Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker (or the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the Assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

7.—No member or officer of the Assembly shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Assembly is in session; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke in the Assembly room while the Assembly is in session.

OF THE OFFICERS.

8.—The Assembly shall elect, *viva voce*, one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be styled **SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY**, and he shall hold his office during one session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

- 9.—It shall be the general duty of the Speaker—
- To open the session, at the time to which the Assembly is adjourned, by taking the chair and calling the members to order;
 - To announce the business before the Assembly in the order in which it is to be acted upon;
 - To receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members;
 - To put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result;
 - To restrain the members when engaged in debate, within the rules of order;
 - To enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members;
 - To inform the Assembly, when necessary, or when referred to for the purpose, in a point of order or practice;
 - To receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government and announce them to the Assembly;
 - To authenticate, by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the Assembly;

To name the members—when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules—who are to serve on committees; and in general;

To represent and stand for the Assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the Assembly is subordinate to the Speaker, and, in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duty, is under his supervision.

10.—The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Assembly?"—which question, and the action of the Assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11.—The Speaker may call a member to the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12.—In the absence of the Speaker, the assembly shall elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose office shall cease on the return of the Speaker.

13.—The Speaker shall vote on a call for the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14.—A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc.; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the Assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the Speaker; and generally shall perform, under direction of the Speaker all duties pertaining to his office as Clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15.—The Chief Clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the Journal Clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as Book-keeper, Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16.—The Chief Clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any Assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and also all mistakes for numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the Chief Clerk at any time before the passage of any Assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertence. But no corrections, other than such as are authorized by this rule, shall be made at any time by the Clerk or his assistants, unless upon the order of the Assembly. On questions of orthography, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary shall be taken as the standard.

ACTS, ETC., TO BE SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

17.—All acts, addresses and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Assembly, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18.—A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the Assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the Speaker or Assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Assembly Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and is open for the use of the members of the Assembly from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

19.—The standing committees of the Assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on Judiciary, and the committee on Railroads, which shall consist of nine members each, and the committee on State Affairs, which shall consist of seven members, and shall be as follows:

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. On Judiciary. | 13. On Lumber and Manufactures. |
| 2. On Bills in the Third Reading. | 14. On Public Improvements. |
| 3. On Ways and Means. | 15. On Militia. |
| 4. On Federal Relations. | 16. On Agriculture. |
| 5. On Education. | 17. On Town and County Organization. |
| 6. On Railroads. | 18. On Roads and Bridges. |
| 7. On Insurance, Banks and Banking. | 19. On Public Lands. |
| 8. On State Affairs. | 20. On Medical Societies. |
| 9. On Cities. | 21. On Legislative Expenditures. |
| 10. On Privileges and Elections. | 22. On Engrossed Bills. |
| 11. On Incorporations. | 23. On Enrolled Bills |
| 12. On Assessment and Collection of Taxes. | |

20.—The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On Claims.*—Five from the Assembly and three from the Senate.
2. *On Charitable and Penal Institutions.*—Five from the Assembly and three from Senate.
3. *On Printing.*—Three from the Assembly and three from the Senate.

21.—Select or special committees may be raised on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and, unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed, by the Speaker.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

22.—In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon a report, the majority and minority of such committee may each make a separate report; and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings or conclusions of both the majority and minority, may also present to the Assembly a statement of his reasoning and conclusion; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the Assembly, shall be entered at length on the journal.

PAPERS TO LIE ON THE TABLE UNTIL REPORTS ARE PRINTED.

23.—In all cases where there shall be both majority and minority reports submitted to the Assembly, the bill, memorial, resolution or other matter reported upon, shall lie upon the table until the reports thereon shall have been printed in the journal and laid upon the desks of members.

TITLE OF BILL TO BE RECITED.

24.—Every committee, in reporting upon any bill or memorial, shall recite at length, in their report, the *title* of such bill or memorial, as well as the number thereof.

ABSENCE OF COMMITTEES.

25.—No committee shall absent themselves by reason of their appointment, during the sitting of the Assembly, without special leave, except a committee of Conference.

REVISORY COMMITTEE.

26.—The committee on bills in the third reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetition and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and reference and consistency with existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect or any material change in the construction, shall be reported to the house as an amendment.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

27.—Whenever an Assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the Committee on Engrossed Bills may report such bill back to the Assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

28.—The Committee on Enrolled Bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

29.— It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a Call of the House is being had.

30.— No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute," or "amendment," for any bill, or bills, or resolution, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different than the title of the original bill or resolution; or any substitute, bill or resolution so reported shall be rejected whenever the Assembly is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. And this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly, and shall apply to bills or resolutions originating in the Senate, as well as those originating in the Assembly.

31.— No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment, and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therein, any other bill or resolution pending before the Assembly.

Journal and Order of Business.

THE JOURNAL.

32.— The journal of each day's proceedings shall be printed in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of members the following morning. The journal need not be read unless ordered by the Assembly. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the Assembly to such error and have the same corrected by the Clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

33.— After an opportunity shall have been given to correct the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, accounts, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered.
3. Resolutions may be considered.
4. Bills may be introduced, and notice of leave to introduce bills may be given.
5. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first, from standing committees, and next, from select committees.
6. Messages and other Executive communications.
7. Messages from the Senate.
8. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second readings.
9. Senate bills on their third reading.
10. Assembly bills ready for a third reading.
11. Bills reported by a Committee of the Whole.
12. Bills in which a Committee of the Whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
13. Bills not yet considered in Committee of the Whole.

MORNING HOUR.

34.— After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of business under the first, second and third heads, in the preceding rule, the Assembly shall proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and the orders of the day.

PETITIONS.

35.— Petitions, memorials, communications, and other papers addressed to the Assembly shall be presented by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally and indorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

36.— Any member offering a resolution in the Assembly may read the same in his place before sending it to the Chair. It shall then be read by the Clerk, and when so read shall be considered before the House; but it shall not be acted on by the House on the same day on which it is offered, without leave.

37.— All bills and resolutions offered in the Assembly by any member or committee shall be indorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF THE BILLS.

38.—The first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

BILLS NOT COMMITTED UNTIL TWICE READ.

39.—No bill or resolution that requires three readings shall be committed or amended until it shall be twice read; and all joint resolutions which will require the signature of the Governor shall take the same course as to their reading, as in the case of bills, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

REFERENCE OF BILLS, ETC.

40.—On the second reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings, shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, which shall be announced by the Speaker, unless the Assembly, on motion, make a different order in relation thereto. And this rule shall apply as well to bills and memorials originating in the Senate, as to those originating in the Assembly, except bills reported by joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

41.—Two hundred and fifty copies of every bill shall be printed after a second reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills, resolutions and memorials, that shall be printed, shall remain at least one day on the files, after being printed, before being considered.

READING OF BILLS.

42.—If the Assembly shall dispense with the printing of any bill or memorial, such bill or memorial shall be read at length at least once before its final passage; and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

43.—The second and third reading of all bills appropriating money, shall be at length, and a suspension of this rule shall not be made without the unanimous consent of the Assembly.

44.—Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage, but no bill shall receive its second and third readings on the same day.

GENERAL FILE.

45.—Bills committed to committees and reported back by them, bills originating with and reported by committees, and bills taking no other reference shall constitute the "General File." Bills in the general file shall be arranged therein by the Clerk in the order in which they are reported, or referred thereto as aforesaid, and shall be considered in the same order unless the Assembly shall direct otherwise.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46.—All bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., requiring the approval of the Governor, shall after the second reading, be considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, before they shall be taken up and considered by the Assembly.

How Business Conducted.

ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER.

47.—When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Assembly, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, thus: "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

SPEAKER TO DECIDE WHO HAS THE FLOOR.

48.—When any two or more members shall arise at the same time the Speaker shall name the person who is first to speak.

CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

49.—When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether he is in order or not; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the Speaker and Assembly may be better able to judge.

SPEAKING MORE THAN TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

50.—No member shall speak except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, except on leave of the Assembly.

ORDER WHILE THE SPEAKER OR A MEMBER IS SPEAKING.

51.—While the Speaker is addressing the Assembly, or putting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the House; nor while a member is speaking, walk between him and the Chair.

MOTIONS.

52.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except—

1. To adjourn;
2. To lay on the table;
3. For the previous question;
4. To postpone to a day certain;
5. To commit to a standing committee;
6. To commit to a select committee;
7. To amend;
8. To postpone indefinitely.

And these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

53.—A motion to strike out the enacting clause of an Assembly bill shall be considered equivalent to a motion to indefinitely postpone.

NO MEMBER TO SPEAK MORE THAN TWICE WITHOUT LEAVE.

54.—If a question depending be lost by adjournment, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the Assembly.

MOTIONS DECIDED WITHOUT DEBATE.

55.—A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

MOTIONS NOT TO BE RENEWED.

56.—A motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

MOTIONS, HOW STATED, ETC.

57.—When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, previous to debate. If any member require it, all motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit) shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn, by consent of the Assembly, before division or amendment.

QUESTIONS, HOW PUT.

58.—All questions shall be put in this form: "Those who are of opinion (as the case may be) say, *Aye*. Those of contrary opinion say, *No*." And in doubtful cases any member may call for a division.

AYES AND NOES, WHEN TAKEN.

59.—It shall be competent for one-sixth of the members present, when a question is taken, to order the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded by the Clerk. In recording the votes taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall record the names of those absent or not voting.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

60.—Every member present, when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the Assembly shall, for special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the House has commenced voting.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

61.—Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Assembly. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

COMMITTAL OF PAPERS.

62.—Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

63. — In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE.

64. — In all cases, when the Assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

65. — When a motion or question shall have been once determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it shall always be in order for any member of the majority, or where the Assembly is equally divided, for any member who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day. A motion to reconsider being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S TABLE.

66. — No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

67. — Any fifteen members may make a call of the House and require absent members to be sent for; but a call of the House cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

68. — On a call of the House being moved, the Speaker shall say: "It requiring fifteen members to order a call of the House, those in favor of the call will rise;" and if fifteen or more shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered.

69. — A call of the House being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room.

70. — The clerk shall immediately call the roll of members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent *with* leave, and who are absent *without* leave. The Clerk shall furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those who are absent without leave; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

71. — While the Assembly is under a call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no other motion shall be in order, except a motion to adjourn and a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call; which motion shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the motion to suspend further proceedings under the call shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect vote in favor thereof.

72. — Upon the Sergeant-at-Arms making a report showing that all who were absent without leave (naming them), are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.

73. — The Sergeant-at-Arms may make report of his proceedings at any time, which report may be accepted, and further proceedings under the call thereby dispensed with; but the motion to accept such report shall be determined by yeas and nays, and it shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members elect shall vote in favor thereof. If such report be not accepted, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties, as required by rule 70.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

74. — When any bill, memorial or resolution is under consideration, any member being in order and having the floor, may move the "previous question;" but such motion shall not be deemed to be seconded unless fifteen members concur therein.

75. — The previous question being moved, the Speaker shall say, "It requiring fifteen members to second the motion for the previous question, those in favor of sustaining the motion will rise;" and if fifteen or more rise, the previous question shall be thereby seconded; and the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?" — which question shall be determined by yeas and nays. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Assembly to a direct vote upon the pending amendments, and then upon the main question.

76. — When on taking the previous question, the Assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the House, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

77.—On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the House shall be in order; but after proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

78.—After the morning hour, any member may move that the Assembly resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the general file of bills, or upon any particular bill or measure, or upon the special order. If the motion prevail, the Assembly may elect a Chairman, or the Speaker may call some member to the Chair.

BILL TO BE READ BY SECTIONS.

79.—Every bill in Committee of the Whole shall be read and considered by sections, unless the committee shall otherwise order. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments agreed to by the committee shall be attached to the bill, noting the section line, and so reported to the Assembly.

CLERICAL ERRORS MAY BE CORRECTED.

80.—Mere clerical errors in a bill may be corrected by the Chairman or Clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

81.—All amendments made to a memorial or report committed to the Committee of the Whole shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

82.—The rules observed in the Assembly shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made in a committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

83.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have the same power to preserve order and decorum as the Speaker of the Assembly.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

84.—After the business upon which the Assembly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion (or any time previous, upon motion), shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

85.—Whenever any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution requiring the signature of the governor shall have been reported to the Assembly with amendment by any standing committee, and subsequently considered by the Committee of the Whole, the action of the Committee of the Whole, on every such amendment, shall be noted by or indorsed by the chairman of such committee.

86.—No amendment to any bill, or any memorial or joint resolution, requiring the signature of the governor, which has been made or considered in Committee of the Whole, shall be read by the Speaker on resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members, but the Speaker shall state what action has been taken by each committee which has considered the same, or thereon indorsed or noted, and the question shall first be put upon every such amendment, and the same shall be disposed of in the same manner as if the amendment had been originally proposed in the Assembly.

The question shall first be put to the Assembly by the Speaker upon the recommendation of the standing and select committee, upon all bills, memorials or joint resolutions reported by any such committee.

87.—The final question before the third reading of every bill or other paper originating in the Assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

88.—Every Assembly bill and resolution ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, shall be re-written in a plain hand, with all amendments, before being read a third time, except as provided for in rule 27.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

89.— On the third reading of the bill or resolution, no amendment, except to fill blanks, shall be received, except by the unanimous consent of the members present.

RECOMMITMENT PREVIOUS TO PASSAGE.

90.— A bill or resolution may be recommitted at any time previous to its passage; if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

91.— Upon a third reading of an assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill pass?'" Upon the third reading of the Senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, 'shall the bill be concurred in?'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SENATE.

92.— Each bill which passes its third reading shall be certified by the Clerk, and by him transmitted to the Senate; the day of transmission shall be entered on the bill books of the Clerk.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

93.— A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting; but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor.

94.— Any motion or resolution relating to the organization of the Assembly, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration under rule 36.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

95.— No standing rule or order of the Assembly shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, which motion shall embrace the proposed amendment. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the Assembly be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL THE STANDARD.

96.— The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and the orders of the Assembly, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

JOINT RULES OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Of Messages.

HOW TRANSMITTED AND RECEIVED.

1.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the Assembly, it shall be announced at the door of the Assembly by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

2.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the Assembly to the Senate.

3.—Messages shall be sent by the Chief Clerk or his Assistant in each House.

REJECTED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

4.—When a bill or resolution which has passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same originated.

5.—When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again brought in during the same session without a notice of five days, and leave of two-thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed.

PAPERS TO ACCOMPANY BILLS.

6.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

ORDER REQUESTING CONCURRENCE.

7.—When a bill, resolution, or memorial shall have passed either House, and requires the concurrence of the other, it shall be transmitted to said House without entering an order upon the journal of the House in which it passed, requesting the concurrence of the other House.

Of Joint Committees.

8:—The joint committees required by the statutes are as follows:

1. *On Claims.**—Three from the Senate and five from the Assembly.
2. *On Printing.*†—Two from the Senate and three from the Assembly.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

9.—Whenever any report of a joint committee or other document shall be presented to both Houses of the Legislature, the first House acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other House of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

10.—In all cases of disagreement between the Senate and Assembly if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a similar committee. Such committees shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, meet in the conference-chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective Houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable. When it shall have been determined by the two Houses to appoint a committee of conference, such committee shall consist of three upon the part of the Senate, and three upon the part of the Assembly.

11.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill or resolution shall be lost.

Acts of a General Nature.

TITLES OF BILLS.

12.—The title of every bill of a general nature shall designate the object, purpose or subject of the bill, and when such bill proposes to amend any chapter or act, the title shall read thus:

*See Secs. 106 and 117 R. S.

†See Sec. 106 R. S.

"A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same. And every bill shall recite at length every section which it proposes to amend as such section will read if amended as proposed: *provided*, such recitation shall not be required when the proposed amendment shall only *add* to such section without changing the phraseology of the original.

13.—The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section, and which have no other object, shall be as follows:

"A bill to repeal section — of chapter — of the — relating to —," filling the blanks with the proper section and chapter of the revised statutes or laws, designating the same, and also the subject, object or purpose of the section or chapter repealed. And in the body of every such bill the full title of the act repealed shall be recited at length.

RETURN OF BILLS.

14.—Either House shall return any bill called for, by a resolution of the other House, if the bill is yet in the possession of the House then called upon, providing this rule shall not be operative after the time of transacting business, other than that of receiving executive messages and communications from one House to the other, shall have expired.

EACH HOUSE MAY AMEND.

15.—It shall be in the power of each House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill, memorial, or resolution; but no standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, nor any committee of the whole, shall report any "substitute," or any "amendment," for any bill or bills, or resolutions, referred to such committee, which substitute or amendment relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose from that of the original bill or resolution for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill or resolution; and any substitute, bill or resolution, so reported, shall be rejected whenever it appears that the same is in violation of this rule, and this rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Of Bills Passed.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16.—After a bill has passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the Governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

17.—When a bill is duly enrolled, it shall be examined by the committee of the two Houses on Enrolled Bills, acting jointly, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill as passed in the two Houses. Said committee shall correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, and make their report forthwith to the House in which the bill originated.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18.—When a bill shall have been duly reported as correctly enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated, to present the bill first to the presiding officer of the House in which it originated, and next to the presiding officer of the other branch of the legislature, for signature, which duty shall be performed at as early an hour as possible, consistent with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chief Clerk.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR.

19.—After a bill shall have been signed by the respective presiding officers of the two Houses, it shall be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House in which it originated to the Governor, in the Executive Chamber, for his approval, it being first indorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the Chief Clerk of such House. In case the bill was passed by the ayes and noes being taken thereon, the number of affirmative and negative votes in each House shall be indorsed on the back of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20.—All orders, resolutions and votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner be previously examined, enrolled, and signed, and then presented in the same manner as is provided in the case of bills.

A BOOK FOR ENROLLED BILLS TO BE KEPT BY EACH HOUSE.

21.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of each House to keep a Senate and Assembly book of enrolled bills in which shall be accurately minuted the exact time at which each bill or resolution (indicating it by its number) was presented to the presiding officer of each House for signature, and to the Governor for his approval. Such books shall always be open for inspection, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of State, to be preserved by him, at the close of the session. The books shall be substantially in the following form:

SENATE BILLS PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE AND APPROVAL.

No. of Bill.	Presented to President.		Presented to Speaker.		Presented to Governor.	
	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.	Date.	Hour.
No. 1, S.	Feb. 14.	9, A. M.	Feb. 15.	10, A. M.	Feb. 15.	2, P. M.

And a like book for bills originating in the Assembly shall be kept by the Chief Clerk thereof.

Of Claims.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

22.—No account presented shall be acted upon, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

—All petitions, claims, bills, accounts, or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall indorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House to which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session, to the Secretary of State.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

23.—In Joint Committees, standing or select, the chairman of the Senate Committee shall be chairman of the Joint Committee.

Joint Convention.

24.—Whenever there shall be a Joint Convention of the two Houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of each House. The Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate shall preside over such Joint Convention, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall act as Clerk thereof, assisted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate; *provided*, that the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act in said convention except as the presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the casting vote.

CHANGING OR SUSPENDING RULES.

25.—No joint rules of the two Houses shall be repealed, amended or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of each House.

26.—The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the Joint Convention of the Senate and Assembly in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.

27.—Neither House shall adjourn during any session thereof, without the consent of the other, for a longer period than three days.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Chapter VIII, R. S. 1878.

SECTION 90. Senators in Congress shall hereafter be elected as provided by the statutes of the United States. The meeting of the Senate and Assembly in joint convention shall be held in the hall of the Assembly. Each member shall vote viva voce upon a call of the roll, and such votes shall be entered upon the journal of the convention. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly shall cause a statement in duplicate of the result of such election to be made under their hands, certifying who has been chosen such Senator; one of which statements they shall deliver to the Governor, to be filed and recorded in the executive office, and the other they shall deliver to the Secretary of State, who shall file and record the same in his office. In case the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, or either of them, shall neglect or refuse to execute and deliver such statement, the Chief Clerk of the Senate or of the Assembly, respectively, shall make and deliver, as aforesaid, such statement in duplicate, setting forth the whole number of votes given on the final ballot and the number thereof received by each person then voted for.

SECTION 91. Immediately thereafter, the Governor shall certify the election of such Senator under the Great Seal to the President of the Senate of the United States, and the Secretary of State shall countersign such certificate.

STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO ELECTION OF SENATORS.

(Title II, Chapter 1, Rev. Stat. U. S.)

SECTION 14. The Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress.

SECTION 15. Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from such State, and the name of the person so voted for, who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of that House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; or if either House fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator; and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote until a Senator is elected.

SECTION 16. Whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy exists in the representation of such state in the Senate, the Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after meeting and organization, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section for the election of a Senator for a full term.

SECTION 17. Whenever, during the session of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy occurs in the representation of such State in the Senate, similar proceedings to fill such vacancy shall be had on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has had notice of such vacancy.

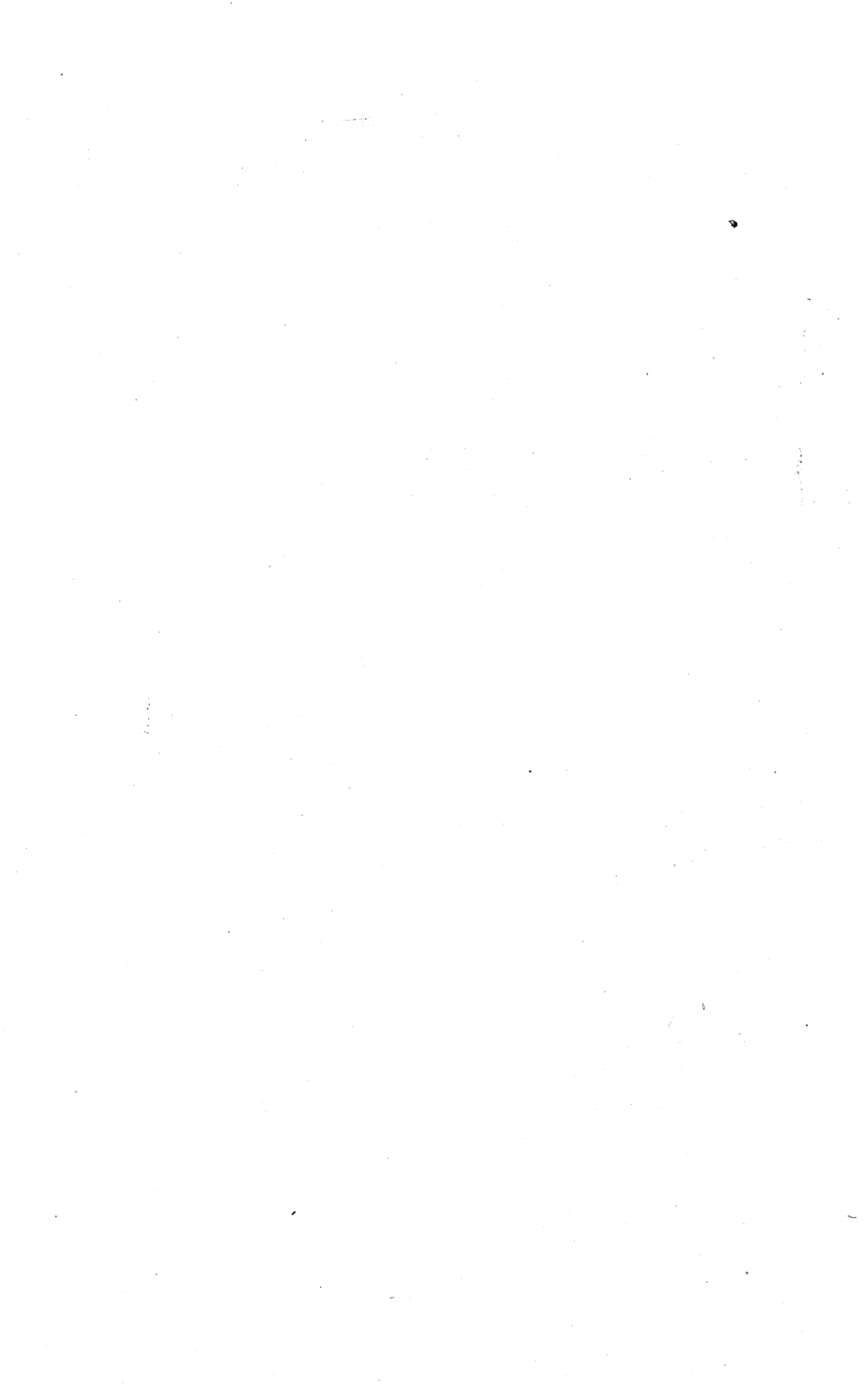
SECTION 18. It shall be the duty of the Executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States.

SECTION 19. The certificate mentioned in the preceding section shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

PART II.



HISTORICAL.



AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin is situated between latitude 42 degrees 27 minutes and 47 degrees 08 minutes north, and between longitude 86 degrees 53 minutes and 93 degrees 53 minutes west of Greenwich, near London, England. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river, and the states of Iowa and Minnesota. It has an average length of about 260 miles, breadth 215 miles, and an area of 56,000 square miles, or 35,840,000 acres. Deducting from this the surface occupied by lakes, rivers, etc., there remain 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres of land.

The territory, of which Wisconsin forms a part, was originally connected with the Canadas, and was under the French and British dominion. It became a part of the territory of the Northwest at the close of the revolutionary war, by the treaty of 1783, confirmed by the treaty of 1795; but the United States did not take formal possession of the territory now comprising this state until 1816. In the meantime, Virginia and other states ceded to the government all their claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and congress, by the "ordinance of 1787," provided for its government as the "Northwest Territory," and it was enacted that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory," and that there should be formed from such territory, as the population should justify, "not less than three nor more than five states." Wisconsin was the fifth state thus organized from the territory — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan having been previously admitted into the Union.

Wisconsin was afterwards included in the Indiana territory, which was organized in 1800, then in the Illinois territory, organized in 1809, and in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, it was attached to the territory of Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836, was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. The first legislature met at Belmont, now in La Fayette county, October 25, 1836, and the next session was convened at Burlington, now in the state of Iowa, November 6, 1837. In 1836, the seat of government was permanently located at Madison, where the legislature met for the first time November 26, 1838.

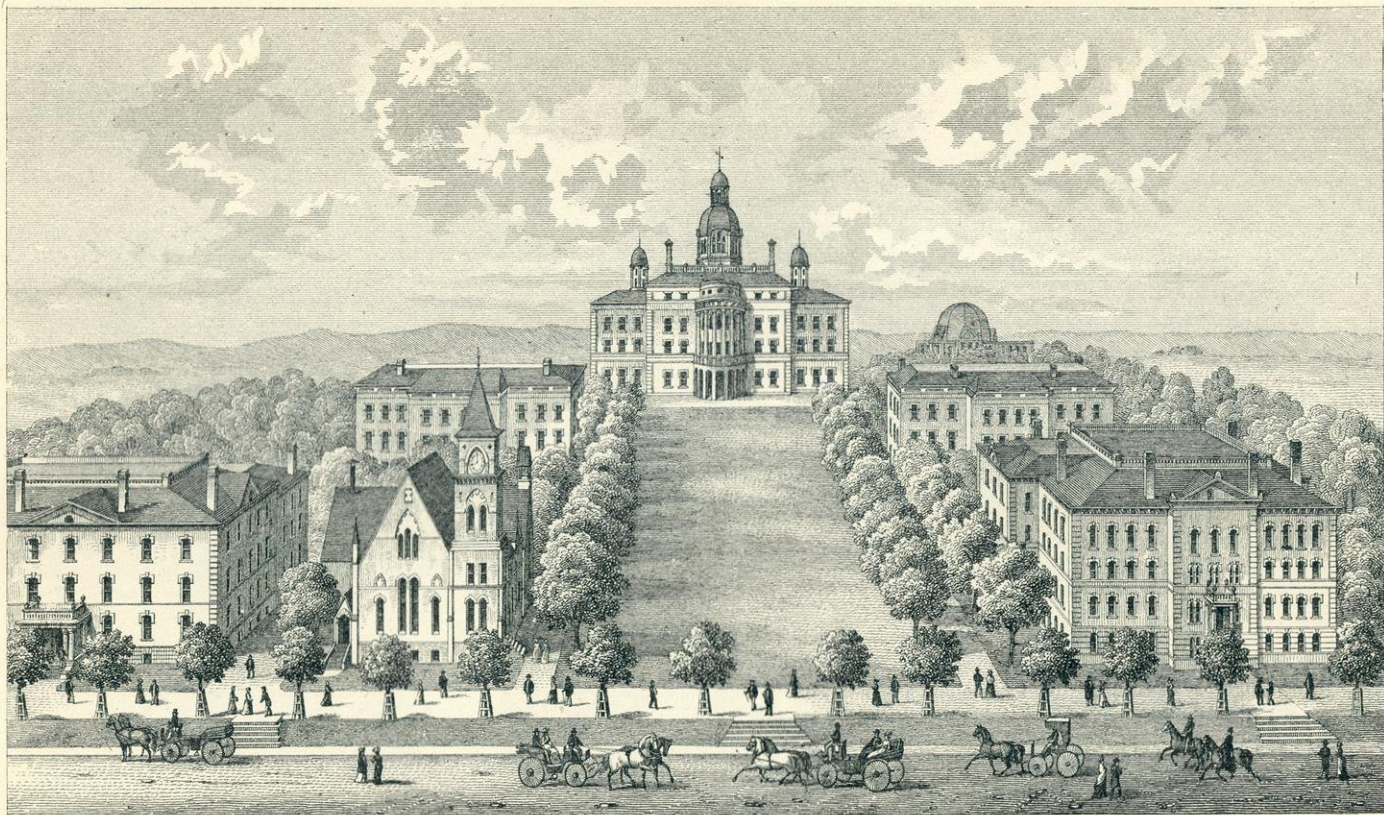
In April, 1846, the people voted in favor of a state government. On the 16th of December, a constitution was adopted in convention, which was rejected by a vote of the people. February 4, 1848, a second constitution was adopted in convention, which was ratified by the people on the 13th of March, in that year, and on the 29th day of May, Wisconsin became a state in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states.

In order to supplement the statistics contained in this volume, relating to the history and government of Wisconsin, a chronology of the exploration and early settlement of the territory collected from the most authentic sources, is here inserted:

1634. The country was explored by Jean Nicolet, from Lake Michigan for a considerable distance up the Fox river.
1658. Two fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior and wintered there, probably on Wisconsin soil.
1665. Claude Allouez, an eminent pioneer missionary, established a mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior.
1669. Father Allouez established a mission on the shores of Green Bay, locating it at De Pere, in 1671.
1670. Father Allouez made a voyage up the Fox river to the present limits of Green Lake county.
1671. In this year the French took formal possession of the whole northwest, confirmed in 1689.
1673. Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father James Marquette, discovered the upper Mississippi.
1674. Father Marquette coasted Lake Michigan, from Green Bay, by Milwaukee, to the site of the present city of Chicago.

1679. "The Griffin," a schooner built by La Salle, and the first to make a voyage of the lakes above Niagara, arrived at the mouth of Green Bay.
1679. Capt. Duluth held a council, and concluded a peace with the natives of Lake Superior.
1681. Marquette's journal and map of his travels and explorations in the northwest were published in France.
1683. La Seur made a voyage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi.
1683. Parrot established a trading station on the west side of Lake Pepin.
1693. A military post was established at La Pointe.
1695. Le Seur built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, below the St. Croix.
1716. Le Louvigny's battle with the Fox Indians at Butte des Morts.
1719. Francis Renalt explored the upper Mississippi with two hundred miners.
1721. Previous to this date a French fort had been established at Green Bay, on the present site of Fort Howard.
1727. A trading post, called Fort Beauharnois was established on the north side of Lake Pepin.
1727. The French established a fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de Lapperriere commandant.
1728. There was a great flood in the Mississippi, and Fort Beauharnois was submerged.
1728. A French expedition under DeLignery, from Mackinaw, punished the Foxes and Sacs.
1734. A battle took place between the French, and the Sacs and Foxes.
1745. First permanent settlement of the country at Green Bay, by Sieur Augustin De Langlade, at the head of a small colony.
1754. Sieur Martin, in command at Green Bay, made a peace with the Indians.
1761. Capt. Balfour and Lieut. Gorrell, with English troops, took possession of Green Bay.
1763. The English, under Lieut. Gorrell, abandoned Green Bay in consequence of the Indian war under Pontiac.
1763. Treaty of Paris, by which all the territory of New France, including Wisconsin, was surrendered to the English.
1763. About this date the Canadian-French trading establishment at Green Bay ripened into a permanent settlement, the first upon any portion of the territory now forming the State of Wisconsin.
1774. A civil government was established over Canada and the Northwest, by the celebrated "Quebec Act."
1777. Indians from Wisconsin join the British against the Americans.
1781. Lieut. Gov. Patrick St. Clair, of Canada, purchased Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc., from the Indians, which purchase was not confirmed.
1783. The settlement of Prairie du Chien was commenced by Bazil Girard, Pierre Autaya, Pierre La Pointe, Julian Dubuque, and others.
1786. Julian Dubuque explored the lead region of the Upper Mississippi.
1788. There was an Indian council at Green Bay. Permission to work the lead mines was given to Dubuque.
1793. Lawrence Barth built a cabin at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and engaged in the carrying trade.
1795. French settlement commenced at Milwaukee.
1796. The western posts were surrendered by the English to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 extended over the whole Northwest.
1800. Indiana territory organized, including Wisconsin.
1804. Indian treaty at St. Louis; Southern Wisconsin purchased.
1805. Michigan territory organized.
1809. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, explored Wisconsin.
1809. Illinois territory was organized, including nearly all the present state of Wisconsin.
1812. Indians assembled at Green Bay to join the English.
1814. Gov. Clark took possession of Prairie du Chien.
1814. Prairie du Chien surrendered to the British.
1815. United States trading post established at Green Bay.
1816. Indian treaty confirming that of 1804.
1816. United States troops took possession of Prairie du Chien, and commenced the erection of Fort Crawford.
1816. Col. Miller commenced the erection of Fort Howard, at Green Bay.
1818. State of Illinois was admitted into the Union; Wisconsin attached to Michigan.
1818. Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac counties were organized in the territory of Michigan, which embraced in their boundaries besides other territory, the whole of the present State of Wisconsin.

1820. United States Commissioners adjusted land claims at Green Bay.
1822. The New York Indians purchase lands east of Lake Winnebago.
1822. James Johnson obtained from the Indians the right to dig for lead by Negro slaves from Kentucky.
1823. January. Counties of Brown, Crawford and Michillimackinac made a separate judicial district by Congress.
1823. First steamboat on the Upper Mississippi, with Major Taliafero and Count Beltrami.
1823. Lieut. Bayfield, of the British navy, made a survey of Lake Superior.
1823. An Episcopal mission established near Green Bay.
1824. October 4. First term of United States Circuit Court held at Green Bay; Jas. D. Doty, Judge.
1826. First steamboat on Lake Michigan.
1827. A rush of speculators to the lead mines, and leases by government to miners.
1827. Difficulties with the Winnebago Indians. Troops sent to settle them.
1827. August 11. Treaty with the Menomonee Indians at Butte des Morts.
1828. Fort Winnebago built at "the portage."
1828. Indian treaty at Green Bay; the lead region purchased.
1828. Lead ore discovered at Mineral Point and Dodgeville.
1829. A Methodist mission established at Green Bay.
1830. May. The Sioux killed seventeen Sacs and Foxes near Prairie du Chien.
1832. Public lands in the lead region surveyed by Lucius Lyons and others.
1832. Black Hawk War. June 16. Battle with the Sac Indians on the Pecatonica. July 21. Battle of Wisconsin Heights on the Wisconsin River. August. Battle at mouth of Bad Axe; Black Hawk defeated.
1832. First arrival of steamboat at Chicago.
1832. Schoolcraft discovered the true source of the Mississippi.
1833. September 26. Indian treaty at Chicago; lands south and west of Milwaukee ceded to the government.
1833. American settlement began at Milwaukee in the fall of this year.*
1833. December 11. First newspaper, "Green Bay Intelligencer," published.
1834. Land offices established at Mineral Point and Green Bay.
1834. Population by census taken, 4,735.
1835. Public lands at Milwaukee surveyed by William A. Burt.
1836. January 9. The legislative council of so much of Michigan territory as was not to be included in the new state of Michigan, met at Green Bay.
1836. April 30. Henry Dodge appointed Governor by President Andrew Jackson.
1836. July 4. Territory of Wisconsin organized.
1836. July 14. "Milwaukee Advertiser" published at 371 Third street.
1836. First school opened in Milwaukee, at No. 371 Third street.
1836. United States land office opened at Milwaukee.
1837. September 29. Sioux treaty; lands east of the Mississippi ceded.
1839. Indian (Sioux and Chippewa) battle; two hundred killed.
1846. April. A vote of the people in favor of a state government.
1846. August. Act of congress authorizing a state government.
1848. May 29. Wisconsin admitted as a state.



STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGR. CO.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNORS.

Henry Dodge, - - - -	from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841
James Duane Doty. - - - -	from Oct. 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, - - - -	from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845
Henry Dodge, - - - -	from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

SECRETARIES.

John S. Horner, -	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	May 6, 1836
William B. Slaughter,	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	Feb. 16, 1837
Francis J. Dunn, -	appointed by Martin Van Buren, - - -	Jan. 25, 1841
A. P. Field, - -	appointed by John Tyler, - - -	Apr. 23, 1841
George R. C. Floyd,	appointed by James K. Polk, - - -	Oct. 30, 1843
John Catlin, - -	appointed by James K. Polk, - - -	Feb. 24, 1846

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Dunn, C. J. -	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	Aug. 1836
William C. Frazer, A. J.,	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	July, 1836
David Irvin, A. J., -	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	Sept. 1836
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.,	appointed by Martin Van Buren, - - -	Nov. 1838

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Henry S. Baird, -	appointed by Governor Dodge, - - -	Dec. 7, 1836
Horatio N. Wells, -	appointed by Governor Dodge, - - -	Mar. 30, 1839
Mortimer M. Jackson, -	appointed by Governor Dodge, - - -	Jan. 26, 1842
William Pitt Lynde,	appointed by Governor Tallmadge, - - -	Feb. 22, 1845
A. Hyatt Smith, -	appointed by Governor Dodge, - - -	Aug. 4, 1845

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

John Catlin, -	appointed at December Term, - - -	1836
Simeon Mills, -	appointed at July Term, - - -	1839
La Fayette Kellogg,	appointed at July Term, - - -	1840

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

William W. Chapman,	appointed by Andrew Jackson, - - -	1836
Moses M. Strong, -	appointed by Martin Van Buren, - - -	1838
Thomas W. Sutherland,	appointed by John Tyler, - - -	1841
William Pitt Lynde, -	appointed by James K. Polk, - - -	1845

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1836.

Convened at Belmont, Iowa county, Oct. 25, and adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President — Henry S. Baird, of Brown. *Secretary* — Edward McSherry. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Henry.

Brown — Henry S. Baird. John P. Arndt.

Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard

Dubuque — Thomas McCraney, John Foley, Thomas McKnight.

Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.*]

Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque. *Chief Clerk* — Warren Lewis. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Jesse M. Harrison.

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds.

Crawford — James H. Lockwood, James B. Dallam.

Milwaukee — William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall, Charles Durkee.

Iowa — William Boyles, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox.

Dubuque — Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, Alexander J. Irwin.†

SECOND SESSION, 1837-1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, Nov. 6, 1837, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President — Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary* — George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Levi Sterling.

Brown — John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson.‡

Iowa — Ebenezer Brigham, John H. Terry, James R. Vineyard.

Milwaukee — Alanson Sweet, Gilbert Knapp.

Dubuque — John Foley, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney.

Des Moines — Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingraham.

Crawford — [Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William Morgan.

Brown — Ebenezer Childs, George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes.

Iowa — William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, George F. Smith, Daniel M. Parkison.

Crawford — Ira B. Brunson.§ Jean Brunet.||

Des Moines — Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, John Reynolds.

*Thomas P. Burnett claimed a seat, but was rejected by a vote of the Council, as the appointment of members belonged exclusively to the Executive of the Territory.

†Seat successfully contested by George McWilliams.

‡In place of Henry S. Baird, resigned. Mr. Dickinson's seat was contested and vacated; replaced by Alexander J. Irwin.

§ In place of James B. Dallam.

|| In place of James H. Lockwood.

Dubuque—Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley,* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Alexander McGregor.†

Milwaukee—William R. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Burlington, Des Moines County, June 11, 1838, and adjourned June 25, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—Arthur B. Ingraham, of Des Moines. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—George W. Harris.

(Officers elected by Resolution.)

Brown—Alexander J. Irwin, John P. Arndt.

Iowa—Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard.

Milwaukee—Gilbert Knapp, Alanson Sweet.

Dubuque—John Foley, Thomas McCraney, Thomas McKnight.

Des Moines—Arthur B. Ingraham, Joseph B. Teas, Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

Crawford—[Had no member of the Council.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—William B. Sheldon, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—William Morgan.

Brown—George McWilliams, Charles C. Sholes, Ebenezer Childs.

Iowa—William Boyles, Thomas McKnight, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Shanley, James P. Cox, James Collins. ‡

Milwaukee—Wm. B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall.

Dubuque—Peter Hill Engle, Hardin Nowlin, Patrick Quigley, Lucius H. Langworthy, § Loring Wheeler.

Des Moines—Isaac Leffler, Warren L. Jenkins, Thomas Blair, John Reynolds, George W. Teas, John Box, David R. Chance.

Crawford—Ira B. Brunson, Jean Brunet.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1838.

Convened at Madison, November 26, 1838, and adjourned December 22, 1838.

COUNCIL.

President—William Bullen, of Racine. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Stephen N. Ives.

Iowa—James Collins, Levi Sterling.

Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.

Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.

Milwaukee and Washington—Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.

Racine—William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.

Brown—Alexander J. Irwin, Morgan L. Martin.

Crawford—George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—John W. Blackstone, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas Morgan.

Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.

Racine—Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

Crawford—Alexander McGregor.

* Mr. Quigley resigned his seat on the 17th of January, 1838, for cause arising out of McGregor's case, wherein he felt his dignity as a member overlooked and unsupported by the House.

† Mr. McGregor was elected in place of Hosea T. Camp, deceased. Was charged with having accepted a bribe at this session, and resigned his seat while the investigation was pending; but by a resolution of the House, at its June session, he was declared "unworthy of confidence," by a vote of the House.

‡ In place of George F. Smith, resigned.

§ In place of A. McGregor, resigned.

Grant—Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Rock and Walworth—Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington—Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Iowa—Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins.

SECOND SESSION, 1836.

Convened at Madison, January 21, 1836, and adjourned March 11, 1836.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Stephen N. Ives.
Brown—Morgan L. Martin, Alexander J. Irwin.
Racine—William Bullen, Marshall M. Strong.
Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.
Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Milwaukee and Washington—Daniel Wells, Jr., William A. Prentiss.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa—James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford—George Wilson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Lucius I. Barber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Moorman.
Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford, Jacob W. Conroe.
Milwaukee and Washington—Lucius I. Barber, William Shew, Henry C. Skinner, Ezekiel Churchill, Augustus Story.
Racine—Tristram C. Hoyt, Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman.
Grant—Thomas Cruson, Nelson Dewey, Ralph Carver, Joseph H. D. Street.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Crawford—Alexander McGregor, Ira B. Brunson.
Rock and Walworth—Edward V. Whiton, Othni Beardsley.
Iowa—Russell Baldwin, John W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Henry M. Billings. Charles Bracken.

THIRD SESSION, 1839-40.

Convened at Madison, December 2, 1839, and adjourned January 13, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Noyes.
Brown—Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.
Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.*
Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.
Milwaukee and Washington—William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.
Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa—James Collins, Levi Sterling.
Crawford—Joseph Brisbois.†

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Edward V. Whiton, of Rock. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—James Durley.
Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Jacob W. Conroe, Charles C. Sholes, Barlow Shackelford.
Milwaukee and Washington—Augustus Story, Adam E. Ray, William R. Longstreet, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells.
Rock and Walworth—Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.
Iowa—Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.
Grant—Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.
Crawford—Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.
Racine—Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

* In place of Marshall M. Strong, resigned.

† In place of Geo. Wilson, resigned.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.

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FOURTH (EXTRA) SESSION, 1840.

Convened at Madison, August 3, 1840, and adjourned August 14, 1840.

COUNCIL.

President—William A. Prentiss, of Milwaukee. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Gilbert Knapp.

Brown—Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.

Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.

Milwaukee and Washington—William A. Prentiss, Daniel Wells, Jr.

Grant—James R. Vineyard, John H. Rountree.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa—Levi Sterling, James Collins.

Crawford—Charles J. Learned.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—D. M. Whitney.

Brown—Ebenezer Childs, Barlow Shackelford, Charles C. Sholes, Jacob W. Conroe.

Milwaukee and Washington—Adam E. Ray, William Shew, Horatio N. Wells, Augustus Story, William R. Longstreet.

Rock and Walworth—Othni Beardsley, Edward V. Whiton.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Daniel S. Sutherland.

Iowa—Russel Baldwin, Charles Bracken, Henry M. Billings, Thomas Jenkins, John W. Blackstone.

Grant—Thomas Cruson, Joseph H. D. Street, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig.

Crawford—Ira B. Brunson, Alexander McGregor.

Racine—Orrin R. Stevens, Zadoc Newman, Tristram C. Hoyt.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1840-1.

Convened at Madison, December 7, 1840, and adjourned February 19, 1841.

COUNCIL.

President—James Maxwell, of Walworth. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Miles M. Vineyard.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan—Charles C. P. Arndt, Morgan L. Martin.

Milwaukee and Washington—Jonathan E. Arnold, Don A. J. Upham.

Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.

Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Ebenezer Brigham.

Iowa—Levi Sterling, James Collins.

Grant—John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.

Crawford and St. Croix—Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Francis M. Rublee.

Racine—George Batchelder, Thomas E. Parmelee, Reuben H. Deming.

Rock and Walworth—John Hackett, Hugh Long, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton.

Dane, Dodge, Green and Jefferson—Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan—William H. Bruce,† Mason C. Darling, David Giddings.

Milwaukee and Washington—Joseph Bond, Jacob Brazelton, Adam E. Ray, John S. Rockwell, William F. Shephard.

Iowa—Francis J. Dunn, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison, David Newland.

Grant—Daniel R. Burt, Nelson Dewey, Neely Gray.

Crawford and St. Croix—Alfred Brunson,‡ Joseph R. Brown.

* In place of Joseph Brisbois, resigned.

† Seat successfully contested by Albert G. Ellis.

‡ Seat contested by Theophilus La Chappelle, and Joseph B. Brown appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report.

SECOND SESSION, 1841-2.

Convened at Madison, December 6, 1841, and adjourned February 19, 1842.

COUNCIL.

President—James Collins, of Iowa. *Secretary*—George Beatty. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Ebenezer Childs.
Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan—Morgan L. Martin, Charles C. P. Arndt.*
Milwaukee and Washington—John H. Tweedy,† Don A. J. Upham.
Racine—William Bullen, Lorenzo Janes.
Rock and Walworth—James Maxwell.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Ebenezer Brigham.
Iowa—James Collins, Moses M. Strong.
Grant—John H. Rountree, James R. Vineyard.‡
Crawford and St. Croix—Charles J. Learned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—David Newland, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk*—John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Thomas J. Moorman.
Brown, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Portage and Sheboygan—Mason C. Darling, Albert G. Ellis, David Giddings.
Racine—George Batchelder, Jonathan Eastman, Thomas E. Parmelee.§
Crawford and St. Croix—Joseph R. Brown, Alfred Brunson.||
Milwaukee and Washington—Joseph Bond, Adam E. Ray, William F. Shephard, John S. Rockwell, Jacob Brazelton.
Rock and Walworth—John Hackett, Jesse C. Mills, Edward V. Whiton, James Tripp.¶
Iowa—Thomas Jenkins,** David Newland, Ephraim F. Ogden, Daniel M. Parkison.
Grant—Daniel R. Burt, Neely Gray, Nelson Dewey.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Lucius I. Barber, James Sutherland.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1842-43.

The two Houses organized on the 5th of December, 1842, but the Governor (J. D. Doty) refused to communicate with them, as a body legally assembled, according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until the 10th day of December, when they adjourned until the 30th of January, 1843, when they again met, and continued in session until February 1843, when they adjourned until March 6, 1843, on which latter day they again convened, as well in pursuance of their vote of adjournment, as in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation calling them together as of a special session, on that day. Of this intention of the Governor, they had been apprised by resolutions referring to his Proclamation, introduced by one of their members at their first session. The Houses continued in session subsequently until the 25th day of March, when they adjourned without day. Both Houses again assembled on the 27th day of March, as of the second session, and adjourned on the 17th of April 1843. The session was held at Madison. Officers the same in both sessions.

COUNCIL.

President—Moses M. Strong, of Iowa [resigned March 18th, and Morgan L. Martin, of Brown, elected to fill vacancy]. *Secretary*—John V. Ingersol [Mr. Ingersol resigned March 31, 1843, and John P. Sheldon appointed for balance of the session.] *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Charles C. Brown.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan, and Winnebago—Morgan L. Martin.

* Killed by James R. Vineyard, Feb. 11, 1842.

† In place of Jonathan E. Arnold, resigned.

‡ Resignation sent to Council, Feb. 14, which was refused to be accepted, and a vote expelling him from the Council was passed.

§ Elisha S. Still claimed a seat as an additional member, but was not admitted. Mr. Parmelee afterwards resigned.

|| Seat contested and awarded to Theophilus La Chappelle.

¶ In place of Hugh Long, resigned.

** In place of Francis J. Dunn, resigned.

Racine — Consider Heath.* Peter D. Hugunin.*
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey.
Milwaukee and Washington — Hans Crocker, Lemuel White, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. LaChapelle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Albert G. Ellis, of Portage. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — William S. Anderson.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, Mason C. Darling, David Agry.
Walworth and Rock — John Hopkins, James Tripp, John M. Capron, Wm. A. Bartlett.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Iowa — Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William S. Hamilton.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Isaac H. Palmer, Lyman Crossman, Robert Masters.
Racine — Philander Judson, John T. Trowbridge, Peter Van Vliet.
Grant — Franklin Z. Hicks, Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price.

SECOND SESSION, 1843-4.

Convened at Madison, December 4, 1843, and adjourned January 31, 1844.

COUNCIL.

President — Marshall M. Strong, of Racine. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — G. C. S. Vail.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Morgan L. Martin.
Rock and Walworth — Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Milwaukee and Washington — Lemuel White, Hans Crocker, David Newland.
Iowa — Moses M. Strong.
Crawford and St. Croix — Theoph. La Chappelle.
Grant — John H. Rountree, Nelson Dewey,
Racine — Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Lucius I. Barber.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — George H. Walber, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — John Catlin. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — J. W. Trowbridge.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Albert G. Ellis, David Agry, Mason C. Darling.
Crawford and St. Croix — John H. Manahan.
Iowa — Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.
Milwaukee and Washington — Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Thomas H. Olin, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson, George H. Walker.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk — Robert Masters, Lyman Crossman, Isaac H. Palmer.
Rock and Walworth — John M. Capron, William A. Bartlett, John Hopkins, James Tripp.
Grant — Alonzo Platt, Glendower M. Price, Franklin Z. Hicks.
Racine — John T. Trowbridge, Levi Grant, Ezra Birchard.

THIRD SESSION, 1845.

Convened at Madison, January 6th, 1845, and adjourned February 24, 1845.

COUNCIL.

President — Moses M. Strong, of Iowa. *Secretary* — Benjamin C. Eastman. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Charles H. Larkin.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago — Randall Wilcox.

*These Councilmen did not take their seats until March 6, 1843.

Grant—Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.
Rock and Walworth—Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Iowa—Moses M. Strong.
Milwaukee and Washington—Adam E. Ray, James Kneeland, Jacob H. Kimball.
Crawford and St. Croix—Wiram Knowlton.
Racine—Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—George H. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk*—La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Chauncy Davis.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago—Mason C. Darling, Abraham Brawley, William Fowler.*
Rock and Walworth—Stephen Field, Jesse C. Mills, Salmon Thomas, Jesse Moore.
Crawford and St. Croix—James Fisher.
Racine—Robert McClellan, Orson Sheldon, Albert G. Northway.
Milwaukee and Washington—Charles E. Brown, Pitts Ellis, Byron Kilbourn, Benjamin H. Mooers, William Shew, George H. Walker.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Charles S. Bristol, Noah Phelps, George H. Slaughter.
Iowa—James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.
Grant—Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Franklin Z. Hicks.

FOURTH SESSION, 1846.

Convened at Madison, January 5th, and adjourned February 3, 1846.

COUNCIL.

President—Nelson Dewey, of Grant. *Secretary*—Benjamin C. Eastman.† *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Joseph Brisbois.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago—Randall Wilcox.
Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe—Wiram Knowlton.
Milwaukee and Washington—Curtis Reed, Jacob H. Kimball, James Kneeland.
Iowa—Moses M. Strong.
Grant—Nelson Dewey, John H. Rountree.
Rock and Walworth—Charles M. Baker, Edward V. Whiton.
Racine—Michael Frank, Marshall M. Strong.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—John Catlin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac. *Chief Clerk*—La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant at-Arms*—David Bonham.
Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage, Sheboygan and Winnebago—Abraham Brawley, Mason C. Darling, Elisha Morrow.
Racine—Andrew B. Jackson, Orson Sheldon, Julius Wooster.
Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe—James Fisher.
Grant—Armstead C. Brown, Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson.
Walworth—Caleb Crosswell, Warren Earl, Gaylord Graves.
Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Sauk—Mark R. Clapp, William M. Dennis, Noah Phelps.
Milwaukee and Washington—Samuel H. Barstow, John Crawford, James Magone, Benjamin H. Mooers, Luther Parker, William H. Thomas.
Iowa—Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.
Rock—Ira Jones.

*Brothertown Indian.

† Mr. Eastman resigned Jan. 19, and Wm. R. Smith elected.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION, 1847.

Convened at Madison, January 4, and adjourned February 11, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary*—Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—John Bevins.
Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago—Mason C. Darling.
Milwaukee—Horatio N. Wells.
Racine—Frederick S. Lovell, Marshall M. Strong.
Walworth—Henry Clark.
Rock—Andrew Palmer.
Iowa and Richland—William Singer.
Waukesha—Joseph Turner.
Crawford—Benjamin F. Manahan.
Grant—Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk—Alexander L. Collins.
Dodge and Jefferson—John E. Holmes.
Washington and Sheboygan—Chauncey M. Phelps.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—William Shew, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk*—La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. R. Hugunin.
Racine—Uriah Wood, Elisha Raymond.
Walworth—Charles A. Bronson, Palmer Gardiner.
Milwaukee—William Shew, Andrew Sullivan, William W. Brown.
Iowa and Richland—Timothy Burns, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Chilton.
Grant—Armstead C. Brown, William Richardson.
Dane, Green and Sauk—Charles Lum, William A. Wheeler, John W. Stewart.
Sheboygan and Washington—Harrison C. Hobart.
Dodge and Jefferson—George W. Green, John T. Haight, James Giddings.
Rock—Jared G. Winslow, James M. Burgess.
Waukesha—Joseph Bond, Chauncey F. Heath.
Crawford—Joseph W. Furber.
Brown, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago—Elisha Morrow, Hugh McFarlane.

SPECIAL SESSION, 1847.

Convened October 18, and adjourned October 27, 1847.

COUNCIL.

President—Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary*—Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—Edward P. Lockhart.
Racine—Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.
Rock—Andrew Palmer.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland—Ninian E. Whitesides.
Washington and Sheboygan—Chauncey M. Phelps.
Walworth—Henry Clark.
Grant—Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk—Alexander L. Collins.
Milwaukee—Horatio N. Wells.
Waukesha—Joseph Turner.
Jefferson and Dodge—John E. Holmes.
Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe—Benjamin F. Manahan.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago—Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Isaac P. Walker, of Milwaukee. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — E. R. Hugunin.

Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.
Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.
Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.
Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.
Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, Alexander Botkin, John W. Stewart.
Jefferson and Dodge — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
Crawford, St. Croix, Chippewa and La Pointe — Henry Jackson.
Washington and Sheboygan — Benjamin H. Mooers.
Waukesha — George Reed, L. Martin.
Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Moses S. Gibson, G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

SECOND SESSION, 1848,

Convened February 7, and adjourned March 13, 1848.

COUNCIL.

President — Horatio N. Wells, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — Thomas McHugh. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — Edward P. Lockhart.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Ninian E. Whitesides.
Waukesha — Joseph Turner.
Dodge and Jefferson — John E. Holmes.
Chippewa, Crawford, La Pointe, and St. Croix — Benjamin F. Manahan.
Racine — Frederick S. Lovell, Philo White.
Walworth — Henry Clark.
Rock — Andrew Palmer.
Grant — Orris McCartney.
Dane, Green and Sauk — Alexander L. Collins.
Milwaukee — Horatio N. Wells.
Sheboygan and Washington — Chauncy M. Phelps.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — Mason C. Darling.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker — Timothy Burns, of Iowa. *Chief Clerk* — La Fayette Kellogg. *Sergeant-at-Arms* — John Mullanphy.

Iowa, La Fayette and Richland — Timothy Burns, Charles Pole, M. M. Cothren.
Grant — Noah H. Virgin, Daniel R. Burt.
Sheboygan and Washington — Benj. H. Mooers.*
Dane, Green and Sauk — E. T. Gardner, John W. Stewart, Alexander Botkin.
Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Marquette, Portage and Winnebago — G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Moses S. Gibson.
Racine — G. F. Newell, Dudley Cass.
Walworth — Eleazer Wakeley, George Walworth.
Rock — Daniel C. Babcock, George H. Williston.
Milwaukee — Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday, Asa Kinney.
Waukesha — George Reed, Leonard Martin.
Dodge and Jefferson — Levi P. Drake, Horace D. Patch, James Hanrahan.
Chippewa, Crawford, La Pointe and St. Croix — Henry Jackson.

* Resigned his seat because a bill in relation to Washington County was rejected.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, 1846, having framed a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected.

The convention was composed of the following gentlemen:

- President* — Don A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee. *Secretary* — La Fayette Kellogg.
- Brown* — David Agry, Henry S. Baird.
- Calumet* — Lemuel Goodell.
- Columbia* — Jeremiah Drake, La Fayette Hill.
- Crawford* — Peter A. R. Brace.
- Dane* — John Y. Smith, Abel Dunning, Benjamin Fuller, George B. Smith, Nathaniel F. Hyer, John M. Babcock.
- Dodge* — William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch, John H. Manahan.
- Fond du Lac* — Warren Chase, Lorenzo Hazen, Moses S. Gibson.
- Grant* — Thomas P. Burnett, Thomas Cruson, Lorenzo Bevans, Neeley Gray, J. Allen Barber, James Gilmore, Franklin Z. Hicks, Daniel R. Burt, James R. Vineyard.
- Green* — Davis Bowen, Noah Phelps, William C. Green, Hiram Brown.
- Iowa* — William R. Smith, Moses M. Strong, Daniel M. Parkison, Thomas Jenkins, William J. Madden, Ninian E. Whitesides, Joshua L. White, Thomas James, Andrew Burnside, Moses Meeker, Elihu B. Goodsell.
- Jefferson* — Patrick Rogan, Theodore Prentiss, Aaron Rankin, Elihu L. Attwood, Samuel T. Clothier, Peter H. Turner, George Hyer.
- La Pointe* — James P. Hays.
- Marquette* — Samuel W. Beall.
- Manitowoc* — Evander M. Soper.
- Milwaukee* — Don A. J. Upham, Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garret Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garret M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase, Charles E. Browne.
- Portage* — Henry C. Goodrich.
- Racine* — Edward G. Ryan, Marshall M. Strong, Frederick S. Lovell, Elijah Steele, Stephen O. Bennett, Nathaniel Dickinson, Daniel Harkin, Chauncey Kellogg, Haynes Finch, Chatfield H. Parsons, Victor M. Willard, James H. Hall, James B. Carter, T. S. Stockwell.*
- Rock* — A. Hyatt Smith, David Noggle, Sanford P. Hammond, James Chamberlain, Joseph S. Pierce, George B. Hall, David L. Mills, John Hackett, Joseph Kinney, Jr., Israel Inman, Jr.
- Richland* — Edward Coumbe.
- Sauk* — Wm. H. Clark.
- St. Croix* — William Holcombe.
- Sheboygan* — David Giddings.
- Washington* — Bostwick O'Connor, Edward H. Janssen, Patrick Toland, Charles J. Kern, Hopewell Coxe, Joel F. Wilson.
- Waukesha* — Andrew E. Elmore, Pitts Ellis, George Reed, Elisha W. Edgerton, Rufus Parks, William R. Hesik, Barnes Babcock, Charles Burchard, † James M. Moore Benjamin Hunkins, Alexander W. Randall.
- Walworth* — Solmous Wakeley, Joseph Bowker, Charles M. Baker, John W. Boyd, William Bell, Lyman H. Seaver, Sewall Smith, Josiah Topping, William Berry, M. T. Hawes. ‡
- Winnebago* — James Duane Doty.

* This gentleman never took his seat.

† Seat unsuccessfully contested by Matthias J. Bovee.

‡ This gentleman never took his seat.

SECOND CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled at Madison, on the 15th of December, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, 1848, having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted. The Convention was constituted as follows: Messrs. Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase, Stoddard Judd, Theodore Prentiss, Garret M. Fitzgerald and Frederick S. Lovell, being the only members of the first Convention who were elected to the second; the members of the first, in almost every county, declining a re-election.

- President*—Morgan L. Martin, of Brown. *Secretary*—Thomas McHugh.
Brown—Morgan L. Martin.
Calumet—G. W. Featherstonhaugh.
Chippewa and Crawford—Daniel G. Fenton.
Columbia—James T. Lewis.
Dane—Charles M. Nichols, William A. Wheeler, William H. Fox.
Dodge—Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman, Charles H. Larrabee.
Fond du Lac—Samuel W. Beall, Warren Chase.
Grant—George W. Lakin, John H. Rountree, Alexander D. Ramsay, Orsamus Cole, William Richardson.
Green—James Biggs, William McDowell.
Iowa—Stephen P. Hollenbeck, Charles Bishop, Joseph Ward.
Jefferson—Theodore Prentiss, Milo Jones, Abram Vanderpool, Jonas Folts.
La Fayette—Charles Dunn, Allen Warden, John O'Connor.
Marquette and Winnebago—Harrison Reed.
Milwaukee—Byron Kilbourn, Rufus King, Charles H. Larkin, John L. Doran, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Moritz Schaeffer, Albert Fowler.
Portage—William H. Kennedy.
Racine—Theodore Secor, Samuel R. McClellan, Horace T. Sanders, Frederick S. Lovell, Stephen A. Davenport, Andrew B. Jackson, Albert G. Cole, James D. Reymert.
Rock—Almerin M. Carter, Ezra A. Foot, Edward V. Whiton, Paul Crandall, Joseph Colley, Louis P. Harvey.
St. Croix—George W. Brownell.
Sheboygan and Manitowoc—Silas Steadman.
Walworth—James Harrington, Augustus C. Kinne, George Gale, Experience Estabrook, Hollis Latham, Ezra A. Mulford.
Washington—Patrick Pentony, James Fagan, Harvey G. Turner.
Waukesha—Peter D. Gifford, George Scagel, Squire S. Case, Alfred L. Castleman, Emulous P. Cotton, Eleazer Root.

STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN.

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

Note.—The regular terms of all elective state officers commence the first Monday in January of the odd numbered years. Previous to the present time, the terms began in the even numbered years.

GOVERNORS.

Nelson Dewey, - - -	Lancaster, - - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell, - -	Madison, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Wm. A. Barstow, - - -	Waukesha, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Mar. 21, 1856
Arthur McArthur, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Mar. 21, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1856
Coles Bashford, - - -	Oshkosh, - - -	from Mar. 25, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
Alex. W. Randall, - - -	Waukesha, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey, - - -	Shopiere, - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Edward Salomon, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Apr. 19, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis, - - -	Columbus, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild, - - -	Madison, - - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1872
C. C. Washburn, - - -	La Crosse, - - -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor, - - -	Cottage Grove, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington, - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Jan. 3, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1878
Wm. E. Smith, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk, - - -	Viroqua, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to.....

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

John E. Holmes, - - -	Jefferson, - - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Samuel W. Beall, - - -	Taycheedah, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
Timothy Burns, - - -	La Crosse, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
James T. Lewis, - - -	Columbus, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
Arthur McArthur, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 4, 1858
E. D. Campbell, - - -	La Crosse, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1860
Butler G. Noble, - - -	Whitewater, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
Edward Salomon, - - -	Milwaukee, - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Apr. 19, 1862
Gerry W. Hazelton,* - -	Columbus, - - -	from Sep. 10, 1862, to Sep. 26, 1862
Wyman Spooner, - - -	Elkhorn, - - -	from Jan. 14, 1863, to Jan. 3, 1870
Thaddeus C. Pound, - - -	Chippewa Falls, - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872
Milton H. Pettit, - - -	Kenosha, - - -	from Jan. 1, 1872, to Mar. 23, 1873
Charles D. Parker, - - -	Pleasant Valley, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
James M. Bingham, - - -	Chippewa Falls, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Sam S. Fifield, - - -	Ashland, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to.....

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thos. McHugh, - - -	Delavan, - - -	from June 7, 1848, to Jan. 7, 1850
Wm. A. Barstow, - - -	Waukesha, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1850, to Jan. 5, 1852
C. D. Robinson, - - -	Green Bay, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1854
Alex. T. Gray, - - -	Janesville, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854, to Jan. 7, 1856
David W. Jones, - - -	Belmont, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1860
Louis P. Harvey, - - -	Shopiere, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 6, 1862
James T. Lewis, - - -	Columbus, - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1864
Lucius Fairchild, - - -	Madison, - - -	from Jan. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866
Thomas S. Allen, - - -	Mineral Point, - - -	from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 3, 1870
Llywelyn Breese, - - -	Portage, - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870, to Jan. 5, 1874
Peter Doyle, - - -	Prairie du Chien, - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 7, 1878
Hans. B. Warner, - - -	Ellsworth, - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878, to Jan. 2, 1882
Ernst G. Timme, - - -	Kenosha, - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882, to.....

* Ex-officio, as President of Senate.

STATE TREASURERS.

Jairus C. Fairchild,	- -	Madison,	- - - -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Edward H. Janssen,	- -	Cedarburg,	- - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Charles Kuehn,	- -	Manitowoc,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Samuel D. Hastings,	- -	Trempealeau,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 1, 1866
William E. Smith,	- -	Fox Lake,	- - - -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Henry Betz,	- -	Manitowoc,	- - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 5, 1874
Ferdinand Kuehn,	- -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Richard Guenther,	- -	Oshkosh,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Edward C. McFetridge,	- -	Beaver Dam,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

James S. Brown,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from June 7, 1848,	to Jan. 7, 1850
S. Park Coon,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1850,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Experience Estabrook,	- - -	Geneva,	- - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
George B. Smith,	- - -	Madison,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
William R. Smith,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Gabriel Bouck	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
James H. Howe,	- - -	Green Bay,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Oct. 7, 1862
Winfield Smith,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from Oct. 7, 1862,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Charles R. Gill,	- - -	Watertown,	- - - -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Stephen S. Barlow,	- - -	Dellona,	- - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 5, 1874
A. Scott Sloan,	- - -	Beaver Dam,	- - - -	from Jan. 5, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
Alexander Wilson,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Leander F. Frisby,	- - -	West Bend,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office created August 16, 1848.)

Eleazer Root	- - -	Waukesha,	- - - -	from Jan. 1, 1849,	to Jan. 5, 1852
Azel P. Ladd,	- - -	Shullsburg,	- - - -	from Jan. 5, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Hiram A. Wright,	- - -	Prairie du Chien,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to May 29, 1855
A. Constantine Barry,	- - -	Racine,	- - - -	from Jun. 26, 1855,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Lyman C. Draper,	- - -	Madison,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Josiah L. Pickard,	- - -	Platteville,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Sep. 30, 1864
John G. McMynn,	- - -	Racine,	- - - -	from Oct. 1, 1864,	to Jan. 6, 1868
Alexander J. Craig,	- - -	Madison,	- - - -	from Jan. 6, 1868,	to Jan. 3, 1870
Samuel Fallows,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from Jan. 6, 1870,	to Jan. 4, 1874
Edward Searing,	- - -	Milton,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1874,	to Jan. 7, 1878
William C. Whitford,	- - -	Milton,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1878,	to Jan. 2, 1882
Robert Graham,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1882,	to

BANK COMPTROLLERS.

(Office created by Chapter 479, Laws 1852—Abolished January 3, 1870, Chapter 28, Laws of 1868.)

James S. Baker,	- - -	Green Bay,	- - - -	from Nov. 20, 1852,	to Jan. 2, 1854
William M. Dennis,	- - -	Watertown,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Joel C. Squires,	- - -	Mineral Point,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Gysbert Van Steenwyk,	- - -	Kilbourn City,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
William H. Ramsey,	- - -	Ozaukee,	- - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 1, 1866
Jeremiah M. Rusk,	- - -	Viroqua,	- - - -	from Jan. 1, 1866,	to Jan. 3, 1870

STATE PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Chapter 24, Laws of 1853—Abolished January 4, 1874, by Chapter 193, Laws of 1873.)

John Taylor,	- - -	Waupun,	- - - -	from Mar. 28, 1853,	to Apr. 2, 1853
Henry Brown,	- - -	Fond du Lac,	- - - -	from Apr. 2, 1853,	to Jan. 2, 1854
Argalus W. Starks,	- - -	Barabco,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1854,	to Jan. 7, 1856
Edward McGarry,	- - -	Milwaukee,	- - - -	from Jan. 7, 1856,	to Jan. 4, 1858
Edward M. MacGraw,	- - -	Sheboygan,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1858,	to Jan. 2, 1860
Hans C. Heg,	- - -	Waterford,	- - - -	from Jan. 2, 1860,	to Jan. 6, 1862
Alexander P. Hodges,	- - -	Oshkosh,	- - - -	from Jan. 6, 1862,	to Jan. 4, 1864
Henry Cordier,	- - -	Waupun,	- - - -	from Jan. 4, 1864,	to Jan. 3, 1870
George F. Wheeler,	- - -	Springvale,	- - - -	from Jan. 3, 1870,	to Jan. 4, 1874

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

(Office created by Chap. 155, Laws of 1871—Abolished January 3, 1876, by Chap. 238, Laws of 1874.)

Ole C. Johnson, - - - Beloit, - - - - from April 3, 1871, to Jan. 5, 1874
Martin J. Argard, - - - Eau Claire, - - - - from Jan. 5, 1874, to Jan. 3, 1876

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

(Office created by Section 8 of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874; made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

John W. Hoyt, - - - Madison, - - - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Geo. H. Paul, - - - Milwaukee, - - - - from April 29, 1874, to March 10, 1876
Joseph H. Osborn, - - - Oshkosh, - - - - from April 29, 1874 to March 10, 1876
Dana C. Lamb, - - - Fond du Lac, - - - - from March 10, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1878
A. J. Turner, - - - Portage, - - - - from Feb. 1, 1878, to Feb. 15, 1882
N. P. Haugen, - - - River Falls, - - - - from Feb. 15, 1882, to.....

INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

(By Chapter 56, Section 32, General Laws of 1867, the Secretary of State was Commissioner of Insurance *ex-officio* until the passage of Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, which office was made elective by Chapter 300, Laws of 1881.)

Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison, - - - - from April 1, 1878, to.....

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Supreme Court was not separately organized until 1853, previous to which the Judges of the Circuit Courts were *ex-officio* Justices of the Supreme Court.)

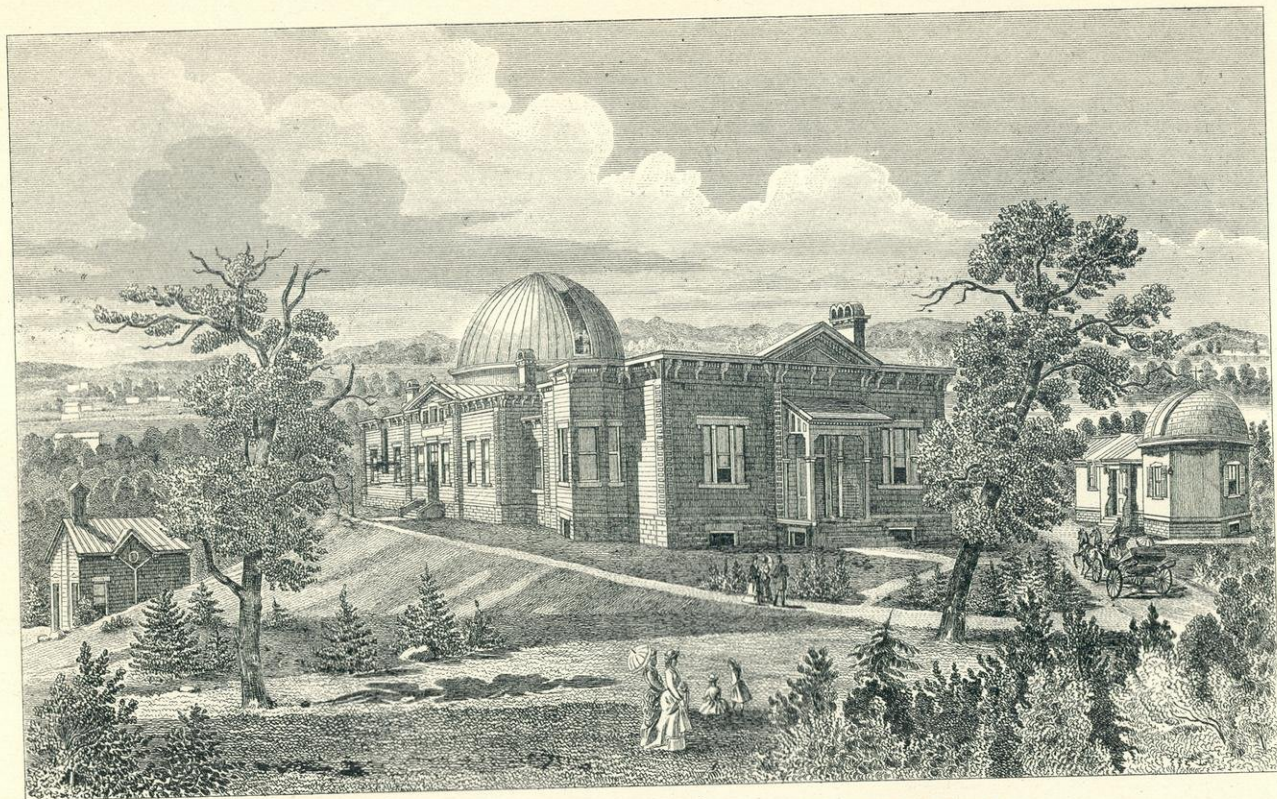
Name.	Circuit.	Date oath of office.	Exp'n of term.
Alex. W. Stow, C. J., - - - -	4th	August 23, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1851	1, 1851
Edward V. Whiton, A. J., - - - -	1st	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853
Levi Hubbell, A. J.,* - - - -	2d	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853
Charles H. Larrabee, A. J., - - - -	3d	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853
Mortimer M. Jackson, A. J., - - - -	5th	August 23, 1848, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853
Timothy O. Howe, A. J., - - - -	4th	January 1, 1851, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853
Wiram Knowlton, A. J., - - - -	6th	August 6, 1850, to June 1, 1853	1, 1853

Name.	Title.	Date.	Exp'n of term.
Edward V. Whiton, - - - -	C. J.	June 1, 1853, to April 12, 1859	1859
Luther S. Dixon, - - - -	C. J.	April 20, 1859, to June 17, 1874	1874
Edward G. Ryan, - - - -	C. J.	June 17, 1874, to Oct. 19, 1880	1880
Orsamus Cole, - - - -	C. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to 1st. M. Jan. 1892	1892
Samuel Crawford, - - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 19, 1855	1855
Abram D. Smith, - - - -	A. J.	June 1, 1853, to June 21, 1859	1859
Orsamus Cole, - - - -	A. J.	June 19, 1855, to Nov. 11, 1880	1880
Byron Paine, - - - -	A. J.	June 21, 1859, to Nov. 15, 1864	1864
Jason Downer, - - - -	A. J.	Nov. 15, 1864, to Sept. 11, 1867	1867
Byron Paine, - - - -	A. J.	Sept. 11, 1867, to Jan. 13, 1871	1871
William P. Lyon, - - - -	A. J.	Jan. 20, 1871, to 1st. M. Jan. 1894	1894
David Taylor, - - - -	A. J.	April 18, 1878, to 1st. M. Jan. 1886	1886
Harlow S. Orton, - - - -	A. J.	April 13, 1878, to 1st. M. Jan. 1888	1888
John B. Cassoday, - - - -	A. J.	Nov. 11, 1880, to 1st. M. Jan. 1890	1890

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

J. R. Brigham, - - -	Appointed January Term, - - - -	1849
Samuel W. Beall, - - -	Appointed December 12, - - - -	1849
La Fayette Kellogg, - - -	Appointed June 1, - - - -	1853
Clarence Kellogg, - - -	Appointed June 11, - - - -	1878

* Elected Chief Justice, June 13, 1851.



WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURES,

FROM 1848 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE.

SENATORS.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Abert, George A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 78, b.
Abrams, Wm. J.	Green Bay, Brown	1868, 69, b.
Ackley, Henry M.	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.	1882, 83.
Adams, Benjamin F.	Door Creek, Dane	1862, 72.
Adams, Henry	Monticello, Green.	1866, 67, 68, 69, b.
Adams, John	Black Earth, Dane	1882, 83, b.
Adams, John Q.	Fall River, Columbia.	1854, 55, 56, b.
Alban, James S.	Plover, Portage	1852, 53.
Allen, Benjamin.	Hudson, St. Croix	1853, 54.
Anderson, Matthew.	Cross Plains, Dane	1878, 79, 80, 81, b.
Andrews, Abram D.	River Falls, Pierce	1878, 79
Arnold, Alexander A.	Galesville, Trempealeau	1877, 78, b.
Bacon, Orrin	Monticello, Green.	1872, 73, b.
Bailey, Dana R.	Baldwin, St. Croix	1878, 79.
Baker, Robert H.	Racine, Racine	1873, 75, 76.
Baldwin, George	Chilton, Calumet	1870, 71, b.
Barber, J. Allen.	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, b.
Barber, Levi W.	Portage, Columbia	1875, 76, 77, 78, b.
Barlow, Stephen S.	Delton, Sauk	1868, 69, b.
Barnes, S. W.	Waterloo, Jefferson	1850, 57.
Barnes, John A.	Wayville, Dodge	1875, 76.
Barnum, George S.	Waukau, Winnebago.	1855, 66, b.
Barron, Henry D.	St. Croix Falls, Polk	1874, 75, 76, b.
Bartlett, M. D.	Durand, Pepin	1862, 63.
Bartlett, Oscar F.	East Troy, Walworth	1860, 61.
Bashford, Coles.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1853, 54, 55.
Bean, Samuel C.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1857, 58, 61, 62.
Belden, Philo.	Rochester, Racine	1871, 72, b.
Bennett, Alden I.	Beloit, Rock	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Bennett, George.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1860, 61.
Bennett, Joseph B. ¹	Watertown, Jefferson	1879, 80.
Bennett, Stephen O.	Raymond, Racine	1851, 52, b.
Bennett, Van S.	Rockton, Vernon	1882, 83, b.
Bentley, John A.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1865, 66.
Billings, Henry M.	Highland, Iowa.	1848, b.
Black, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, 75, b.
Blackstone, John W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette.	1880, 81.
Blake, Edward R.	Port Washington, Ozaukee.	1883, b.
Blair, Andrew M.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1853, 54.
Blair, William.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1864, 65, 72, 73, 76, 77.
Bleekman, Adelbert E.	Tomah, Monroe.	1874, 75, b.
Bohan, John R.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1863, 64, b.
Bones, Thomas A.	Racine, Racine	1877, 78.
Botkin, Alexander	Madison, Dane	1849, 50, b.
Bovee, Marvin H.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1-53.
Bowen, Ezra B.	Mayville, Dodge	1851, 55.
Bowen, Thomas S.	Waupun, Dodge	1852, 53.
Bowman, Jonathan	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Boyd, John W.	Geneva, Walworth	1848, 49, 58, 59.
Bragg, Edward S.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868, 69.
Briggs, John R., Jr. ²	Beloit, Rock	1853.
Brown, Orlando.	Modena, Buffalo	1872, 73, b.
Browne, Edward L.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1861, 62, 67, 68.
Bryant, George E.	Madison, Dane	1875, 76.

b. See list of members of Assembly.

¹ Elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy caused by death of C. H. Phillips, of Lake Mills.

² Contested seat of L. P. Harvey, but did not prevail.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Budlong, S. W.	Waterloo, Jefferson	1865, 66.
Bugh, Samuel G.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1851, 52.
Bull, Benjamin	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1866, 67.
Bull, Hiram C.	Madison, Dane	1857.
Burchard, Samuel D.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1870, 71, 73, 74.
Burdick, Zebulon P.	Janesville, Rock	1859, 60, b.
Burrows, George B.	Madison, Dane	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Butt, Cyrus M.	Viroqua, Vernon	1869, 70.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse	1863, 64, 71, 72, b.
Campbell, Archibald	Middlebury, Iowa	1878, 79.
Campbell, Francis	Gratiot, La Fayette	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Carey, John	Osman, Manitowoc	1883, b.
Carter, Benjamin F.	Sherwood, Calumet	1880, 81, b.
Cary, John W.	Racine, Racine	1853, 54, b.
Cary, Luther H.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1861, 62, b.
Case, Jerome I.	Racine, Racine	1865, 66.
Cate, N. S.	De Soto, Vernon	1862.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Osceola, Fond du Lac	1876, 77, b.
Chandler, John A.	Sparta, Monroe	1865, 66.
Chandler, Willard H.	Windsor, Dane	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Chappell, William	Watertown, Jefferson	1858, 59, b.
Chase, C. S.	Racine, Racine	1857, 58.
Chase, Enoch	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882, 83, b.
Chase, Warren	Ceresco, Fond du Lac	1848, 49.
Chipman, William E.	Burlington, Racine	1879, 80.
Clapp, J. D.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1863, 64. { 1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, b.
Clark, Satterlee	Horicon, Dodge	1857, 58.
Clark, Temple	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1855, 56.
Clement, Charles	Racine, Racine	1855, 56, b.
Cobb, Amasa	Mineral Point, Iowa	1861, 62, 65, 66, b.
Cole, Samuel	Gratiot, La Fayette	1871, 72, b.
Colladay, William M.	Stoughton, Dane	1882, 83.
Colman, Edward	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1859, 60.
Comstock, Cicero	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, b.
Comstock, Noah D.	Arcadia, Trempealeau	1851, 52, b.
Conkey, Theodore	Appleton, Outagamie	1857, 58.
Cook, E. Fox	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1868, 69.
Copp, William J.	Prescott, Pierce	1849, 50.
Cothren, Montgomery M.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1883.
Cottrill, J. P. C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873, 74.
Cotzhausen, Frederick W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860, 61.
Cox, Charles B.	River Falls, Pierce	1861.
Crane, H. O.	Neenah, Winnebago	1881, 82.
Crosby, Charles F.	Wausau, Marathon	1861, 62.
Cunning, Hugh	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1859, 60.
Curtis, Henry W.	Delton, Sauk	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Davis, Horatio N.	Beloit, Rock	1857, 58, 59, 60, b.
Davis, Moses M.	Portage City, Columbia	1870, 71*, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Davis, Romanzo E.	Middleton, Dane	1851, 52.
Dean, Eliab B. Jr.	Madison, Dane	1860, 61.
Decker, Edward	Kewannee, Kewaunee	1881, 82.
Delaney, Arthur K.	Mayville, Dodge	1848, 49, b.
Dennis, William K.	Watertown, Jefferson	1879, 80.
Dering, Charles L.	Columbus, Columbia	1870, 71, b.
Deuster, Peter V.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 55.
Dewey, Nelson	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57.
Dexter, George E.	Monroe, Green	1876, 77, b.
Douglas, Mark	Melrose, Jackson	1876, 77, b.
Downs, Daniel L.	Richland Center, Richland	1853, 54, 55, 56.
Dunn, Charles	Belmont, La Fayette	1863, 64, 67, 68, b.
Earnest, James H.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1875, 76, b.
Eastman, Enos	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1850, 51.
Eastman, J. A.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1872, 73, b.
Eaton, Henry L.	Lone Rock, Richland	1860, 61, b.
Dean, Michael J.	Franklin, Milwaukee	1854, 55.
Eldredge, Charles A.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1864, 65, b.
Ellis, Frederick S.	Green Bay, Brown	1881, 82.
Ellis, William A.	Peshtigo, Oconto	1865, 66.
Elwood, G. De Witt	Princeton, Green Lake	1882, 83.
Erwin, Charles K.	Tomah, Monroe	1876, 77, b.
Farr, Asahel	Kenosha, Kenosha	

b See list of members of Assembly.

* Seat unsuccessfully contested by Levi B. Vilas.

SENATORS—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Fenton, Daniel G.	Prairie du Chien.	1848.
Ferguson, Benjamin	Fox Lake, Dodge	1860, 61.
Field, R. C.	Osseo, Trempealeau.	1874, 75, b.
Fifield, Sam S.	Ashland, Ashland.	1877, 80, 81, b.
Finkelnburg, Augustus	Fountain City, Buffalo.	1881, 82, b.
Fisher, Ira W.	Menasha, Winnebago.	1869, 70.
Fisher, James	Eastman, Crawford.	1849, 50, b.
Fitzgerald, John	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1856.
Flint, Edwin	La Crosse, La Crosse.	1862.
Flint, Rockwell J.	Menomonie, Dunn.	1876, 77, 82, 83, b.
Flint, Waldo S.	Princeton, Green Lake.	1871, 72, b.
Foot, Ezra A.	Footville, Rock.	1861, 62, b.
Foster, James H.	Koro, Winnebago.	1871, 72, b.
Fratt, Nicholas D.	Racine, Racine.	1859, 60.
Frost, George L.	Mineral Point, Iowa.	1863, 64, b.
Fulton, Marcus A.	Hudson, St. Croix.	1866, 67, b.
Gale, George	Elkhorn, Walworth.	1850, 51.
Gardner, E. T.	Monroe, Green.	1848, 49.
Gary, George.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1866, b.
Gernon, Edward	Genesee, Waukesha.	1853, 57.
Gibson, Thomas K.	Benton, La Fayette.	1848.
Gibson, William J.	Black River Falls, Jackson.	1855, 56, b.
Giddings, James	Chester, Dodge.	1850, 51.
Giles, Hiram H.	Stoughton, Dane.	1855, 56, 57, 58, b.
Gill, Bolivar G.	Grafton, Ozaukee.	1855, 56.
Gill, Charles R.	Watertown, Jefferson.	1860, 61.
Goodell, Lemuel	Stockbridge, Calumet.	1849, 50, b.
Graham, Hiram P.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.	1874, 75.
Grant, Levi.	Kenosha, Kenosha.	1854.
Gray, Hamilton H. ²	Darlington, La Fayette.	1869, 70, b.
Greene, Walter S.	Milford, Jefferson.	1873, 74, b.
Greulich, Augustus	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1857, 58, b.
Griffin, Michael	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.	1880, 81, b.
Grimmer, George	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.	1877, 78, 79, 80.
Griswold, William M.	Columbus, Columbia.	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Haben, Andrew	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1879, 80, b.
Habich, Carl.	Madison, Dane.	1868, 69.
Hadley, Jackson	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1855, 56, b.
Hall, John C.	Monroe, Green.	1870, 71.
Hamilton, J. B.	Neenah, Winnebago.	1862, 63, 81, 82.
Hanchett, Luther	Plover, Portage.	1857, 58, 59, 60.
Harris, Joseph	Sturgeon Bay, Door.	1864, 65.
Harvey, Louis P. ³	Shopiere, Rock.	1854, 55, 56, 57.
Hathaway, Oscar C.	Beetown, Grant.	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Hay, Samuel M.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1863, b.
Hazelton, George C.	Boscobel, Grant.	1868, 69, 70, 71.
Hazelton, Gerry W.	Columbus, Columbia.	1861, 62.
Head, Orson S.	Kenosha, Kenosha.	1851.
Herrick, Charles.	Racine, Racine.	1874.
Hicks, Edward	Green Bay, Brown.	1862, 63, b.
Hilgen, Frederick	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.	1860.
Hill, James.	Warren, St. Croix.	1882, 83, b.
Hiner, William H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.	1872, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.
Hixon, Gideon C.	La Crosse, La Crosse.	1873, 74, b.
Hobart, Harrison C.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.	1848.
Holloway, John C.	Lancaster, Grant.	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Hood, Thomas	Madison, Dane.	1864, 65.
Hopkins, Benjamin F.	Madison, Dane.	1862, 63, b.
Horn, Frederick W.	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.	1848, 49, 50, b.
Hotchkiss, Robert H.	Plymouth, Sheboygan.	1859, 60, 63, b.
Houghton, Horace E.	Durand, Pepin.	1879, 80, b.
Howell, Daniel	Jefferson, Jefferson.	1854, 55.
Hudd, Thomas R. ¹	Appleton, Outagamie.	1862, 63.
Hudd, Thomas R. ¹	Green Bay, Brown.	1876, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, b.
Huebschmann, Francis.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1851, 52, 63*, 71, 72.
Humphrey, Herman L.	Hudson, St. Croix.	1862, 63.
Hunt, George F.	West Bend, Washington.	1881, 82.
Hunter, Ed. M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1853, 54.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by H. E. Eastman.² Seat unsuccessfully contested by A. A. Townsend.³ Seat contested in 1854 by John R. Briggs, J., on constitutional grounds, but unsuccessfully.

* Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles Quentin.

b See list of members of Assembly.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Hutchinson, Buel E.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1860, 61, b
Hyde, Edwin.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1879, 80, b.
Hyer, George.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.	1851, b.
Irish, Joseph E.....	New Richmond, St. Croix.....	1873, 73.
Ives, Edward H.....	Trimbelle, Pierce.....	1870, 71, b.
Jacobs, William H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1875, 76.
Jenkins, George A.....	Charlestown, Calumet.....	1863, b.
Johnson, John A.....	Madison, Dane.....	1873, 74, b.
Joiner, Lemuel W.....	Wyoming, Iowa.....	1857, 58, 61, 62, 69, 70, b.
Jonas, Charles.....	Racine, Racine.....	1839, b.
Jones, Evan W.....	Cambria, Columbia.....	1873, 74.
Jones, John H.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1871, 72.
Judd, Stoddard.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1866, 67, b.
Kellogg, John A.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1879, 80.
Kelly, David M.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1880, 81, b.
Kelsey, Charles S.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1861, 62, 63, 64, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B.....	Montello, Marquette.....	1855, 56, b.
Keogh, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1863, 63, b.
Kershaw, William J.....	Big Spring, Adams.....	1869, 70, b.
Ketcham, William.....	Richland City, Richland.....	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Kimball, Alanson M.....	Pine River, Waushara.....	1863, 64.
Kimball, M. L.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1857, 58.
Kingston, John T.....	Necedah, Juneau.....	1857, 59, 61, 62, 82, 83, b.
Kinney, Asa.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848, 49.
Kreis, George.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1873, 73, b.
Krouskop, George.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1870, 71, 74, 75.
Kusel, Frederick.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1881, 82.
Lakin, George W.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1848, 49.
Lander, H. W.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1868, 69.
Larkin, Charles H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866, 67, 68, 69, b.
Lawrence, William A.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Lewis, James T.....	Columbus, Columbia.....	1853, b.
Lincoln, Wyman L.....	Avoca, Iowa.....	1865, 66, b.
Lindsay, Myron P.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1873, 73.
Little, Francis.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Littlejohn, N. M.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.
Loper, Alonzo A.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1878, 79, b.
Lord, Simon L.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1883, b.
Loy, Joseph F.....	De Pere, Brown.....	1854, 55.
Lynde, William Pitt.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1869, 70, b.
Magoon, Henry S.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1871, 72.
Mann, Curtis.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1868, 69.
Manz, Baltus.....	Meeker, Washington.....	1854.
Martin, Morgan L.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1858, 59, b.
Masters, E. D.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1859, 60.
Maxon, Densmore E.....	Cedar Creek, Washington.....	1858, 59, 60, 61, b.
McClellan, Samuel E.....	Wilmot, Kenosha.....	1858, 59.
McCord, Myron H.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1873, 74, b.
McCurdy, Robert.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1873, 74.
McDill, Alexander S.....	Plover, Portage.....	1863, 64, b.
McDonald, Donald A.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1883, b.
McFariand, David.....	Highland, Iowa.....	1875, 76, b.
McFetridge, Edward C.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1879, 80, b.
McGarry, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1854, 55, b.
McGrew, Joseph B.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1880, 81, b.
McKeeby, Gilbert E.....	Lodi, Columbia.....	1881, 82.
McLane, George R.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1853, 54.
Meade, Matt J.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1866, 67.
Mears, Daniel.....	Osceola Mills, Polk.....	1858, 59.
Meffert, William C.....	Arena, Iowa.....	1882, 83.
Merrill, Henry.....	Fort Winnebago, ———.....	1848, 49.
Messinger, R. N.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848.
Miller, Ezra.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1853, 54.
Mills, Jesse C.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1856, 57.
Mills, Simeon.....	Madison, Dane.....	1848.
Miner, Eliphalet S.....	Necedah, Juneau.....	1871, 72, b.
Minor Edward S.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1883, b.
Mitchell, George W.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1863, 63.
Mitchell, John L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872, 73, 76, 77.
Montgomery, Edwin.....	Farmington, Jefferson.....	1861, 62, b.
Moore, G. De G.....	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1850, 51.
Moore, Harvey T.....	Brodhead, Green.....	1874, 75.

b See list of members of Assembly.

SENATORS—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Morgan, Lyman.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 79, 80.
Morris, T. D.	Whitesville, ———	1863, 64.
Mumbrue, Henry C.....	Waupaca, Waupaca	1877, 78, b.
Murphy, Dennis ²	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1849, 50.
Nelson, William	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1872, 73.
Nevins, Sylvester L.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1875, 76.
Newman, Alfred W.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1868, 69, b.
Norton, Otis W.....	Milton, Rock.....	1848, 49, 50.
O'Neill, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856, 57, b.
O'Rourke, Patrick H.....	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1873, 74.
Paddock, Francis.....	Salem, Kenosha	1855.
Palmer, Andrew.....	Janesville, Rock	1851, 52.
Palmer, Henry L ²	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 68, b.
Palmetier, Charles.....	Lake Geneva, Walworth.....	1882, 83.
Parry, William T.....	Portage, Columbia	1883.
Paul, George H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Petit, Milton H.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1870, 71.
Phillips, Albert L.....	Racine, Racine	1881, 82, b.
Phillips, Charles H ³	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1879, b.
Phillips, E. S.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1860, 61.
Pier, Edward.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1856, 57, 58, 59.
Pingel, John L.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1882, 83.
Pinkney, Bertine.....	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1852, 53, b.
Pope, Carl C.....	Black River Falls, Jackson	1864, 65, b.
Potter, Robert L. D.....	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1873, 74, 75, 76.
Pratt, George C.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1862, 63.
Pratt, Samuel.....	Spring Prairie, Walworth.....	1870, 71, 72, 73, b.
Prenfice, Judson.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1852, 53.
Price, William T.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1857, 70, 71, 73, 79, 80, 81, b.
Proudfit, Andrew.....	Madison, Dane.....	1858, 59.
Proudfit, James K.....	Madison, Dane.....	1866, 67.
Purdy, William S.....	Viroqua, Vernon.....	1863.
Quarles, Joseph V.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1880, 81, b.
Quentin, Charles ⁴	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861, 62.
Quimby, John B.....	Sauk City, Sauk	1872, 73, 74, 75.
Randall, Archibald N.....	Brodhead, Green.....	1882, 83.
Rankin, Joseph.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
Ranney, Joel W.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1867, 68.
Read, John M.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1874, 75, b.
Reed, Duncan C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850, 51, 52, 53.
Reed, George.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1865, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.
Reed, Myron.....	Waupaca, Waupaca	1871, 72.
Reed, Orson.....	Summit, Waukesha	1866, 67, b.
Reed, William W.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1875, 76, 77, 78, 83, b.
Reymert, James D.....	Denoon, ———	1854, 55, b.
Reynolds, Benoni O.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1878, 79, b.
Reynolds, H. P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864, 65.
Rice, John A.....	Merton, Waukesha.....	1870, 71, 74, 75, 78, 79.
Rich, Joel.....	Juneau, Dodge.....	1862, 63.
Richardson, Hamilton.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, b.
Richardson, George N.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1878, 79, b.
Ringle, John.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1883, b.
Ritch, William G.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1868.
Rittenhouse, W.....	Monroe, Green.....	1850, 51.
Rodolf, Charles G.....	Orion, Richland.....	1859, 60, b.
Rofe, James.....	Jackson, Washington.....	1855.
Rose, Solomon L.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1856, 57, b.
Rounds, William P.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1875, 76, b.
Rountree, John H.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1850, 51, 66, 67, b.
Ryan, James.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1876, 77.
Ryland, George W.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1880, 81, 82, 83.
Sackett, Hobart S.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1877, 78, 79, 80, b.
Sanderson, Robert B.....	Poynette, Columbia.....	1867, 68, b.
Schantz, Adam.....	Addison, Washington.....	1868, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, b.
Schlichting, Reinhard.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1874, 75.
Schmidt, Carl H.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.

b See list of members of Assembly.

1 Died Jan. 1, 1879 and J. B. Bennett elected to fill vacancy.

2 Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Jackson Hadley.

3 Resigned his seat having been a postmaster when elected.

4 Died May 8, 1862 and Dr. F. Huelschmann elected to fill vacancy, and served at special session in September.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Schneider, Philip	Barton, Washington	1877, 78, b.
Schuette, John	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875, 76.
Schulteis, H. J.	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1857, 58.
Scott, Thomas B.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1873, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Seaton, James W ¹	Potosi, Grant	1853, b.
Seely, M. W.	Marquette, Green Lake	1859, 60.
Sessions, Milan H.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1865, 66, b.
Sharpstein, John R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852, 53, b.
Sherman, Benjamin F.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1883, b.
Sholes, Charles C.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1866, 67, b.
Sholes, C. Latham	Kenosha, Kenosha	1856, 57, b.
	Racine, Racine	1848, 49.
Silverman, Lion	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1859.
Silverthorn, Willis C.	Wausau, Marathon	1875, 76, b.
Simpson, Edward B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881, 82, b.
Simpson, Philemon B.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1857, 58, 59, 60, b.
Smith, Augustus L.	Appleton, Outagamie	1866, 67.
Smith, Horatio N.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853, 54, b.
Smith, John B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849, 50.
Smith, Patrick H.	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1880, 81, 82, 83.
Smith, Perry H.	Appleton, Outagamie	1856, 57, b.
Smith, William E.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1858, 59, 64, 65, b.
Spooner, Wyman	Eagleville, —	1849, 50.
Sprague, Fred. A.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1862, 63, b.
Squires, Joel C. ²	Lancaster, Grant	1852, 53, b.
Stanley, William S., Jr.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883, b.
Starks, Argalus W.	Baraboo, Sauk	1866, 67, b.
Steele, Elijah	Pike, Kenosha	1850.
Sterling, Levi	Mineral Point, Iowa	1851, 52, 53, 54, b.
Stevens, Henry	Caledonia Centre, Racine	1867, 68, 69, 70, b.
Stewart, Ayla	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1852, 53, b.
Stewart, John W.	Monroe, Green	1860, 61.
Strong, Bennet U.	Spring Green, Sauk	1870, 71.
Sutherland, George E.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1880, 81.
Sutherland, James	Janesville, Rock	1855, 56, 57, 58.
Swain, George W.	Chaseburg, Vernon	1878, 79.
Sweat, John B.	Black Earth, Dane	1860, 61, b.
Sweet, Benjamin J.	Chilton, Calumet	1861.
Tate, J. Henry	Viroqua, Vernon	1876, 77, b.
Taylor, David	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1855, 56, 69, 70, b.
Taylor, William R.	Cottage Grove, Dane	1859, 60, b.
Thomas, John B.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1863, 64, b.
Thomas, Ormsby B.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1880, 81.
Thorn, Gerrit T.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1867, 68, b.
Thorp, Frederick O.	West Bend, Washington	1862, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67.
Thorp, Hermon S.	Cypress, Kenosha	1862, 63, b.
Thorp, Joseph G.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1866, 67, 72, 73.
Thurber, Samuel H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1859, 60.
Todd, S. J.	Beloit, Rock	1867, 68.
Torrey, Return D.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1877, 78.
Town, Hiram S.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1870, 71.
Treat, Joseph B.	Monroe, Green	1876, 77, 78, 79.
Tucker, William H.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1858, 59.
Turner, Harvey G.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1851, 52.
Turner, Joseph	Prairieville, —	1848.
Turner, Peter H.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1850, 51.
Utley, William L.	Racine, Racine	1861, 62, b.
Van Schaick, Isaac W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Van Steenwyck, Gysbert	La Crosse, La Crosse	1879, 80, b.
Van Wyck, Anthony	Kenosha, Kenosha	1864, 65, 68, 69.
Vilas, Joseph, Jr.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1863, 64.
Virgin, Noah H.	Platteville, Grant	1858, 59, 60, 61.
Vittum, David S.	Baraboo, Sauk	1853, 54.
Wagner, Joseph	Calvary, Fond du Lac	1872, 73, 74, 75, b.
Wakeley, Eleazer	Whitewater, Walworth	1852, 53, 54, 55, b.
Walker, Lyman	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1870, 71, b.
Wall, Thomas	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1883, b.
Walsh, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858, 59, b.
Waring, George D.	Berlin, Green Lake	1869, 70.
Warner, Clement E.	Windsor, Dane	1867, 68, b.
Warner, Hans B.	Ellsworth, Pierce	1883.

¹ Elected May 1853, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. C. Squires.² Resigned May 5, 1853.

b See list of members of Assembly.

SENATORS — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office Address.	Sessions.
Warren, John H.	Albany, Green	1858, 59.
Washburn, G. W.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1859, 60.
Weaver, Richard	Sussex, Waukesha	1880, 81, b.
Webb, Charles M.	Grand Rapids, Wood	1869, 70, 83.
Webb, Henry G.	Wautoma, Waushara	1865, 66, 67, 68, b.
Weeks, Thompson D.	Whitewater, Walworth	1874, 75, b.
Weil, Baruch S.	West Bend, Washington	1853, 56, 57, b.
Welch, David E.	Baraboo, Sauk	1876, 77, 78, 79, b.
Wescott, Walter S.	Monroe, Green	1864, 65, b.
West, E. B.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1852.
West, Edmund A.	Monroe Green	1862, 63, b.
West, Francis H.	Monroe, Green	1854, 55, b.
Wheeler, Edwin	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1857, 58.
Wheeler, George F.	Nanaua, Fond du Lac	1864, 65, 66, 67.
White, Philo.	Racine, Racine	1848.
Whitman, Joel	Dodgeville, Iowa	1867, 68.
Whittlesey, T. T.	Madison, Dane	1853, 54.
Wiley, James F.	Hancock, Waushara	1881, 82, 83.
Wilkinson, Smith S.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1862, 63, 64, 65.
Willard, Victor M.	Waterford, Racine	1849, 50.
Williams, Charles G.	Janesville, Rock	1869, 70, 71, 72.
Williams, Charles H.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1877, 78.
Williams, M. B.	Watertown, Jefferson	1848, 49.
Williams, Nelson	Stoughton, Dane	1869, 70, b.
Wilmot, Gilead J.	West Bend, Washington	1875, 76.
Wilson, DeWitt C.	Sparta, Monroe	1868, b.
Wilson, William	Menomonie, Dunn	1857.
Wilson, William K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, 64, 65, 66, b.
Wing, Merrick P.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1877, 78, 81, 82.
Wolf, Louis	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1878, 79, b.
Woodman, Edwin E.	Baraboo, Sauk	1880, 81.
Woodman, William W.	Farmington, Jefferson	1869, 70, 71, 72, b.
Worthington, Denison	Summit, Waukesha	1855, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, b.
Wright, Hiram A.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1851, 52, b.
Young, Austin H.	Prescott, Pierce	1864, 65.
Young, Milas K.	Glen Haven, Grant	1862, 63, 64, 65, b.
Young, Van Eps	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1867.
Young, William	Medina, Outagamie	1868, 69.

b. See list of members of Assembly.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Abbott, Chauncy.....	Madison, Dane.....	1850.
Abbott, Samuel G.....	Verona, Dane.....	1855.
Abbott, Simeon W.....	Spring Valley, Rock.....	1852.
Abell, Alfred H.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1877.
Abert, George.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861, '62, '63, '68, '69, '70, '72.
Abert, George A.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882, 1883 b.
Abrams, Delos.....	Bloomington, Grant.....	1875.
Abrams, Wm. J.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1864, '65, '66, '67 b.
Adams, Ebenezer.....	Yorkville, Racine.....	1855.
Adams, George H.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1864.
Adams, Henry.....	Monticello, Green.....	1848 b.
Adams, Henry C.....	Madison, Dane.....	1883.
Adams, Isaac.....	Door Creek, Dane.....	1867, '75.
Adams, James M.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1870.
Adams, John.....	Black Earth, Dane.....	1869, '70, '72 b.
Adams, John Q.....	Fall River, Columbia.....	1853, '63 b.
Adams, Michael.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1872, '83.
Adamson, Wm. A.....	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac.....	1880.
Adland, Knud I.....	North Cape, Racine.....	1879.
Aagy, David.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1848.
Ahlhauser, Anthony.....	Saukville, Ozaukee.....	1860.
Aken, Robert.....	Richland, Richland.....	1856.
Albers, Wilhelm T.....	Hika, Manitowoc.....	1883.
Alcott, Denison.....	Spring Valley, Rock.....	1863.
Alden, Albert.....	Delafield, Waukesha.....	1849, '58, '60.
Alden, Alvin B.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1858.
Alden, Levi.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1856.
Aldrich, Alma M.....	Spring Prairie, Walworth.....	1878.
Aldrich, William.....	Two Rivers, Manitowoc.....	1859.
Allan, James, Jr.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1879.
Allen, Ahaz F.....	Gilmantown, Buffalo.....	1871.
Allen, Anson C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879.
Allen, Fayette.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1864, '67, '69.
Allen, George.....	Linn, Walworth.....	1855.
Allen, George R.....	Genoa Junction, Walworth.....	1880.
Allen, Gideon W.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1872.
Allen, Henry.....	Port Washington, Washington.....	1848.
Allen, James H.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1873.
Allen, Joseph.....	New California, Grant.....	1867.
Allen, Lucius.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1864.
Allen, Thomas S.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1857.
Allen, William C.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1866, '67.
Allen, William P.....	Sharon, Walworth.....	1854.
Alling, Alexander M.....	Saukville, Ozaukee.....	1858.
Allison, William.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1880.
Altenhofen, Mathias.....	Kewaskum, Washington.....	1860.
Anderson, Andrew J.....	Argyle, La Fayette.....	1877.
Anderson, Camute.....	Grantsburg, Burnett.....	1878, '83.
Anderson, John.....	Apple River (Ils.), La Fayette.....	1875.
Anderson, Matthew.....	Cross Plains, Dane.....	1871 b.
Anderson, Nels.....	Scandinavia, Waupaca.....	1880.
Anderson, Ole.....	Esofea, Vernon.....	1875.
Anderson, Thomas W.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1876.
Anunson, John.....	Winchester, Winnebago.....	1856, '57.
Apple, Adam.....	North Cape, Racine.....	1882, '83.
Armstrong, Charles.....	Baraboo, Sauk.....	1853.
Armstrong, John.....	Wiota, La Fayette.....	1866.
Armstrong, William H.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1873.
Arnold, Alexander A.....	Galesville, Trempealeau.....	1871, '80 b.
Arnold, Aloysius.....	New Coeln, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Arnold, Douglas.....	Williamsburg, Trempealeau.....	1869.
Arnold, Fayette P.....	South Grove, Walworth.....	1862.
Arnold, Josiah.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1878.
Arnot, William L.....	Plover, Portage.....	1877.
Ashley, Oliver.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1863, '66.
Ashley, Yates.....	Pardeeville, Columbia.....	1863, '64.
Aspinwall, Delatus M.....	Farmington, Jefferson.....	1857.
Atherton, G. F. A.....	Emerald Grove, Rock.....	1848.
Atherton, George R.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1857.
Atwater, Allen H.....	Oak Grove, Dodge.....	1854, '71, '72.

b See list of Senators.

I Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

Names.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Atwood, David.....	Madison, Dane.....	1861.
Ausman, Henry.....	Elk Mound, Dunn.....	1879.
Austin, William J.....	Leon, Monroe.....	1881.
Averbeck, Maximilian.....	Emmet, Dodge.....	1852.
Ayers, Almon P.....	Quincy, Adams.....	1858.
Ayres, D. Cooper.....	Fort Howard, Brown.....	1868, 71, 72.
Ayres, Maurice L.....	Burlington, Racine.....	1849.
Babcock, Alexander O.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1850.
Babcock, Ezekiel.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1882.
Babcock, Oscar.....	Dacotah, Waushara.....	1865, 66.
Bachhuber, Max.....	Farmersville, Dodge.....	1860, 64, 75.
Bacon, Orrin.....	Monticello, Green.....	1871, b.
Bacon, Winchel D.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1853.
Bailey, Alexander.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1870.
Bailey, Elias P.....	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1872.
Bailey, Elihu.....	Mill Creek, Richland.....	1861, 71, 77, 79.
Bainbridge, Thomas.....	Benton, La Fayette.....	1872, 81.
Baker, James.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1858.
Baker, John A.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1871.
Baker, Samuel H.....	Bristol, Dane.....	1854.
Baker, Thomas.....	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1875.
Baker, William Y.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1878.
Balch, Albert V.....	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	1870.
Baldwin, Asa L.....	Baldwin's Mills, Waupaca.....	1877.
Baldwin, George.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1866, b.
Baldwin, Lewis L.....	Racine, Racine.....	1860.
Baldwin, Phineas.....	Oregon, Dane.....	1872, 77.
Ball, Hiram J.....	Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1871, 78.
Ballach, William.....	Yorkville, Racine.....	1859.
Ballantine, George.....	Patch Grove, Grant.....	1860.
Bancroft, Darius L.....	Waupun, Dodge.....	1852, 74.
Bannester, John.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1851, 62.
Barber, Hiram.....	Oak Grove, Dodge.....	1849.
Barber, J. Allen.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1852, 53, 63, 64, b.
Barber, Silas.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1868, 75.
Barber, William A.....	Warren Mills, Monroe.....	1852.
Barden, Levi W.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1865, b.
Barden, Marcus.....	Pardeeville, Columbia.....	1860, 75.
Bardwell, Sherman.....	Plainfield, Waushara.....	1873.
Barlass, Andrew.....	Emerald Grove, Rock.....	1874, 75, 76.
Barlow, Frederic G.....	Rock Falls, Dunn.....	1878.
Barlow, Stephen S.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1852, b.
	Delton, Sauk.....	1867.
Barnard, Henry C.....	Avoca, Iowa.....	1870, 71.
Barnes, Dwight B.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1880, 81.
Barnes, Harry.....	Middleton, Dane.....	1853, 54.
Barnes, Henry W.....	Wiota, La Fayette.....	1857, 70, 71.
Barnes, Horace W.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1862, 68.
Barnes, S. K. ¹	—, Fond du Lac.....	1850.
Barnes, William P.....	Barton, Washington.....	1853.
Barnett, Morris S.....	Eldorado, Fond du Lac.....	1851, 57.
Barney, Benj. F.....	Mayville, Dodge.....	1854, 56.
Barnum, George S.....	Waukau, Winnebago.....	1860, 64, b.
Barns, Caleb P.....	Burlington, Racine.....	1850, 55.
Barrett, James M.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau.....	1878.
Barron, Henry D.....	St. Croix Falls, Polk.....	1863, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, b.
Barron, Quartus H.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1857, 62.
Barron, Warren C. S.....	Lloyd, Richland.....	1863.
Barrows, Augustus R.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1878.
Barry, A. Constantine.....	Sylvania, Kenosha.....	1864.
Barry, James.....	Pepin, Pepin.....	1879.
Barry, Thomas.....	Erin, Washington.....	1862.
Barter, Samuel.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1879.
Barth, John.....	Kiel, Manitowoc.....	1870.
Bartholomew, G. M.....	Lodi, Columbia.....	1857.
Bartlett, Frederick K.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857.
Bartlett, James O.....	Racine, Racine.....	1866.
Bartlett, Oscar F.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1853, 54.
Bartlett, William B.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1882.
Bartlett, William P.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1860, 73.
Bartran, William H.....	Flintville, Brown.....	1873, 74.
Basford, Luther.....	Glen Haven, Grant.....	1859, 70.

¹ Died before taking his seat and O. Hugo Petters elected to fill vacancy.
^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Bassett, Reuben L.	Wilnot, Kenosha	1862.
Bassinger, Samuel H.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1858.
Bate, Arthur	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1882.
Bate, James A.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1871.
Bates, Allen C.	Janesville, Rock	1862, 63, 66.
Bates, Richard B.	Racine, Racine	1872.
Baxter, John B. G.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1869.
Beach, Carmi W.	Pardeeville, Columbia	1870.
Beach, Horace	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1864.
Beach, Wood R.	Beetown, Grant	1864.
Beach, Zenas	Eastman, Crawford	1875.
Bean, David R.	Waukau, Winnebago	1862, 80.
Bear, John	Plain, Sauk	1861.
Beard, John F.	Warren (Ill.), La Fayette	1874.
Beardsley, James W.	Prescott, Pierce	1862.
Beath, John	Verona, Dane	1860.
Beattie, Thomas	Stoughton, Dane	1880.
Becher, John A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Beck, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Beck, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Becker, Moritz N.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 73.
Beckman, Charles	Watertown, Jefferson	1874.
Beckwith, Abijah	Lone Rock, Sauk	1882.
Beckwith, George W.	Omro, Winnebago	1859.
Beckwith, Nelson F.	Omro, Winnebago	1872.
Beecraft, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Beger, Charles	Port Washington, Ozaukee	1856.
Belden, Philo	Rochester, Racine	1853, 64, 66, b.
Belding, Henry K.	Black Earth, Dane	1858.
Bell, Charles J.	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson	1854.
Bell, John	La Fayette, Walworth	1853.
Bemis, Kiron W.	Janesville, Rock	1858.
Bennett, Alvery A.	Glen Haven, Grant	1866, 67.
Bennett, George	Kenosha, Kenosha	1859.
Bennett, Isaac M.	Evansville, Rock	1870.
Bennett, James	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1855.
Bennett, Jesse	(Fountain City, Buffalo	1859.
	(Sparta, Monroe	1876.
Bennett, Joseph ²	Dodgeville, Iowa	1850, b.
Bennett, Stephen O.	Raymond, Racine	1869, 70, b.
Bennett, Van S.	Rockton, Vernon	1868.
Benson, Lewis M.	Lowell, Dodge	1861.
Benson, Schuyler W.	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1863, 78, 79, 80.
Bentley, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Beonacer, Edward	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1858.
Berg, Frederick R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Bernhard, Theodore	Watertown, Jefferson	1854.
Berry, James	Springville, Vernon	1865.
Bertram, Henry	Watertown, Dodge	1870.
Bettis, Benjamin H.	Ladoga, Fond du Lac	1860, 61, 69, 81.
Biddlecome, William R.	Potosi, Grant	1851.
Billinghurst, Charles	Juneau, Dodge	1848.
Billings, Henry M.	Constance, Iowa	1858, b.
Bingham, James M.	(Palmyra, Jefferson	1863, 64, 69, 70.
	(Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1874.
Birchard, Matthew	Fennimore, Grant	1868.
Bird, Augustus A.	Madison, Dane	1851, 56.
Bird, Ira W.	Madison, Dane	1849.
Bird, Joseph N. P.	Wautoma, Waushara	1869.
Bishop, Benjamin P.	Brownsville, Dodge	1882.
Bishop, George W.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1882, 83.
Bishop, John C.	LeRoy, Dodge	1859.
Bjornson, Gabriel	Perry, Dane	1851.
Black, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, b.
Black, Samuel	Menomonie, Dunn	1877.
Blackman, William W.	Stoughton, Dane	1859, 60, 64.
Blackstock, Thomas	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1869.
Blackstone, John W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1879.
Blake, Edward R.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1874, b.
Blake, Lucius S.	Racine, Racine	1871.
Blakeslee, Albert P.	Johnstown, Rock	1848.
Blakeslee, Chauncey	Sparta, Monroe	1877.
Blakeslee, Ephraim	Ironton, Sauk	1880, 81.
Blanchard, Caleb S.	East Troy, Walworth	1880.
Blanshan, Jacob	Scott, Sheboygan	1870.
Blazer, Henry	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1855.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Russell J. Juda.² Successfully contested the seat of Ansley Gray, of Avoca.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Bleekman, Adelbert E.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1873, b.
Bliss, Albert.....	Reedstown, Vernon.....	1864, 67.
Bliss, Charles F.....	Racine, Racine.....	1874, 75.
Bliss, George W.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1870
Block, Hyman E.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1853.
Blodgett, Dudley C.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1852
Blood, Ira.....	Mukwonago, Waukesha.....	1859.
Blount, Jere A.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1876
Bly, George W.....	Waupun, Dodge.....	1861.
Blyton, William H.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1883.
Bock, Joseph.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1876, 77.
Bodden, Jacob.....	Theresa, Dodge.....	1861, 66, 74.
Bodenstab, Julius.....	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan.....	1873, 74.
Bogan, W. H. P ¹	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1866, 67.
Bohan, John R.....	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.....	1859, 72, b.
Bohne, Johan H.....	Memee, Manitowoc.....	1868, 69.
Bolender, John.....	Monroe, Green.....	1882, 83.
Bond, Joseph.....	Mukwonago, Waukesha.....	1848, 55.
Bonney, James H.....	Bellefontaine, Columbia.....	1861.
Bonniwell, W. T. Jr.....	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	1864, 65.
Boomer, Edward J.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1874.
Boorse, Washington.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880.
Booth, Charles E.....	Elroy, Juneau.....	1876.
Borchardt, Francis J.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Bostedo, Louis ²	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	1856.
Bostwick, Perry.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1864.
Bosustow, John.....	Yorkville, Racine.....	1880.
Botkin, Alexander.....	Madison, Dane.....	1852, b.
Bottum, Henry C.....	West Rosendale, Fond du Lac.....	1868, 69, 79.
Bouck, Gabriel.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1890, 74.
Boutin, Nelson.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1864.
Bovay, Alvan E.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1859, 60.
Bow, Orrin W.....	Kingston, Green Lake.....	1860, 78, 83.
Bowen, Jehdeiah.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1871.
Bowles, Thomas J.....	Elo, Winnebago.....	1891, 82.
Bowman, Jonathan.....	Kilbourn City, Columbia.....	1862, 74, b.
Bowron, Joseph ³	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1848, 49.
Boyce, Abram A.....	Lodi, Dane.....	1851, 65.
Boyce, Hilton W.....	Geneva, Walworth.....	1862.
Boyd, John ⁴	Calumet, Fond du Lac.....	1855, 60, 62, 70.
Boyd, Thomas.....	Calumet, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Boyden, Philo Q.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1875, 76.
Brace, Henry C.....	Fall River, Columbia.....	1872, 73.
Bracken, Charles.....	Mineral Point, La Fayette.....	1858.
Brackett, Joseph W.....	Brookfield, Waukesha.....	1848.
Bradford, Ira B.....	Augusta, Eau Claire.....	1880, 81.
Bradford, Simeon S.....	Union Grove, Racine.....	1861.
Bradley, John.....	Bangor, La Crosse.....	1875, 76, 79, 80, 81.
Bradley, Wm. T.....	Leeds, Columbia.....	1851.
Brand, Frederick C. G.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883.
Brandon, William.....	Smelser's Grove, Grant.....	1862, 65.
Brannan, Samuel S.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1873.
Brayton, Lorentus J.....	Marquette, Green Lake.....	1865.
Brazeau, Alexander.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1873.
Brazelton, Reed C.....	Scott, Sheboygan.....	1856.
Bredemeyer, John.....	Edwards, Sheboygan.....	1861.
Bremner, George.....	Union Grove, Racine.....	1871.
Brennan, Maurice B.....	Morrison, Brown.....	1881.
Brick, Nathan.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870.
Briggs, Andrew.....	Bad Ax, Bad Ax.....	1852, 56.
Briggs, Darius W.....	Mt. Sterling, Crawford.....	1871.
Briggs, John R.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1850.
Briggs, Melancthon J.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1881.
Briggs, Perry R.....	Maunston, Juneau.....	1871.
Briggs, Robert M.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1849, 51.
Briggs, Suel.....	New Amsterdam, La Crosse.....	1878.
Brigham Ebenezer.....	Blue Mounds, Dane.....	1848.
Brindley, John.....	Boscobel, Grant.....	1879, 80.
Brinkerhoff, John H.....	Waupun, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Britton, William B.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1883.
Brock, George H.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1869.
Brockway, Eustace L.....	Black River Falls, Jackson.....	1872.

1 Seat successfully contested in 1866 by Henry Turner.

2 Successfully contesting the seat held by William Brunquest, of Waupaca.

3 Successfully contesting the seat held by William R. Marshall, of St. Croix Falls, in 1848.

4 Unsuccessfully contesting seat in senate, of Hiram S. Town, of Ripon, in 1871.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions
Broderick, George.....	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1859.
Bronson, Selden M.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1881.
Brooks, Wolcott T.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1860, 1877.
Brost, Lambert.....	Hinesburg, Fond du Lac.....	1876, 77.
Brown, Armstead C.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1848.
Brown, Charles.....	Brookfield Center, Waukesha..	1873.
Brown, Daniel.....	Elm Grove, Waukesha.....	1866.
Brown, Eliada W.....	Weyauwega, Waupaca.....	1883.
Brown, George.....	Woodman, Grant.....	1876.
Brown, George W.....	Brookfield Center, Waukesha..	1862.
Brown, Isaac.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1856.
Brown, James T.....	Clifton, Grant.....	1856.
Brown, Jedediah.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan...	1848, 49.
Brown, Orlando.....	Gilmantown, Buffalo.....	1863, b.
Brown, Samuel.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1850.
Brown, William G.....	Skinner, Green.....	1858.
Brown, William W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848.
Brownson, John W.....	Sharon, Walworth.....	1882.
Bruemmer, Lewis.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1883.
Brunquest, William ¹	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1856.
Bryant, Edwin E.....	Madison, Dane.....	1878.
Bryant, Gustavus H.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1867.
Bryant, Oliver B.....	Rutland, Dane.....	1850.
Buck, Erastus J.....	Westfield, Marquette.....	1861.
Buckbee, Francis A.....	Springfield, Walworth.....	1867, 74.
Buckstaff, George H.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1881, 82.
Bugh, Jacob S.....	Wautoma, Waushara.....	1860, 83.
Bugh, William A.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1866.
Bullen, Winslow.....	Poynette, Columbia.....	1870.
Bullock, John D.....	Johnson's Creek, Jefferson...	1878, 79, 80, 81.
Bump, Menzus R.....	Rock Falls, Dunn.....	1876.
Bunker, Nathaniel M.....	Troy Center, Walworth.....	1875.
Bunn, Romanzo.....	Galesville, Trempealeau.....	1860.
Burbank, Jerome.....	Brodhead, Rock.....	1864.
Burchard, Charles.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1856.
Burdge, Richard J.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1879, 80.
Burdick, Burrows.....	Edgerton, Rock.....	1866.
Burdick, Joseph C.....	Berlin, Green Lake.....	1870.
Burdick, Perez C.....	Albion, Dane.....	1853.
Burdick, Zebulon P.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1858, 72, 75, b.
Burgess, John.....	Maxville.....	1865.
Burgess, Lathrop.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1852, 57.
Burgit, William.....	East Troy, Walworth.....	1870, 74.
Burnett, Ellsworth.....	River Falls, Pierce.....	1877.
Burnham, Charles T.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Burnham, Jonathan L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1852.
Burnham, Miles.....	Danville, Dodge.....	1867.
Burns, David M.....	Fort Howard, Brown.....	1878.
Burns, Timothy.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1849.
Burr, Benjamin.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1868.
Burroughs, Nelson.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1863.
Burt, James W.....	Mackford, Green Lake.....	1860.
Burtch, Albert.....	Mayville, Dodge.....	1863.
Burtch, Henry S.....	Farmersville, Dodge.....	1870.
Burton, Samuel S.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1864.
Bushnell, Allen R.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1872.
Bushnell, Milo C.....	Omro, Winnebago.....	1867, 68.
Butler, Ammi R. R.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866.
Butler, Thomas.....	Mt. Pleasant, Racine.....	1862.
Butterfield, Henry L.....	Waupun, Dodge.....	1856.
Button, Ralza W.....	City Point, Jackson.....	1883.
Button, Seth W.....	Trempealeau, Trempealeau.....	1873.
Buxton, Luther.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1868, 69.
Cabanis, George E.....	Big Patch, Grant.....	1872.
Cabanis, James H.....	Georgetown, Grant.....	1881, 83.
Cady, John N.....	Merton, Waukesha.....	1865.
Cady, Charles A.....	Dell Prairie, Adams.....	1873, 74, 79..
Cahill, James.....	Franklin, Manitowoc.....	1862, 63.
Cain, Charles.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1852.
Cairncross, George.....	Pewaukee, Waukesha.....	1857.
Caldwell, Columbus.....	Lind, Waupaca.....	1873, 74.
Caldwell, William.....	Barton, Washington.....	1848.
Calkins George H.....	Waupaca, Waupaca.....	1875.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Louis Bostedo, Weyauwega. b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Callahan, Jonathan G	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1875.
Callis, John B	Lancaster, Grant	1874.
Calwell, Sylvester	Cascade, Sheboygan	1869.
Cameron, Angus	La Crosse, La Crosse	1866, 67, b
Cameron, Dugald D	La Crosse, La Crosse	1856, 57.
Cameron, Duncan E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Cameron, John E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850.
Campbell, Alexander ¹	_____ , Iowa	1862.
Campbell, James	Albany, Green	1861.
Campbell, James M.	Stevens Point, Portage	1848.
Campbell, Robert	Glendale, Monroe	1880.
Campion, James	Mackville, Outagamie	1883.
Cance, Robert	Etrick, Trempealeau	1883.
Cannon, Lucius	Pepin, Pepin	1858.
Carbys, William	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1876.
Carel, John	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1879.
Carey, John	Osman, Manitowoc	1879, 80, b.
Carey, Robert T.	Beloit, Rock	1848.
Carlisle, Richard	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Carmichael, Thomas	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1874, 77, 82, 83.
Carney, Joseph	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1858.
Carpenter, Elisha L	Beloit, Rock	1859.
Carpenter, Joel E.	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1864.
Carpenter, Newton F.	De Soto, Vernon	1866.
Carr, Egbert E.	Monroe, Green	1866.
Carr, Solomon C	Milton Junction, Rock	1865, 74.
Carr, Warner C	Crystal Lake, Waupaca	1859.
Carrol, John P.	Adell, Sheboygan	1866.
Carter, Almerin M	Johnstown, Rock	1868.
Carter, Benjamin F.	Sherwood, Calumet	1874, 77, b.
Carter, Jarvis W	New London, Waupaca	1868.
Carter, William E.	Platteville, Grant	1877, 78, 79.
Carthew, John	Rockville, Grant	1867, 70.
Cary, Alfred L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Cary, Benjamin F.	Johnstown, Rock	1861.
Cary, John W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, b.
Cary, Luther H.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1855.
Case, John H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1867, b.
Cash, William H. H.	Eagle Corners, Richland	1880, 81.
Caskey, La Fayette	New Lisbon, Juneau	1877.
Cassoday, John B.	Potosi, Grant	1875.
Caswell, Lucien B	Janesville, Grant	1865, 77.
Caswell, Napoleon B	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1863, 72, 74.
Caswell, Oliver A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Cate, George W.	Mount Sterling, Crawford	1872.
Cathcart, Hugh	Amherst, Portage	1852, 53.
Catlin, Horace	Madison, Dane	1867.
Catton, James.	Cassville, Grant	1856.
Cavanaugh, Daniel	Burlington, Racine	1852, 57, 62.
Caverno, Charles	Osceola, Fond du Lac	1870, b.
Caverny, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Chamberlain, A. O.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Chamberlin, Charles E	Darlington, La. Fayette	1881, 82.
Chamberlin, George H	Grafton, Washington	1853.
Chambers, George H.	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1873.
Champagne, Peter B	Rock Falls, Dunn	1881.
Chandler, Willard H	Bloomington, Grant	1871.
Chapin, William D	Merrill, Lincoln	1883.
Chapman, Horace N	Windsor, Dane	1861, 63, 70, b.
Chapman, James F.	Bloomfield, Walworth	1856.
Chapman, Samuel E	Racine, Racine	1850.
Chappell, William	Potosi, Grant	1863.
Child, James	Waterford, Racine	1848, 61.
Chase, Enoch	Watertown, Jefferson	1856, 57, b.
Chase, Henry	Verona, Dane	1866, 76.
Chase, Henry A.	Lake, Milwaukee	1849, 50.
Chase, Horace	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851, 53, 70, b.
Chase, Leroy S	Chaseburg, Vernon	1868.
Chase, Reuben	Viroqua, Vernon	1871, 72.
Chase, Seth A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848.
Cheever, Dustin G.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1875, 76.
Cheves, Patrick G.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1855.
Cheney, David D	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1868.
Cheney, Rufus, Jr.	Clinton, Rock	1872, 73.
Child, James	North Cape, Racine	1856, 78.
	Sparta, Monroe	1871.
	Whitewater, Rock	1850.
	East Troy, Walworth	1860.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Robert Wilson, of Dodgeville.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Child, John.....	Lima, Rock.....	1856.
Chipman, William F.....	Warren.....	1856.
Church, Francis R.....	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1865.
Clapp, Harvey S.....	New Richmond, St. Croix.....	1874.
Clark, George F.....	Bugle, Fond du Lac.....	1866.
Clark, Isaac.....	Galesville, Trempealeau.....	1870.
Clark, John G.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1861.
Clark, Kendall P.....	Portland, Jefferson.....	1857.
Clark, Lyman.....	Kildare, Juneau.....	1864.
Clark, Samuel R.....	Brushville, Waushara.....	1878, 79.
J Clark Satterlee, Jr.....	Green Lake, Marquette.....	1849.
J Clark, Satterlee.....	Horicon, Dodge.....	1873, b.
Clark, John C.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1882.
Clasen, Henry.....	Brookfield, Waukesha.....	1874.
Clason, George W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867.
Clemments, David R.....	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1873, 74.
Clemmons, Noah.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1852.
Clise, Samuel F.....	Ellenboro, Grant.....	1860.
Clise, William H.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1873.
Clothier, Samuel T.....	Cold Spring, Jefferson.....	1851.
Coates, Benjamin M.....	Boscobel, Grant.....	1869, 75.
Coates, Kearton.....	Linden, Iowa.....	1875, 76.
Cobb, Amasa.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1860, 61, b.
Cobb, Nathan.....	Neenah, Winnebago.....	1865.
Cochran, Robert.....	Westfield, Marquette.....	1864.
Coe, Edwin D.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1878, 79.
Colburn, Albert T.....	Cataract, Monroe.....	1876.
Colby, Charles L.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1880.
Coldwell, Samuel J.....	Mazomanie, Dane.....	1881.
Cole, Luther A.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1859.
Cole, Samuel.....	Gratiot, La Fayette.....	1851, 60, 64, 68, b.
Cole, William.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1855.
Coleman, Charles B.....	Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	1853.
Coleman, David M.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1875.
Coleman, James.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1866, 67.
Coleman, Orrin D.....	Marcellon, Columbia.....	1853.
Coles, Milo 1.....	—, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Bovina, Outagamie.....	—, Outagamie.....	1862.
Colladay, William M.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1856, 65, b.
Colley, Samuel G.....	Beloit, Rock.....	1849, 54, 55.
Collins, Edward.....	Root Creek, Milwaukee.....	1863.
Collins, Samuel.....	Yorkville, Racine.....	1858.
Colman, Elihu.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1872.
Colony, George W.....	Alderly, Dodge.....	1868.
Colwell, Otis.....	Southport, Racine.....	1849.
Combs, Chester D.....	North Roylton, Waupaca.....	1861, 62.
Comdohr, Fred. N.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883.
Comstock, John.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1861.
Comstock, Noah D.....	Arcadia, Trempealeau.....	1872, 74, 75, 76, b.
Condit, Frederick T.....	Merrillan, Jackson.....	1879.
Condit, James D.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1858, 78, 79.
Cone, Sterling M.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1861.
Cone, William A.....	New Berlin, Waukesha.....	1851.
Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	1852.
Conger, David B.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1868.
Conkey, Theodore.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1867, b.
Conklin, Edgar.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1867, 58.
Conklin, Sylvester J.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1859, 69.
Conley, John.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1882, 83.
Conner, Henry.....	Port Andrew, Richland.....	1863.
Connor, Laurence.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1856, 68.
Converse, Henry.....	Wycocena, Columbia.....	1867.
Cooke, Bernard F.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1876.
Coons, Henry B.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1871.
Cooper, Joel H.....	Spring Prairie, Walworth.....	1852.
Copp, William J.....	Prescott, Pierce.....	1866.
Corbett, Thomas M.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881.
Cornick, Edward P.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1859.
Corning, William W.....	Portage, Columbia.....	1872.
Cornwell, Almon D.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1858.
Cornwell, Hiram H.....	Verona, Dane.....	1873.
Corson, Dighton.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1858.
Cory, Jerome B.....	Patch Grove, Grant.....	1872.
Cory, Jonathan.....	Footville, Rock.....	1863.
Costigan, William.....	Marshall, Waukesha.....	1864.
Cotton, Zelotus A.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849.
Cottrell, Daniel.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1861.

1 Successfully contesting seat of Andrew Eble in 1860.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

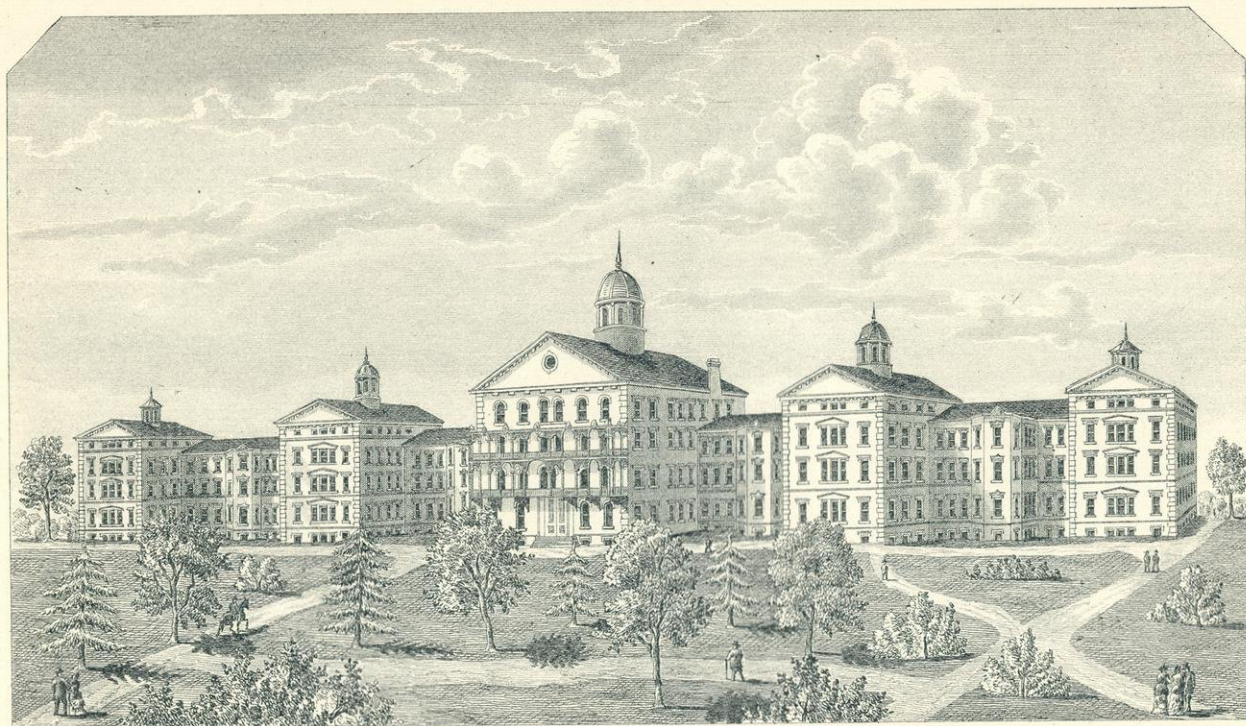
NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Cotzhausen, Alexander	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Coughlin, Cornelius	West Bend, Washington	1878.
Cousins, Henry	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1871.
Cowie, George	Glencoe, Buffalo	1872.
Cox, Charles B.	River Falls, Pierce	1863, b.
Cox, George G.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1879, 80.
Coxe, Hopewell	Hartford, Washington	1857.
Craig, Alexander J.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1859.
Craig, Samuel A.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1880, 81, 83.
Cram, Eliphalet	Racine, Racine	1856.
Cramond, James	Manchester, Calumet	1852, 56.
Crandall, Daniel B.	Utica, Dane	1858.
Crandall, Paul	Lima, Rock	1849.
Crary, Leonard P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1843.
	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1850.
Cravath, Prosper	Whitewater, Walworth	1848.
Crawford, Henry	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1856.
Crawford, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854.
Crawford, John C.	Monroe, Green	1849.
Crocker, John R.	Belleville, Dane	1870.
Crockett, Samuel	Westfield, Marquette	1877.
Crosby, George H.	Beloit, Rock	1875.
Crosby, John B.	Palmyra, Jefferson	1862.
Cross, James B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849, 50, 55.
Cross, William S.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Crosse, Charles G.	Sun Prairie, Dane	1880.
Crosswell, Caleb	Baraboo, Sauk	1850.
Cunningham, Thomas	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc	1857.
Curley, Thomas	Bell Center, Crawford	1853.
Curtis, David W.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1876.
Curtis, Dexter	Madison, Dane	1853.
Curtis, Joseph S.	Green Bay, Brown	1869, 71, 73.
Curtis, Truman H.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1866.
Daane, Peter, Jr.	Oostburg, Sheboygan	1873.
Daggart, Charles B.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1865.
Dailey, Guy W.	Hudson, St. Croix	1877.
Daily, John G.	Hustisford, Dodge	1864.
Dakin, Wm. H.	Dartford, Green Lake	1875.
Dale, Peter J.	Coon Prairie, Vernon	1877.
Daley, Edward	Brown Deer, Milwaukee	1866.
Dana, Stillman E.	Portage City, Columbia	1871.
Darbellay, Joseph E. ¹	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1880, 81.
Darling, Lorenzo E.	Shiocton, Shawano	1874.
Daugherty, Jonathan	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	1848, 49.
Davies, David C.	Cambria, Columbia	1868.
Davis, Charles A.	Bear Creek, Waupaca	1881, 82.
Davis, DeWitt	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865.
Davis, Emery F.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1863.
Davis, John J.	Mifflin, Iowa	1871.
Davis, John W.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1853, 54, 73.
Davis, Moses M.	Portage City, Columbia	1856, b.
Davis, Orsamus S.	Cato, Manitowoc	1873.
Davis, Richard H.	Baraboo, Sauk	1855.
Davis, Thomas	Millard, Walworth	1865, 66.
Davison, James	Waupun, Dodge	1879.
Davison, Robert W.	Beverly, Dane	1857.
Dawson, John	La Crosse, La Crosse	1853.
Day, John	Green Bay, Brown	1856.
Dean, Charles K.	Boscobel, Grant	1853.
Dean, Nathaniel W.	Madison, Dane	1857.
DeGroff, John W.	Alma, Buffalo	1879.
Deissner, Charles T.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1859.
De Land, Ambrose D.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1877.
Delaney, Arthur K.	Horicon, Dodge	1869.
Delaney, Mitchell L.	Barton, Washington	1855, 65, 66.
De Lano, George W.	Pensaukee, Oconto	1882.
Delany, John	Stevens Point, Portage	1849.
De Long, Cornelius	Belmont, La Fayette	1850.
Deniston, Charles R.	Cadiz, Green	1874, 75.
Dennis, William M.	Watertown, Dodge	1853, b.
Dent, James S.	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1876.
Derthick, Walter G.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1852.
Desnoyer, Francis	Green Bay, Brown	1854.
Detmering, Charles W.	Newburg, Washington	1858.
Devany, Dominick	Montello, Marquette	1856.

¹ Elected in 1882 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. M. Read.^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Devy, Patrick	Watertown, Jefferson	1873.
Deuster, John H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Deuster, Peter V.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, b.
Dewane, Dennis	Coopertown, Brown	1873, 76.
Dewey, William Pitt	Lancaster, Grant	1869, 70.
Dewhurst, Richard	Neillsville, Clark	1859, 65, 75.
Dewing, Ely B.	Elkhorn, Walworth	1879.
De Wolf, Edwin	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
De Wolf, John	Delavan, Walworth	1860.
Dexter, Walter L.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1878.
Dick, Alonzo D ¹	Manchester, Calumet	1849.
Dick, John C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Dick, William H ¹	Brothertown, Calumet	1851, 71.
Dickinson, P. Ensign	Platteville, Grant	1883.
Dickson, John P.	Janesville, Rock	1859, 60.
Dieringer, Andrew	Auburn, Fond du Lac	1866, 69.
Dieves, William	Greenfield, Milwaukee	1861.
Dimond, Neil	Midland, Marquette	1872.
Dittmar, Nicholas	Meeme, Manitowoc	1866, 67.
Divin, Edward	Richfield, Washington	1850.
Dixon, Hannibal S.	New London, Waupaca	1877.
Dixon, William	Ithaca, Richland	1869, 72.
Dobbs, Jerry Jr.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1870.
Dockry, Michael	Morrison, Brown	1870.
Dockry, Patrick	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1860.
Dockstader, Benjamin	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1862, 63.
Dodge, Jeremiah E.	Lancaster, Grant	1850, 53, 68.
Doe, William H.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1866.
Dole, Augustus O.	Poynette, Columbia	1876.
Donaldson, Nicholas M.	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1852, 53, 54.
Donovan, Richard	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1868, 69.
Doran, John L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Dorwin, Vivus W.	Durand, Pepin	1877, 78.
Doty, Charles	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1848.
Doud, Reuben	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1865.
Douglas, Alanson C.	Hanover, Rock	1866.
Douglas, Byron	Appleton, Outagamie	1863.
Douglas, Mark	Melrose, Jackson	1874, b.
Douglass, Carlos L.	Walworth, Walworth	1873.
Dousman, Hercules F.	Waterville, Waukesha	1877.
Dow, John T.	Cooksville, Rock	1867.
Dowe Carl.	Horicon, Dodge	1878.
Downs, Daniel L.	Richmond, Richland	1855, b.
Doxtader, Harry	Tomah, Monroe	1877.
Doyle, Peter	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1873.
Drake, Henry C.	Milford, Jefferson	1856.
Dresser, Samuel B.	Osceola Mills, Polk	1870.
Drew, Patrick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 76.
Duchman, William	Menasha, Winnebago	1858.
Duffy, Thomas T.	Benton, La Fayette	1870.
Dufur, Andrew J.	Iola, Waupaca	1858.
Dunlap, Charles	Elkhorn, Walworth	1875.
Dunn, James B.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1858, 59.
Dunn, John Jr.	Mapleton, Dodge	1874.
Dunn, Tarleton	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1864.
Dunn, Thaddeus K.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1881.
Dunning, Philo	Madison, Dane	1874.
Dunwiddie, David	Brodhead, Green	1865, 67.
Durgin, Ezra	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1848.
Dutcher, William	Columbus, Columbia	1862.
Dwight, Edward W.	Oregon, Dane	1861.
Dwinnell, John B.	Lodi, Columbia	1875.
Dyer, Charles E.	Racine, Racine	1867, 68.
Dyer, Edward G.	Burlington, Racine	1858.
Earl, Thomas	Fulton, Rock	1864.
Earle, Jonathan W.	Pardeeville, Columbia	1858.
Earnest, James H.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1852, 54, 55, 57, 58, 77, b.
Eastman, Edward	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1851.
Eastman, Enos	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1871, b.
Eastman, La Fayette	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1879.
Easton, Elijah	Walworth, Walworth	1851, 53.
Eaton, Addison	Lodi, Columbia	1880.
Eaton, Henry L.	Lone Rock, Richland	1865, 66, b.

¹ Brothertown Indian.^b See list of Senators.



WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MENDOTA.

(NEAR MADISON.)

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Eatough, William	Brant's Mills, Manitowoc	1366.
Ebbetts, William H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1855.
Eble, Andrew ¹	Milwaukee	1860.
Eckhardt, Jacob, Jr.	De Soto, Vernon	1879, 80.
Edgerton, Elisha W.	Waterville, Waukesha	1863.
Edgerton, Stephen E.	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1870.
Egan, Michael	St. Martin's, Milwaukee	1883, b.
Ehinger, Frederick H.	Clyman, Dodge	1856.
Eidemiller, Louis	New Cassel, Fond du Lac	1832.
Eighme, Richard P.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1859.
Ekern, Peder	Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	1881.
Elkins, John	Racine, Racine	1873.
Ellefson, Christen	Liberty Pole, Vernon	1878, 83.
Ellenwood, Alexander P.	Reedsburg, Sauk	1878, 79.
Elliott, George W.	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1862.
Ellis, Frederick S.	Green Bay, Brown	1861, 62, 63, b.
Ellis, Pitts	Genesee, Waukesha	1850.
Ellsworth, Lemuel	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
Ellsworth, Orlando	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Elmore, Andrew E.	Mukwonago, Waukesha	1859, 60.
Elver, Fritz	Middleton, Dane	1882.
Elwell, Joseph S.	Hudson, St. Croix	1864.
Emery, Albert W.	Potosi, Grant	1857, 58.
Emery, Harvey W.	Portage City, Columbia	1861.
Emmons, Newton H.	Stevens Point, Portage	1865.
Emmons, Wales	Watertown, Jefferson	1-48.
Eno, Edgar	Valley, Vernon	1874.
Enos, Elish, Jr.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1857.
Erskine, George Q.	Racine, Racine	1866.
Esser, Bernard	Middleton, Dane	1883.
Estabrook, Charles E.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1881, 82.
Estabrook, Edward	Platteville, Grant	1854.
Estabrook, Experience	Whitewater, Walworth	1851.
Eugene, John B.	Green Bay, Brown	1868.
Eustis, William	Oakland, Jefferson	1854.
Evans, John M.	Union, Rock	1856, 73.
Evans, Lewelyn J.	Racine, Racine	1857.
Evans, Rees	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1869.
Evans, William H.	Yankeetown, Crawford	1874.
Everley, Francis, Jr.	West Bend, Washington	1851.
Everts, Almeron B.	Appleton, Outagamie	1861.
Everts, Edward L.	Falls City, Dunn	1882.
Everts, George W.	Granville Station, Milwaukee	1833.
Eviston, John W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1903, 64.
Eviston, Thomas H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Fagan, James	Cedarburg, Washington	1849, 57.
Fagg, Peter	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875, 76.
Fairchild, Cassius	Madison, Dane	1860.
Fairchild, H. O.	Marinette, Marinette	1833.
Fairvey, Thomas	Racine, Racine	1855, 56.
Farnsworth, Nathaniel C.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1875.
Farr, Asa W.	Geneva, Walworth	1856.
Farr, Asahel	Kenosha, Kenosha	1873, b.
Farwell, Leonard J.	Madison, Dane	1860.
Fay, Benjamin F.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1869.
Fay, Reuel K.	(Star Prairie, St. Croix } Roche-a-Cris, Adams	1871. 1865.
Fay, Truman M.	Byron, Fond du Lac	1873.
Fellenz, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 70, 72, 63.
Fellows, Timothy H.	Genoa Junction, Walworth	1852, 53.
Felt, Eugene K.	Beloit, Rock	1872, 73.
Fenton, Thomas	Attica, Green	1833.
Ferrin, Samuel A.	Montfort, Grant	1872.
Field, James	Berlin, Green Lake	1864.
Field, Norton J.	Racine, Racine	1876, 77, 79, 81.
Field, Robert C.	Richland City, Richland	1857, b.
Field, William, Jr.	De Pere, Brown	1859.
Field, William W.	Feminore, Grant	1855, 63, 63, 64, 65, 71.
Field, Storer W.	Fitchburg, Dane	1853, 58.
Fiffeld, Sam S.	Ashland, Ashland	1874, 75, 76, b.
Filer, Alanson	Racine, Racine	1855.
Finch, Earl P.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1833.
Fingado, Charles	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1882.
Finger, Adam	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Fink, Henry ²	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876, 77.

¹ Died during session, Theodore Hartung elected to fill vacancy.² Successfully contesting seat held by Peter Salentine.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Finkelnburg, Augustus	Fountain City, Buffalo	1874, b.
Finley, Wm. S.	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1861.
Fischer, Francis	Cross Plains, Dane	1860.
Fischer, Henry P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879.
Fisher, James	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	1855, 63, 68, b.
Fisher, Lucius G.	Beloit, Rock	1857.
Fisher, Seth	Center, Rock	1869.
Fisk, Harmon J.	Fall River, Columbia	1877.
Fisk, Wm. J.	Fort Howard, Brown	1875, 76, 77.
Fitzgerald, Frank	Hartford, Washington	1877.
Fitzgerald, Garret M.	Franklin, Milwaukee	1850.
Fitzgerald, James	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1878.
Fitzgerald, Michael	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1870, 71.
Fitzgerald, Wm. H.	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1878, 79, 80.
Flanders, James G.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Fletcher, Daniel	Hustisford, Dodge	1856.
Fleming, Wm.	Emmet, Dodge	1879, 80.
Flinn, Hezekiah	Watertown, Jefferson	1877, 78, 79.
Flint, Alvin L.	Princeton, Green Lake	1861.
Flint, John M.	Sun Prairie, Dane	1866, 67.
Flint, Rockwell J.	Menomonie, Dunn	1875 b.
Flint, Waldo S.	Princeton, Green Lake	1876 b.
Flood, Martin	Brooklyn, Green	1856.
Flynn, John	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1849.
Fobes, Jabez L.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1861, 69.
Folts, Jonas	Black River, Jefferson	1868.
Fontaine, Benjamin	Green Bay, Brown	1880, 81.
Foot, Ezra A.	Footville, Rock	1857, 67, b.
Foot, Appollos D.	Berlin, Green Lake	1873.
Ford, David	Waunakee, Dane	1865, 75.
Ford, Ira H.	Columbus, Columbia	1867, 68.
Ford, Milan	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1878, 79.
Forsyth, Wm. P.	Golden Lake, Jefferson	1865.
Foster, Carlton	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1873, 74, 83.
Foster, Edward N.	Mayville, Dodge	1853, 57.
Foster, Egbert	Foster, Fond du Lac	1863.
Foster, George H.	Whitewater, Walworth	1863.
Foster, Henry L.	Deerfield, Dane	1853.
Foster, James H.	Koro, Winnebago	1869, 70, b.
Fowle, Jacob	Emerald Grove, Rock	1863.
Fowler, E. Adams	Columbus, Dodge	1870.
Fowler, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865, 67, 72.
Fox, George	Herman, Dodge	1854.
Franchenberg, Ernst	Newberg, Washington	1865.
Frank, John G.	Jackson, Washington	1879.
Frank, Michael	Kenosha, Kenosha	1861.
Frary, John S.	Oregon, Dane	1865.
Frazell, James B.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1863.
Frazier, Wm.	Enterprise, Vernon	1874.
Freeman, Charles F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871, 80.
French, Asa W.	Herman, Dodge	1851.
Frey, Anton	Franklin, Milwaukee	1864.
Friend, Jacob E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Frisby, Leander F.	West Bend, Washington	1861.
Frost, George L. ¹	Dodgeville, Iowa	1879, b.
Frost, Joseph	Avoca, Iowa	1867.
Fryer, Nelson	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1871.
Fuessenich, Peter P.	Eden, Manitowoc	1864.
Fuller, Hosea, Jr.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1851.
Fuller, M. D. L.	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1881.
Fuller, Wilfred	Waupun, Dodge	1878.
Fullerton, Thomas M.	Dodgeville, Iowa	1850.
Fulton, David C.	Hudson, St. Croix	1873.
Fulton, Marcus A.	Hudson, St. Croix	1865, 68, b.
Funke, Ernst	Oconto, Oconto	1878, 81.
Fyffe, Jonathan W.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1852.
Gabriel, Hiram	Stewart, Green	1882, 83.
Gage, Charles D.	New Fane, Fond du Lac	1853, 67.
Gage, Leroy D.	Richland Center, Richland	1862.
Galagan, Patrick	Darlington, La Fayette	1871.
Gallagher, John E.	Waukesha, Waukesha	1850.
Gallagher, James S.	Gratiot, La Fayette	1883.
Gallett, Charles R.	Portage, Columbia	1879.
Galloway, Edwin H.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1863, 64.

¹Died during session.^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Gardner, George R	Grand Rapids, Wood	1883.
Gardiner, William	Emerald Grove, Rock	1879.
Garrison, Orestes	Centralia, Wood	1861.
Gary, George	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1854, 55, b.
Gault, Frank	Pheasant Branch, Dane	1858, 67, 68.
Gee, James E.	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1881.
Gee, John	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1861.
Geise, William	Waterloo, Dodge	1879.
Geisse, Charles	Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	1864, 69, 70.
Geraghty, Patrick	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1875.
Germain, Columbus	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1876.
Gibb, John	Ixonia, Jefferson	1855, 58.
Gibbs, Benjamin F	Fox Lake, Dodge	1858.
Gibbs, Charles R	Whitewater, Walworth	1873.
Gibson, Moses S. 1	Hudson, St. Croix	1859.
Gibson, William J.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1854, b.
Gifford, Peter D.	North Prairie, Waukesha	1851, 62, 66.
Gilbert, Alvarus E	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1878, 79.
Gilbert, Julius L	Racine, Racine	1848.
Gilbert, Myron	Prospect Hill, Waukesha	1861, 65.
Giles, Hiram H	Stoughton, Dane	1852, b.
Gillen, Simon	Cascade, Sheboygan	1882.
Gillespie, John	Dellona, Sauk	1868, 69.
Gillespie, Thomas	Kilbourn City, Sauk	1880, 81.
Gillilan, Davis	Potosi, Grant	1849.
Gilman, Franklin	Gilmantown, Buffalo	1880.
Gilmore, Hiram L	North Cape, Racine	1863, 68, 69.
Gilmore, James	Jamesstown, Grant	1848.
Gilson, Franklin L	Ellsworth, Pierce	1881, 82.
Gilson, Luther F	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880, 81.
Ginty, George C.	Oconto, Oconto	1863.
Gleason, Charles R	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1870.
Gleason, George	Whitewater, Rock	1876.
Gleeson, Thomas	Grimm's, Manitowoc	1881.
Glenn, Robert	Wyalusing, Grant	1863, 65, 74.
Gnewuch, Ferdinand	Hustisford, Dodge	1865, 73.
Goedjen, Henry	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1882, 83.
Goetze, Gustav	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1875, 76, 77.
Golden, George	Brodhead, Rock	1860.
Goodall, I. E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Goodell, B. Frank	Montello, Marquette	1876.
Goodell, Lemuel	Stockbridge, Calumet	1848, b.
Goodhue, Thomas H	Whitewater, Rock	1864, 70.
Goodrich, Charles P.	Christiana, Jefferson	1868.
Goodrich, Joseph	Milton, Rock	1855.
Goodsell, Elthu B	Highland, Iowa	1865, 66.
Goodwin, Charles E.	Mayville, Dodge	1868.
Goodwin, George B.	Menasha, Winnebago	1860.
Gordon, Abram	Racine, Racine	1852.
Gorman, Michael	North Port, Shawano	1872.
Goss, Benjamin F.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1855.
Gowdey, David C	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1874.
Graham, Alexander	Jamesville, Rock	1861, 70, 72.
Graham, Thomas J.	Muscola, Grant	1878.
Graham, Wallace W	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Granger, Jedediah W.	Menomonie, Dunn	1870.
Grant, Harvey	Tichora, Marquette	1855.
Grant, Job N.	Union Center, Juneau	1875.
Grant, Willard	Hebron, Jefferson	1855.
Graves, Gaylord	East Troy, Walworth	1848.
Graves, George S.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1867, 68, 69.
Graves, Le Roy	Gravesville, Calumet	1861.
Graves, Sereno W.	Rutland, Dane	1861.
Gray, Albert L.	Fort Howard, Brown	1879, 82.
Gray, Almon D.	Hudson, St. Croix	1856.
Gray, Amos S 3	Oscola, Polk	1865.
Gray, Ansley 2	Avoca, Iowa	1876.
Gray, Hamilton H	Darlington, LaFayette	1856, 58, b.
Gray, James B.	Hudson, St. Croix	1858.
Gray, John	Mineral Point, Iowa	1877, 78.
Green, Asaph	Chilton, Calumet	1860.
Green, John	Moscow, Iowa	1867.
Green, William C.	York, Green	1850.

1 Seat successfully contested by M. W. McCracken, of Superior.

2 Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.

3 Seat successfully contested by A. C. Stuntz, of Bayfield.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Green, William H.	Lowell, Dodge	1852, 64.
Greene, Nathan S.	Milford, Jefferson	1863.
Greene, Walter S.	Milford, Jefferson	1862, b.
Greening, Philip	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1879.
Greening, William	Little Prairie, Walworth	1877.
Greenman, John W.	Bergen, Vernon	1867.
Gregory, George K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Greulich, Augustus	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1848, 56, b.
Griffin, Cornelius S.	Saukville, Washington	1850.
Griffin, Harvey C.	Oak Grove, Dodge	1860, 62.
Griffin, John D.	Shields, Dodge	1855.
Griffin, John G.	Randolph, Columbia	1876.
Griffin, Michael	Kilbourn City, Columbia	1876, b.
Griffin, Patrick	Waterloo, Dodge	1876.
Grimmer, Thomas D.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1872.
Griswold, William M.	Columbus, Columbia	1858, 59, 60, b.
Grosbeck, Benjamin F.	Tirade, Walworth	1865.
Groot, Aaron V.	Brookfield, Waukesha	1851.
Grover, Eleazer Jr.	Madison, Dane	1860.
Grover, Woodbury S.	Prairie Farm, Barron	1877.
Grubb, William S.	Baraboo, Sauk	1882, 83.
Grube, Herman	Watertown, Dodge	1875.
Guernsey, Francis M.	Clintonville, Waupaca	1878.
Guernsey, George H.	Almond, Portage	1875.
Guernsey, Orrin	Janesville, Rock	1862.
Gulick, Joachim	Ora Oak, Grant	1857.
Gunderson, Lars L.	Cumberland, Barron	1880.
Gunn, Smith R.	Prescott, Pierce	1855.
Gurnee, John D.	Madison, Dane	1872.
Haben, Andrew	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1882, b.
Hackett, John	Beloit, Rock	1852.
Hadley, Jackson ¹	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 65, 66, 67, b.
Hærtel, Herman	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 57.
Hagerty, Timothy	Franklin, Milwaukee	1854.
Hahn, George	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Haight, J. Hayward	Brothertown, Calumet	1878.
Halbert, Thomas L.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1875.
Hale, Obed P.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1851.
Hale, Samuel	{ Kenosha, Kenosha	1854.
	{ Racine, Racine	1850.
Hall, Daniel	Watertown, Jefferson	1870, 71, 72.
Hall, Erasmus D.	Waukau, Winnebago	1848.
Hall, George H.	Dell Prairie, Adams	1862.
Hall, Henry	Walworth, Walworth	1870.
Hall, John W.	Dotyville, Fond du Lac	1861.
Hall, Jonathan C.	Marinette, Marinette	1858.
Hall, Thomas W.	Monroe, Green	1857.
Hallock, James L.	Burnside, Buffalo	1870.
Hamilton, Charles H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Hamilton, Henry C.	{ Waucousta, Fond du Lac	1862.
	{ Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1858.
Hamilton, Irenus K.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1869.
Hamilton, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874, 77.
Hammarquist, Ch. G.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1860.
Hammel, David	Appleton, Outagamie	1876, 77.
Hammett, George W. ²	La Fayette	1832.
Hammon, Alanson P.	Montford, Grant	1866.
Hammond, Charles F.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1861, 62.
Hammond, John	Clinton, Rock	1870, 71.
Hand, Jesse F.	Rocky Run, Columbia	1865.
Haney, Robert	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Hanrahan, John	Good Hope, Milwaukee	1861, 63.
Hanrahan, Michael	Good Hope, Milwaukee	1858.
Hanson, Sylvester	La Grange, Walworth	1862.
Hanson, William E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1862, 63.
Hardgrove, John	Armstrong's Cor. Fond du Lac	1833.
Hardy, William H.	Genesee, Waukesha	1874, 76.
Harker, James	New Diggings, La Fayette	1865.
Harms, John ³	Platteville, Grant	1863.
Harnden, Henry	Rome, Jefferson	1866.
Harrington, Benjamin R.	Byron, Fond du Lac	1855.
Harrington, George E.	Boscobel, Crawford	1866.
Harrington, George P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1832.
Harrington, Perry G.	Sugar Creek, Walworth	1854.

¹ Died during session of 1867, and Henry L. Palmer elected to fill vacancy.

² Elected in place of Matthew Murphy, resigned.

³ Seat successfully contested by J. H. Rountree, of Platteville.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Harris, Charles L.	Jacksonport, Door.....	1870.
Harris, Joseph	Fairview, Grant	1861, 69, 71.
Harrison, Stephen A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1870, 75.
Harsh, John	Stockbridge, Calumet	1875.
Hart, Alexander H.	Lima, Calumet	1854.
Hart, Judson G.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1879.
Hartmann, Theodore O.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Hartung, Theodore ¹	————, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Hasey, John	York, Dane.....	1850.
Hasey, Samuel	Columbus, Columbia	1874.
Haseltine, Ira S.	Richland Center, Richland	1867.
Haskell, Job	Saukville, Ozaukee	1869.
Hass, Robert	Watertown, Jefferson	1864.
Hasse, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852, 59.
Hastings, Samuel D.	Geneva, Walworth.....	1849.
Hatch, Benjamin T.	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1857.
Hatcher, William W.	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1863.
Haugen, Nils P.	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1862.
Hawkins, William A.	River Falls, Pierce.....	1870, 80.
Hawks, Eli	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 56.
Hawley, Charles S.	Juneau, Dodge	1878, 83.
Hawley, George	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1856, 57, 58.
Hawn, Charles A.	Poyssippi, Waushara	1857.
Hay, Samuel M.	Rock Elm Center, Pierce	1878.
Hayden, Edward G.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1858, b.
Hayden, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Hayes, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1858.
Hayes, Titus	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1863.
Hayes, Thomas	Platteville, Grant.....	1853.
Hays, James B.	Richfield, Washington.....	1856.
Hays, Samuel	Juneau, Dodge.....	1867.
Hayward, Paul D.	Neosho, Jefferson.....	1861.
Hazard, Enos I.	Kingston, Marquette.....	1857.
Hazen, Nathan	La Grange, Walworth	1849.
Head, Charles R.	Poynette, Columbia	1861.
Heath, Chauncey G.	Albion, Dane.....	1854, 56, 63.
Heimdahl, Knudt O.	Pewaukee, Waukesha	1848.
Heimerl, Joseph, Jr.	Deerfield, Dane.....	1871.
Hellberg, Louis	Farmersville, Dodge.....	1880.
Hemenway, H. C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867.
Hemmi, Ulrich	Richmond, Walworth.....	1851.
Hemschemeyer, W. H.	Black Hawk, Sauk.....	1879.
Henderson, Asahel	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1879, 80.
Henning, John O.	Beloit, Rock.....	1874.
Henry, Andrew	Hudson, St. Croix	1851.
Henry, Robert	Madison, Dane.....	1869.
Herrick, Merton	Anchorage, Buffalo.....	1869.
Herron, Wilson R.	Hudson, St. Croix	1881.
Herzer, Henry	Sharon, Walworth.....	1874, 77.
Hesk, William R.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Hicks, Edward	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha.....	1860.
Hicks, Franklin Z.	Green Bay, Brown.....	1870, b.
Higgins, James	Avoca, Iowa.....	1861.
Higgins, Patrick	Hubbleton, Dodge.....	1876.
Hildebrandt, Henry	Menomonee, Waukesha	1850.
Hiles, George	Station, Washington.....	1863, 64.
Hill, James	Dexterville, Wood	1867.
Hill, Thomas W.	Warren, St. Croix	1878, 79, 80, b.
Hill, William	Springfield, Walworth.....	1853, 63.
Hilliard, John U.	New Diggings, La Fayette.....	1849.
Hillyer, Edwin	Merton, Waukesha	1852.
Hinckley, J. R.	Waupun, Dodge.....	1853.
Hinkley, Leonard D.	Tomah, Monroe.....	1883.
Hitt, Henry D.	Eagle, Waukesha.....	1871.
Hixon, Gideon C.	Oakfield, Fond du Lac.....	1858.
Hobart, Adin P.	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1871, 72, b.
Hobart, Harrison C.	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	1872.
Hobbs, Patrick	(Chilton, Calumet	1859.
Hodgson, Manville S.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1849.
Hoefflinger, Carl	(Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867.
Hogan, John M.	Morrison, Brown.....	1874, 75.
Hogan, Michael	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1875.
Holchouse, Joseph W.	Wausau, Marathon	1862, 70.
	Green Bay, Brown.....	1882.
	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1862, 63.
	Barton, Washington.....	1881, 82.

¹ Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Andrew Eble.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Hollenbeck, Stephen P.....	Highland, Iowa.....	1855.
Holloway, John C.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1871, b.
Holly, Alanson.....	Kilbourn City, Columbia.....	1868.
Holmes, Harvey.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1853.
Holmes, John E. ¹	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1853.
Holmes, Miles.....	Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1858.
Holt, Eleazer.....	Maiden Rock, Pierce.....	1868.
Holton, Edward D.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Holzhauser, Charles.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878.
Hooker, Jesse.....	Salem, Kenosha.....	1854.
Hooker, Daniel D.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883.
Hooper, Daniel.....	Troy, Walworth.....	1855, 59, 60.
Hopkins, Benjamin F.....	Madison, Dane.....	1866, b.
Hoppock, David D.....	Rubicon, Dodge.....	1862.
Horn, Frederick W.....	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	{ 1851, 54, 57, 59, 60, 67, 68, 72, 75, 82, b.
Horst, Henry.....	Hayton, Calumet.....	1876.
Horton, Norman.....	Cold Spring, Jefferson.....	1860.
Horton, Townsend N.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1865.
Hoskins, Leander.....	Union, Rock.....	1850.
Hoskins, William L.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1871, 72.
Hotchkiss, Robert H.....	Plymouth, Sheboygan.....	1857, b.
Houghton, Horace E.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1873, b.
Houston, Robert S.....	Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha.....	1874.
Howard, Nathan B.....	Magnolia, Rock.....	1855, 62.
Howe, Henry B.....	Nora, Dane.....	1881.
Howe, Oliver C.....	Lowville, Columbia.....	1856, 57.
Howell, Henry S.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1868.
Howell, Richard P.....	Racine, Racine.....	1882.
Howland, Meredith.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1860.
Hoye, James.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1869, 71.
Hoyt, Charles M.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1871.
Hoyt, Edwin L.....	Manchester, Green Lake.....	1869.
Hoyt, Franklin E.....	Rochester, Racine.....	1859.
Hoyt, Henry H.....	West Branch, Richland.....	1876.
Hoyt, Joseph W.....	Chaseburg, Vernon.....	1871.
Hoyt, Otis.....	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1852.
Hubbard, Samuel D.....	Scott, Sheboygan.....	1862, 74, 77.
Hubbell, Levi.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864.
Hubbell, Richard W.....	Oconto, Oconto.....	1872, 73.
Huchting, Arnold.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Hudd, Thomas R.....	{ Appleton, Outagamie..... { Green Bay, Brown.....	1868, } b. 1875, }
Hulburt, David B.....	Loganville, Sauk.....	1876, 77, 78.
Hulburt, Julius.....	Albany, Green.....	1851.
Hulet, Oliver P.....	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha.....	1858.
Hull, David P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1877.
Hull, William.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1854, 55, 56.
Humain, Mathias.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1860.
Humphrey, Cadwallader W. ²	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1861.
Humphrey, George M.....	New Berlin, Waukesha.....	1848.
Humphrey, Humphrey E.....	Ixonia Center, Jefferson.....	1881.
Humphrey, Jasper.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1857.
Humphrey, Lemuel O.....	Albion, Dane.....	1871.
Hunkins, Benjamin.....	New Berlin, Waukesha.....	1860.
Hunt, Charles A.....	Melvina, Monroe.....	1868, 70.
Hunt, Jeremiah.....	Menasha, Winnebago.....	1864.
Hunt, Samuel W.....	Menomonie, Dunn.....	1868.
Hunter, George.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1875.
Huntington, Augustus A.....	York, Dane.....	1856.
Huntington, William H.....	Durand, Pepin.....	1883.
Huntley, Frederick.....	Buena Vista, Portage.....	1869, 70.
Huntly, John.....	Brodhead, Rock.....	1882, 83.
Hurlbut, Edwin.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1869.
Hurlbut, Oscar.....	Lomira, Dodge.....	1850.
Hutchinson, Buel E.....	{ Prairie du Chien, Crawford..... { Madison, Dane.....	1857, } 1879, b.
Hutchinson, Christopher.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1873.
Hyde, Edwin.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1867, 77, 78, b.
Hyer, George.....	Madison, Dane.....	1863, b.
Ingram, Julius G.....	Eau Claire, Eau Claire.....	1878, 79.
Innis, William T.....	West Rosendale, Fond du Lac.....	1877.
Irish, George.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1858.
Isham, Willard.....	Delavan, Walworth.....	1855.
Ives, Edward H.....	Trimbelle, Pierce.....	1869, b.

¹ Seat contested unsuccessfully by R. F. Adams.² Seat successfully contested by W. F. Mitchell, of Gibbsville.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Jackson, Jeremiah L.	Viola, Richland.	1860.
Jackson, Thomas A.	Brodhead, Green.	1869, 70.
Jackson, William W.	Tomah, Monroe.	1863, 75.
Jacobs, John B. ¹	—, Oconto.	1854.
James, John	Eagle, Waukesha.	1836.
James, Norman L.	Richland Center, Richland.	1873, 75.
Jarvis, Birney M.	Cazenovia, Richland.	1881.
Jeche, William	Hustisford, Dodge.	1882.
Jeffers, John	Darien, Walworth.	1864, 71.
Jeffery, James	Georgetown, Grant.	1875.
Jeffery, William.	Ellenboro, Grant.	1854.
Jenkins, Charles E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1850, 51.
Jenkins, George A.	Charlestown, Calumet.	1857, b.
Jenkins, John J.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.	1872.
Jenkins, Thomas	Platteville, Grant.	1874.
Jenne, Daniel C ²	Dodgeville, Iowa.	1848.
Jennings, Charles B.	Appleton, Outagamie	1860.
Jerman, Peter	Benton, La Fayette.	1862.
Jess, George.	Rising Sun, Vernon.	1873.
Jewell, Henry C.	Waupun, Dodge.	1881.
Jewell, James H.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1867.
Johnson, Calvin R.	Ferrisville, Crawford.	1878.
Johnson, Daniel	Black River Falls, Jackson.	1861, 64.
Johnson, Daniel H.	Evansville, Rock.	1865.
Johnson, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869, 70.
Johnson, James B.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.	1861.
Johnson, Jeremiah	Somers, Kenosha.	1851, 56.
Johnson, John.	Fairplay, Grant.	1851.
Johnson, John A.	Evansville, Rock.	1860.
Johnson, John E.	York, Dane.	1874.
Johnson, Lars E.	Stoughton, Dane.	1857, b.
Johnson, Michael	Utica, Dane.	1869.
Johnson, Ole	Wiota, La Fayette.	1878.
Johnson, Peter	Mt. Vernon, Dane.	1874, 75, 76, 77.
Johnson, Phineas M.	Breckinridge, Bad Axe	1862.
Johnson, Solon.	Ashford, Fond du Lac.	1856.
Johnson, Stephen B.	Grafton, Washington.	1852.
Johnson, William H.	Port Washington, Washington.	1849, 50.
Johnston, Francis	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson.	1849.
Johnston, James.	Tomah, Monroe.	1867.
Johnston, Peter	Greenfield, Milwaukee.	1879.
Joiner, Lemuel W.	Waupun, Dodge.	1870.
Jonas, Charles	Boardman, St. Croix.	1883.
Jones, Evan O.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.	1877.
Jones, James V.	Wyoming, Iowa.	1854, b.
Jones, John N.	Racine, Racine.	1878, b.
Jones, John O.	Cambria, Columbia.	1866, 67, b.
Jones, Oscar F.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1878.
Jones, Owen R.	Platteville, Grant.	1851.
Jones, Stephen.	Cambria, Columbia.	1859.
Jones, Thomas J.	Juneau, Dodge.	1863, 64, 65.
Jones, William D.	Beaver Dam, Dodge.	1875.
Jordan, Timothy S.	Lowell, Dodge.	1848.
Joslin, William H.	Beaver Dam, Dodge.	1882.
Judd, Russell J ³	Hazel Green, Grant.	1876.
Judd, Stoddard.	West Lima, Vernon.	1876.
Judd, Truman H.	Richland Center, Richland.	1876.
Judson, Philander.	Oshkosh, Winnebago.	1880.
Julius, Charles L.	Fox Lake, Dodge.	1860, 65, c-b.
Juneau, Narcisse M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1867.
Juneau, Paul.	Bristol, Kenosha.	1855.
Jussen, Edmund	Calumet, Fond du Lac.	1851.
Juve, T. O.	Theresa, Dodge.	1855, 58.
Kast, John D.	Juneau, Dodge.	1849, 58.
Kastler, John.	Madison, Dane.	1862.
Keenan, John	Rising Sun, Vernon.	1881, 82.
Keenan, Matthew.	Shawano, Shawano.	1877.
Keene, Henry S.	Wayne, Washington.	1869.
Kehl, John B.	Fitchburg, Dane.	1859.
	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1871.
	Lancaster, Grant.	1881.
	Black Earth, Dane.	1874.

¹ Seat successfully contested by David Scott, Waupaca.² Seat successfully contested by Milo Coles.³ Unsuccessfully contesting seat of N. F. Beckwith in 1872.^c Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of J. M. McGuire.^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Keifer, George	Nenno, Washington	1860.
Kellam, Alphonso G.	Delavan, Walworth	1869.
Kelley, Patrick	Elba, Dodge	1853.
Kellogg, Austin	Concord, Jefferson	1850, 74, 75.
Kellogg, John	Reedsburg, Sauk	1873.
Kelly, David M.	Green Bay, Brown	1877, 78, 79, b.
Kelly, Rolin C.	Brandon, Fond du Lac	1868.
Kelsey, Charles S.	Montello, Marquette	1867, 73, 80, b.
Kelsey, Edwin B.	Montello, Marquette	1853, b.
Kelsey, Milo	Delavan, Walworth	1848, 49.
Kempier, Richard R.	Alma, Buffalo	1881.
Kendall, Nathaniel W.	Wyalusing, Grant	1868.
Kenealy, James	Toland's Prairie, Washington	1858, 66.
Kennedy, Duncan A.	Stevenstown, La Crosse	1867.
Kennedy, James E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1870.
Kennedy, Richard	Highland, Iowa	1880, 83.
Kenyon, George P.	Wonewoc, Juneau	1880.
Keogh, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860, 61, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. 82, b.
Kerl, Otto	Cross Plains, Dane	1873.
Kern, Charles J.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855.
Kerr, Joseph	Randolph, Columbia	1848, 49.
Kershaw, William J.	{ Milwaukee, Milwaukee. Big Spring, Adams	1875. 1867, 68, b.
Ketchum, Asa C.	Portage City, Columbia	1854.
Keyes, Elisha W.	Madison, Dane	1882.
Kickbusch, F. W.	Wausau, Marathon	1878.
Kidd, Edward I.	Milville, Grant	1881, 82, 83.
Kilbourn, Charles	Princeton, Green Lake	1867.
Kilgore, Moses	Bailey's Harbor, Door	1868.
Kimball, Penner	Janesville, Rock	1878.
Kimball, Jedediah	Portland, Dodge	1849.
King, Edward P.	Beloit, Rock	1865, 66.
King, George G.	Shields, Dodge	1849.
King, George W.	Humbird, Clark	1871.
King, Owen	Helena, Iowa	1875, 78.
King, William P.	Merton, Waukesha	1859.
Kingsbury, James T.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1860.
Kingston, John T.	Necedah, Juneau	1874, 80, 81, b.
Kinney, Azel	Lima Center, Rock	1852.
Kinney, Joseph Jr.	Lima, Rock	1851.
Kinzie, Robert H.	Avoca, Iowa	1877.
Kirchoff, Henry	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1862.
Kirkpatrick, Amos D.	Dayton, Green	1855.
Kirkpatrick, James	Brodhead, Rock	1861.
Kite, Charles E.	Mayville, Dodge	1876.
Kleffler, George H.	West Bend, Washington	1868.
Klindt, John A.	Cassville, Grant	1880.
Klotz, Ignatius	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	1880.
Klotz, Nicholas	Eden, Fond du Lac	1868.
Knab, David	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864, 65.
Knapp, Gilbert	Racine, Racine	1861.
Knapp, Levi E.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1877, 78.
Knapp, William A.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1865.
Kneeland, Cyrus S.	Waupun, Dodge	1859.
Kneill, Valentine	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1832, 67, 71.
Knowlton, Ephraim	Highland, Iowa	1856, 57.
Knowlton, James H.	{ Janesville, Rock. Shullsburg, La Fayette	1835. 1854, 56.
Knowlton, John J.	Seymour, Outagamie	1876, 77.
Knox, Seymour M.	Markesan, Green Lake	1874.
Konz, Frederick	Calvary, Fond du Lac	1881.
Kraatz, Charles	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Kravis, George	Appleton, Outagamie	1864, b.
Kribbs, Frederick H.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1858, 61.
Krueger, A. H. F.	Neenah, Winnebago	1880, 82.
Kuehn, Charles	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1849, 50.
Kuntz, Carl C.	{ Sank City, Sauk. Black Hawk, Sauk	1883. 1869, 70, 71, 74.
Kussow, B. O. Zastrow	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	1838.
Kyle, David W.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1859.
Kyle, James L.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1854.
La Due Albert D	{ La Crosse, La Crosse. Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853. 1851.
La Due Nelson	Spafford, La Fayette	1879.
Lafferty, James	Empire, Fond du Lac	1874.
Lain Isaac	Waukesha, Waukesha	1861.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions
Lake, Phipps W.	Walworth, Walworth	1854.
Lamoreux, Oliver H	Plover, Portage	1872.
Lamoreux, Silas W	Mayville, Dodge	1872.
Lane, Charles A	Plover, Portage	1882, 83.
Langenfeld, Peter	Theresa, Dane	1878.
Langer, William	Waukesha, Waukesha	1882.
Langland, Knud	North Cape, Racine	1880.
Langworthy, Joseph	Mauston, Juneau	1857.
Lapham, Otis B ¹	Friendship, Adams	1861, 63, 69.
Lange, Jonathan	Onkfield, Fond du Lac	1865.
Larkin, Charles H	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872, 74, 75, b.
Larkin, Martin, Jr	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869.
Latham, Hollis	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Lauderdale, James	Elkhorn, Walworth	1853, 56.
Laverrenz, Otto	La Grange, Walworth	1880, 81.
Lavies, Hubert	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1876.
Lavis Peter	Root Creek, Milwaukee	1854, 55, 56.
Lawler, William	Greenfield, Milwaukee	1873.
Lawrence, Franklin S	New Cosin, Milwaukee	1880, 81.
Lawrence George H	Janesville, Rock	1876.
Lawrence, William A	Burnett Station, Dodge	1852, b.
Layne, James H	Janesville, Rock	1863.
Leach, Frank	Viroqua, Vernon	1874, 75.
Leahy, John E	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1883.
Leavens, Henry P	Wausau, Marathon	1877.
Lee, Daniel	Neeah, Winnebago	1872.
Lee, Levi	De Pere, Brown	1855.
Lees, Edward	Elkhorn, Walworth	1875, 76.
Lees, Robert	1 Fountain City, Buffalo	1853, 54.
Lehman, August H	1 Ottawa, Waukesha	1873.
Leigh, John	Gilmantown, Buffalo	1874.
Leland, Cyrus	Hustisford, Dodge	1875.
Leland, Frank	Oconto, Oconto	1849.
Lennon, James	Sauk City, Sauk	1873.
Leonard, Calvin D. W	Elkhorn, Walworth	1883.
Leonardson, J. C	Appleton, Outagamie	1862, 70.
Leonhardt, Christopher	Dayton, Green	1882.
Lessey, John F	Waterloo, Jefferson	1883.
Lewis, Calvin E	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1851.
Lewis, Charles G	Green Bay, Brown	1872.
Lewis, James M	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1879.
Lewis, James T	Sun Prairie, Dane	1857.
Lewis, John C	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1852, b.
Lewis, Rensselaer M	Columbus, Columbia	1859, 60.
Lincoln, Wyrman L	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1873.
Linderman, James L	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1864, b.
Lindsay, Freeman D	Avoca, Iowa	1877.
Lins, John A	Osseo, Trempealeau	1877.
Linsley, Marcus	Neillsville, Clark	1882.
Liscow, William	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Little, Francis	Eagle, Waukesha	1861.
Little, James	Kenosha, Kenosha	1881.
Littlefield, Stephen D	Iron Ridge, Dodge	1864, 65, b.
Lloyd, Evan W	Mineral Point, Iowa	1859.
Lloyd, John	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1859.
Loehr, Querin	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1881.
Loneragan, Michael	Cambria, Columbia	1875.
Long, Chester D	Clyman, Dodge	1853.
Long, Hugh	Calumet, Fond du Lac	1871.
Loomis, Charles D	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1861.
Loper, Alonzo A	Darien, Walworth	1848.
Lord, Simon L	Darien, Walworth	1882.
Lorigan, Bryan S	Necedah, Juneau	1873, b.
Love, John	Eden, Fond du Lac	1880, b.
Lovejoy, Allen P	Edgerton, Rock	1874, 75.
Loveland, Carpus	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1855.
Lovell, Frederick S	Mineral Point, Iowa	1879.
Low, Jacob	Janesville, Rock	1870.
Low, George H	Rutland, Dane	1857, 58.
Lowth, John	Kenosha, Kenosha	1849.
Lowth, Matthew	Lowville, Columbia	1850, 51, 59.
Lowth, Michael F	Walworth, Walworth	1880.
Lowrey, Goodwin	Lowell, Dodge	1865.
	Columbus, Columbia	1868.
	Beaver Dam, Dodge	
	Helena Station, Iowa	

¹ Unsuccessfully contesting seat of Solon Pierce, in 1870.
^b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Names.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Luchsinger, John.....	New Glarus, Green.....	1873, 76, 77, 78.
Luse, Louis K.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1881.
Lutkin, Peter C.....	Whitesville, Racine.....	1857.
Lyle, John.....	Paoli, Dane.....	1878.
Lynch, Thomas.....	Chilton, Calumet.....	1873, 83.
Lynde, William Pitt.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1866, b
Lyon, Joseph F.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1868.
Lyon, Waldo.....	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1859.
Lyon, William P.....	Racine, Racine.....	1859, 60.
Macauley, Robert.....	Menomnoie, Dunn.....	1883.
MacBride, Robert J.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1882, 83.
Mackay, Thomas C. L.....	Elk Grove, La Fayette..	1860, 61.
Madden, Henry.....	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1853.
Main, Robert P.....	Oregon, Dane.....	1857.
Malmros, G. C. Oscar.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1851.
Maloy, Michael.....	Richfield, Washington.....	1862.
Manley, Ira, Jr.....	Markesan, Green Lake.....	1868.
Manney, Francis G.....	Linden, Sheboygan.....	1850.
Manson, Rufus P.....	Wausau, Marathon.....	1871.
Markham, George H.....	Independence, Trempealeau	1879.
Marsden, Thomas B.....	Friendship, Adams.....	1866.
Marshall, Charles W.....	La Crosse, La Crosse.....	1859.
Marshall, George M.....	Big Springs, Adams.....	1875, 76.
Marshall, John.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1882.
Marshall, William R ¹	St. Croix Falls, St. Croix	1848.
Marston, Warren.....	Lomira, Dodge.....	1867.
Martin, Andrew.....	Riceville, Washington.....	1875, 76.
Martin, Constant.....	Dykesville, Kewaunee.....	1866.
Martin, Jacob, Sr.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1883.
Martin, Mark.....	Onion River, Sheboygan.....	1864.
Martin, Morgan A.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1855, 74, b.
Martin, Stoddard H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1849.
Marvin, George G.....	Westford, Columbia.....	1871.
Marx, Nicolaus.....	Wayne, Washington.....	1864, 77.
Mason, Albert L.....	Elton, Walworth.....	1879.
Mason, Jacob.....	Monroe, Green.....	1868.
Mason, Zebulon P.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1857, 58.
Masse, Charles A.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1879.
Massey, Henry L.....	Potosi, Grant.....	1861.
Mather, Samuel W.....	Markesan, Marquette.....	1858.
Mathes, John.....	Rhine, Sheboygan.....	1854.
Matteson, Silas C.....	Waucousta, Fond du Lac.....	1859.
Matthews, Eschines P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1881.
Matts, Nicholas M.....	Verona, Dane.....	1862.
Matts, Peter W.....	Montrose, Dane.....	1854.
Maxon, Densmore W.....	Cedar Creek, Washington.....	1848, 52, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 82, b.
Maxson, Darwin E.....	Milton, Rock.....	1869.
Maxson, Orrin T.....	Prescott, Pierce.....	1853, 57.
Maxwell, Walter S.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1877, 81, 84.
May, Reuben.....	Springville, Vernon.....	1870, 72.
Mayer, Christian.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1875.
Mayer, Jacob G.....	Le Roy, Dodge.....	1862.
McAllister William P.....	Omro, Winnebago.....	1857, 58.
McArthur, Eric.....	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1876.
McCarthy, James.....	Port Washington, Ozaukee.....	1866.
McCartney, Alexander R.....	Cassville, Grant.....	1869.
McCarty, Frank D.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1858.
McCarty, Thomas.....	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1870, 77.
McCaul, Thomas.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1874.
McCollum, John F.....	Trenton, Dodge.....	1862, 63.
McCollum, J. L. R.....	Sextonville, Richland.....	1876, 77.
McConnell, Chas. D.....	Ripon, Green Lake.....	1882.
McConnell, Thomas.....	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1873.
McCord, Myron H.....	Merrill, Lincoln.....	1881, b.
McCormick, Andrew.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1856, 57.
McCormick, Francis.....	Ashippun, Dodge.....	1854.
McCormick, Joseph.....	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1871.
McCoy, William J.....	Beetown, Grant.....	1876, 78, 83.
McCracken, M. W ²	Superior.....	1859.
McCracken, Samuel.....	Marquette, Marquette.....	1854.
McDill, Alexander S.....	Plover, Portage.....	1862, b.
McDill, George D.....	Osceola Mills, Polk.....	1881, 82, 83.
McDill, Thomas H.....	Plover, Portage.....	1867, 71, 79, 80.

1 Seat successsfully contested by Joseph Bowron, of Hudson.

2 Successfully contesting seat of Moses S. Gibson, of Hudson.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
McDonald, David	Racine, Racine	1848.
McDonald, Donald A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1874, b.
McDonald, James	Sussex, Waukesha	1869.
McDonald, John D.	Summit, Waukesha	1870, 71.
McDonald, John R.	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1869.
McDonnell, Alexander A.	Madison, Dane	1858.
McDonnell Martin W.	Alma, Buffalo	1882.
McDowell, Samuel C.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1882.
McElroy, James	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1864.
McFarland, David	Highland, Iowa	1863, b.
McFarlane, Hugh	Portage City, Columbia	1850.
McFetridge, Edward C.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1878, 81.
McGilton, John	Cedar Falls, Dunn	1880.
McGinty, Bernard	Calamine, La Fayette	1878, 80.
McGarry, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1850, 53, 64, b.
McGonigal, William	Wingville, Grant	1850.
McGranahan, William	Fayette, La Fayette	1839.
McGrath, James	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74.
McGrew, Joseph B.	Richland Center, Richland	1874, b.
McGuire, James M. ¹	Danville, Dodge	1865.
McIndoe, Walter D.	Wausau, Marathon	1850, 54, 55.
McIntosh, Charles E.	Lime Rock, Outagamie	1869, 70, 71.
McIntyre, Eugene	Waldo, Sheboygan	1880.
McIver, James	Bay View, Milwaukee	1874.
McKay, John J.	Sparta, Monroe	1860.
McKee, David	Potosi, Grant	1852.
McKenzie, John	Dekorra, Columbia	1883.
McKibbin, John	Geneva, Walworth	1858.
McKesson, James C.	Wheatland Kenosha	1853, 59.
McLean, Campbell	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1862.
McLean, Hector	Stockbridge, Calumet	1865.
McLean, Thomas	Stockbridge, Calumet	1864.
McLees, John M.	Harmony, Vernon	1869.
McLaughlin, William M.	Oregon, Green	1864, 65.
McMichael, William C.	Viroqua, Bad Axe	1860.
McMillan, Alexander	La Crosse, La Crosse	1873.
McMurdo, James H.	Hortonville, Outagamie	1880, 81.
McNair, Hugh A. W.	Fennimore, Grant	1859, 67, 70.
McNaughtan, F.	Vernon, Waukesha	1852.
McNeel, J. Henry	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1870.
McNitt, Edwin W.	Otsego, Columbia	1864.
McNamara, Martin	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1872.
McRea, Hector C.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1879, 80.
McRaith, M. J. ²	Grand Rapids, Wood	1865.
McWhorter, George	Waukesha, Waukesha	1858.
Mead, Zerah	Whitewater, Walworth	1852.
Mead, John F.	Green Bay, Brown	1849.
Meadows, William	Lyons, Walworth	1881.
Meehan, James	Meehan, Portage	1878.
Meigs, Gardner C.	Arena, Iowa	1859, 60.
Meiklejohn, John	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1882.
Meissner, Gustav	Ashippun, Dodge	1883.
Melvin, Fordyce R.	Brooklyn, Green	1879.
Menzies, James	Rock Prairie, Rock	1881.
Merriam, Amzy	Geneva, Walworth	1871.
Merriam, John G.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1855.
Merrill, Almond	Charlestown, Calumet	1855.
Merrill, Hiram	Janesville, Rock	1875.
Merrill Lorenzo	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1848, 59.
Merrill, Lorenzo G.	Black River Falls, Jackson	1866.
Merrill, Soren T.	Beloit, Rock	1870, 77.
Merrill, Willard	Janesville, Rock	1871.
Merritt, Edward E.	Neillsville, Clark	1873.
Merrity, Patrick	Hale's Corners, Milwaukee	1880.
Messmore, Isaac E.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1861.
Metcalf, Theophilus F.	Spring Lake, Waushara	1870.
Meyer, Charles G.	Fredonia, Ozaukee	1871, 81.
Meyer, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853.
Mihills, Uriah D.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1870, 71.
Millard, Burton	Wausau, Marathon	1858.
Miller, Clarkson	Geneva, Walworth	1860.
Miller, Chas. H.	West Bend, Washington	1867.
Miller, Joseph	Brillion, Manitowoc	1883.
Miller, Lucas M.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1853.
Miller, Samuel	Shopiere, Rock	1862.

1 Died during session.

2 Successfully contesting seat of H. M. Remington.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Miller, William H.	Door Creek, Dane	1863, 64
Milliken, N. W.	Saxeville, Waushara	1882.
Mills, Fergus	Seneca, Crawford	1876.
Mills, Hugh B.	Millston, Jackson	1876.
Mills, Joseph T.	Lancaster, Grant	1856, 57, 63, 79.
Miner, Eliphalet S.	Necedah, Juneau	1865, 66, b.
Miner, James H.	Richland Center, Richland	1870.
Minor, David N.	Rubicon, Dodge	1861.
Minor, Edward S.	Fish Creek, Door	1878, 80, 81, b.
Mitchell, Abner.	Spring Grove, Green	1854.
Mitchell, Franklin	Juda, Green	1877, 78, 79.
Mitchell, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Mitchell, Martin	Brodhead, Green	1860.
Mitchell, Robert	Douglas Center, Marquette	1875.
Mitchell, William F ¹	Gibbsville, Sheboygan	1861.
Moeller, Adolph	New Holstein, Calumet	1882.
Mohr, Thomas	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1876, 77.
Monroe, Publius V.	New Berlin, Waukesha	1852.
Monroe, William	Fayette, La Fayette	1867.
Monteith, John	Fennimore, Grant	1873.
Monteith, John B.	Genesee, Waukesha	1865.
Montgomery, Edwin	Hancock, Waushara	1871, b.
Mooers, Benjamin H.	Grafton, Washington	1848.
Moore, Benjamin F.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1852.
Moore, Harvey	Ozaukee, Washington	1851.
Moore, Harvey T.	Brodhead, Green	1862.
Moore, John B.	Muscoda, Grant	1860.
Moore, William V.	Burlington, Racine	1872.
Moran, Patrick H.	Morrison, Brown	1882.
More, George E.	Royalton, Waupaca	1871.
Moors, Charles W.	Hancock, Waushara	1880, 81.
Morgan, Frederick A.	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1871.
Morrill, John	Hixton, Jackson	1870.
Morris, Charles E.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1848.
Morrison, David L.	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1854, 56.
Morman, Thomas J.	Stevens Point, Portage	1851.
Morrow, Joseph M ²	Sparta, Monroe	1862.
Morse, Hiram D.	Waterford, Racine	1867.
Morse, William M.	{ Ashippun, Dodge	1866, 75.
	{ Alderly, Jefferson	1857.
Moscowitz, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1855, 57, 59, 75, 78.
Moser, Conrad, Jr.	Alma, Buffalo	1867, 68.
Mosher, John	Waterloo, Jefferson	1866.
Mosher, Jonathan	Stoughton, Dane	1855.
Mott, Thomas R.	Watertown, Jefferson	1852.
Moulton, Powers G.	Onalaska, La Crosse	1870, 71.
Mowe, Daniel	Orfordville, Rock	1865.
Muckerheide, Jacob H.	Kewaskum, Washington	1879.
Muehl, Adam	St. Martin, Waukesha	1868.
Mulholland, Henry	Meeme, Manitowoc	1860, 65.
Mullowney, James	Kildare, Juneau	1878, 79.
Mumbrue, Henry C.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1876, b.
Munn, Henry B.	Portage, Columbia	1860.
Munroe, Orlando C.	Racine, Racine	1861, 63.
Murdock, James	Neosho, Dodge	1850.
Murphy, James S.	Benton, La Fayette	1859.
Murphy, James W.	Briggsville, Marquette	1879.
Murphy, John D.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1851.
Murphy, Matthew ³	New Diggings, La Fayette	1852, 56.
Murphy, Michael	Maple Grove, Manitowoc	1865, 67.
Murphy, Newton S.	Whitewater, Walworth	1859.
Murphy, William	Briggsville, Marquette	1869, 74.
Murray, Horatio J.	{ Beloit, Rock	1867.
	{ Turtle, Rock	1856.
Murray, James	New Berlin, Waukesha	1867.
Murray, Nathaniel O.	Pepin, Pepin	1882.
Murray, William D.	Beloit, Rock	1853.
Muzzy, John	Mayville, Dodge	1851.
Naber, Herman	Shawano, Shawano	1864, 75, 80, 83.
Narracong, Jonas W.	Lodi, Columbia	1870.
Nash, Jonathan W.	Oak Grove, Dodge	1860.
Nash, William F.	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1878.
Nason, Solomon L.	Nasonville, Wood	1878.

¹Successfully contesting seat of C. W. Humphrey.

²Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of S. D. Powers.

³Seat contested, resigned and replaced by G. W. Hammett in 1852.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Neavill, James H.	Potosi, Grant	1868.
Needham, Randolph J	Stockbridge, Calumet	1867.
Neeves, George A	Grand Rapids, Wood	1873.
Neff, Danverse	Calamine, La Fayette	1876.
Nelson, Homer	Markesan, Green Lake	1877.
Nelson, Joseph	Raymond, Racine	1857.
Nelson, Knute	Cambridge, Dane	1869, 69.
Nelson, Thomas L.	Prescott, Pierce	1875.
Neuhäuser, Francis A.	LeRoy, Dodge	1877.
Neville, John C.	Green Bay, Brown	1860.
Newell, Franklin	Paris, Kenosha	1856, 66.
Newell, James E	Viroqua, Vernon	1875.
Newick, Samuel	Beetown, Grant	1862.
Newman, Alfred W	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1863, b.
Newman, Gideon E	Cooksville, Rock	1877.
Newton, Selim	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1861.
Nichols, Abner	Mineral Point, Iowa	1848.
Nichols, Archibald	Markesan, Green Lake	1848, 54, 62, 71, 72.
Nichols, Henry F. C.	New Lisbon, Juneau	1872, 73, 73.
Nichols, John	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	1867, 68.
Nichols, Marshall C.	Viroqua, Vernon	1883.
Niedermann, J. C. U.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1864.
Noble, Butler G.	Whitewater, Walworth	1858.
Noble, Morgan L.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1849, 50.
Noggie, David	Janesville, Rock	1854, 57.
Noll, William	Cascade, Sheboygan	1876.
Noller, George	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1883.
Noon, Jeremiah	Merton, Waukesha	1856.
Norcross, Pliny	Janesville, Rock	1867.
Northrop, George C.	Racine, Racine	1864.
Northrop, Stiles S.	Ozden, Rock	1861.
Northrop, Samuel	Dellona, Sauk	1858.
Norton, Nelson R.	Burlington, Racine	1854.
Noyes, David K.	Baraboo, Sauk	1856.
Nute, Benjamin	Milford, Jefferson	1849.
Obermann, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1865.
O'Brien, John	Wilton, Monroe	1881.
Ockler, William	Muskego Center, Waukesha	1871.
O'Connor, Eugene	Watertown, Jefferson	1869.
Oetting, Charles	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1863, 71.
Officer, William H.	Springville, Vernon	1864, 65.
O'Flaherty, John	Morrison Brown	1879.
O'Hara, Samuel	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1863.
Ollis, John	Deforest, Dane	1873.
Olmsted, Nathan	Cottage Inn, La Fayette	1851, 53.
O'Malley, Dominick	Westport, Dane	1861.
O'Neill, Edward	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1854, 55, b.
O'Neill, James	{ Neillsville, Clark.	1868.
	{ Black River Falls, ———	1849.
O'Neill, John	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1882, 83.
O'Neill, Thomas	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
Opitz, William F.	Mequon River, Ozaukee	1861.
Orday, David S.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1860.
Ormsby, James B.	Oxford, Marquette	1859.
Orton, Charles H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866.
Orton, Harlow S.	Madison, Dane	1854, 59, 71.
O'Rourk, Patrick H.	Cascade, Sheboygan	1872, b.
O'Rourk, John	Kildare, Juneau	1868.
Osborn, Albert K.	Iola, Waupaca	1863, 65, 66.
Osborn, Sylvester W.	Darlington, La Fayette	1865.
Osborne, Marvin	Magnolia, Rock	1874, 75.
Osborne, Tobias G.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1851.
Ostrander, James H.	Aztalan, Jefferson	1853.
Ostrander, James W.	Jefferson, Jefferson	1873, 75, 79, 82.
Ostrander, Jared F.	Aztalan, Jefferson	1857.
Owen, David	Portage, Columbia	1877.
Owen, William	Cambria, Columbia	1865.
Packard, William P.	Racine, Racine	1880, 83.
Paddock, William	Markesan, Green Lake	1881.
Page, Lucius H.	Fulton, Rock	1849.
Pahl, Louis P.	Oconto, Oconto	1876.
Paine, Charles P.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1880.
Palmer, Alexander S.	Geneva, Walworth	1850.
Palmer, Cassius C.	West Salem, La Crosse	1869.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Palmer, Edwin	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Palmer, Ephraim	Edgerton, Rock	1862.
Palmer, Henry L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1853, 60, 62, 73, b.
Palmer, John T.	Waterford, Racine	1856.
Palmer, Rodman	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1861.
Palmer, Thomas	Mayville, Dodge	1859.
Palmer, William	Logansville, Sauk	1865, 66.
Pape, A. H.	New London, Outagamie	1882, 83.
Parker, Charles D.	Pleasant Valley, St. Croix	1869, 70.
Parker, Charles H.	Beloit, Rock	1868, 69, 78.
Parker, George W.	Metomen, Fond du Lac	1855, 56.
Parker, Nathan	Hartford, Washington	1861.
Parker, Ruel	Portland, Dodge	1854.
Parkinson, J. W.	Brothertown, Calumet	1880.
Parkinson, Daniel M.	Willow Springs, La Fayette	1849.
Parkinson, Peter, Jr.	Fayette, La Fayette	1854.
Parks, Francis G.	Eagle, Waukesha	1873.
Parks, Rufus	Waterville, Waukesha	1867.
Parry, William T.	Portage, Columbia	1881, 82, b.
Patch, Henry	Patch Grove, Grant	1858.
Patch, Horace D.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1852.
Patchin, Melvin B.	Fremont, Waupaca	1860.
Patten, Azel W.	Neenah, Winnebago	1872.
Patterson, Henry A.	Janesville, Rock	1873.
Peak, Uriel H.	Green Bay, Brown	1852.
Pearl, Elisha	Lisbon, Waukesha	1853.
Pease, Harlow	Waterloo, Jefferson	1858.
Pease, Spencer A.	Montello, Marquette	1865, 66, 70, 71.
Peckham, William P.	Neenah, Winnebago	1874.
Pederson, Eli	Primrose, Dane	1883.
Peirce, Jabez	Mineral Point, Iowa	1849.
Pemberton, John	Delavan, Walworth	1878.
Pengra, Marshal H.	Juda, Green	1871, 72.
Perkins, Nathaniel	Sauk City, Sauk	1851.
Perry, Cyrus	Waterloo, Dodge	1869.
Perry, Eli P.	New London, Waupaca	1867.
Perry, William W.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	1872.
Persons, James H.	Phum City, Pierce	1873, 74.
Peters, Peter	Rubicon, Dodge	1861, 65.
Peters, William H.	Montello, Marquette	1878.
Petersen, C. H. M.	New Holstein, Calumet	1868, 69, 72 ¹ , 81.
Petersen, John C.	Appleton, Outagamie	1879, 80.
Peterson, Atley	Soldier's Grove, Crawford	1879, 80, 81, 82.
Peterson, Halvor H.	Orfordville, Rock	1871.
Petrie, Jost D.	Concord, Jefferson	1861, 67.
Petters, O. Hugo ²	—, Fond du Lac	1859.
Pettit, Paris	East Troy, Walworth	1866.
Pfaff, Frederick A.	Cross Plains, Dane	1861.
Pfunder, Frederick	Nero, Manitowoc	1880.
Phelps, A. Warren	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Phelps, Chauncy M.	Addison, Washington	1849.
Phelps, Joseph A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1852.
Phillips, Albert L.	Racine, Racine	1869, 70, b.
Phillips, Benjamin F.	Mukwa, Manitowoc	1857.
Phillips, Bradley	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1872.
Phillips, Charles H.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1870, 76, 77, b.
Phillips, Enos M.	Big Valley, La Crosse	1869.
Phillips, John	Stevens Point, Portage	1860, 64.
Phillips, Joseph	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1866, 67, 69.
Phillips, Peter	Meeme, Manitowoc	1882.
Phillips, Sewall A.	Royalton, Waupaca	1880, 81.
Pickett, Armine	Weelaunee, Winnebago	1861.
Pierce, Albert H.	Monticello, Green	1859, 68.
Pierce, Humphrey	Appleton, Outagamie	1882.
Pierce, Robert W.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1883.
Pierce, Solon W.	Friendship, Adams	1870 ³ , 77, 78, 80, 81, 82.
Pierce, William A.	Sun Prairie, Dane	1852.
Pierson, William	Silver Springs, Milwaukee	1881.
Pike, Alanson	Whitewater, Jefferson	1865.
Pike, Jarvis K.	Cold Spring, Jefferson	1849.
Pinkney, Bertine	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1850, b.
Pinney, Silas U.	Madison, Dane	1875.
Piper, Francis V.	Pipersville, Jefferson	1883.
Piper, Jonathan	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1865.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by John Merrill.² Elected in place of S. K. Barnes, who died before taking his seat.³ Seat unsuccessfully contested by O. B. Lapham.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Place, Jacob B	Hartford, Washington	1880.
Platto, Jacob V. V	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Plocker, William	Fairwater, Fond du Lac	1875.
Plumer, Bradbury G	Wausau, Marathon	1866.
Plumer, Daniel L	Wausau, Marathon	1873.
Plummer, Samuel L	Arkansaw, Pepin	1874.
Poertner, Adam	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863.
Pole, Charles	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1868, 69.
Pooler, Frank	Onalaska, La Crosse	1882.
Pope, Anson W	Janesville, Rock	1849, 61, 66.
Pope, Carl C	Black River Falls, Jackson	1862, 63, 77, 78 b.
Porter, James W	Port Washington, Washington	1853.
Porter, John L	Pacific, Columbia	1873.
Porter, Joseph K. P	Cooksville, Rock	1859.
Porth, Peter	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1874.
Post, Lorenzo L	Weyauwega, Waupaca	1878, 79.
Potter, Jerome B	Sentinel, Juneau	1869, 70.
Potter, John F	East Troy, Walworth	1856.
Potter, John, Jr ¹	Menasha, Winnebago	1878, 79.
Potter, Peter	Le Roy, Dodge	1857.
Potter, Wm. D	Cambridge, Dane	1866.
Pound, Albert E	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1873.
Pound, Thaddeus C	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1864, 66, 67, 69.
Powell, Abner	Mineral Point, Iowa	1869.
Powell, Oliver S	River Falls, Pierce	1870, 71, 72.
Powell, Robert T	Indian Ford, Rock	1871.
Power, Robert	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1863.
Powers, David J	Palmira, Jefferson	1853.
Powers, Joseph	Hebron, Jefferson	1864.
Powers, Levi P	Grand Rapids, Wood	1863.
Powers, Simeon D ²	Tomah, Monroe	1862.
Powers, Simon D	Fort Washington, Washington	1852.
Pratt, Delando	Baraboo, Sauk	1849.
Pratt, Martin V	Evansville, Rock	1881.
Pratt, Orris	Spring Prairie, Walworth	18-3.
Pratt, Samuel	Spring Prairie, Walworth	1849, 55, 63, b.
Prentice, Wm. H.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1858.
Prentiss, Theodore	Watertown, Jefferon	1861.
Prentiss, Wm. A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1867, 68.
Price, David J	Bay View, Milwaukee	1881.
Price, William T	Black River Falls, Jackson	1851, 82, b.
Prickett, Harlow E	Black River Falls, Jackson	1858.
Priest, Daniel B	Viroqua, Vernon	1863, 68.
Pritchard, Richard	Manchester, Green Lake	1880.
Proctor, John	Neenah, Winnebago	1866, 67.
Proctor, Wm. H.	Fall River, Columbia	1882.
Pulcifer, Daniel H.	Shawano, Shawano	1867, 79.
Puhlman, Otto	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1873.
Pullen, Lloyd T	{ Evansville, Rock	1876.
	{ Argyle, La Fayette	1861, 63.
Purple, Chauncey H	Brookfield Center, Waukesha	1854.
Putnam, Edson A	Oakfield, Fond du Lac	1876.
Putnam, George W	Ash Ridge, Richland	1872, 73.
Putnam, John D	River Falls, Pierce	1883.
Quarles, Joseph V	Kenosha	1879, b.
Raesser, Christopher S	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, 80.
Ramsay, George R	Janesville, Rock	1852.
Ramsay, Wm. H	Ozaukee, Ozaukee	1855, 61.
Rand, Elijah K	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1862, 63.
Randall, Alexander W	Waukesha, Waukesha	1855.
Randall, Benjamin	Lebanon, Dodge	1848.
Rankin, Joseph	{ Mishicot, Manitowoc	1860.
	{ Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1871, 72, 73, 74, b.
Rasmussen, James J	Fort Howard, Brown	1881, 83.
Ray, Adam E	Troy, Walworth	1851.
Ray, George	La Grange, Walworth	1868.
Raymond, James O	Plover, Portage	1866.
Raymond, Shepard O	Geneva, Walworth	1866.
Raymond, William	Belle Center, Crawford	1870.
Read, John M ³	Kewaunee, Kewaunee	1881, b.
Reed, Curtis	Menasha, Winnebago	1853, 61.

¹ Died during the session.² Died, and Joseph M. Morrow, of Sparta, elected to supply the vacancy.³ Resigned December 17, 1880, J. E. Darbellay elected to fill vacancy.

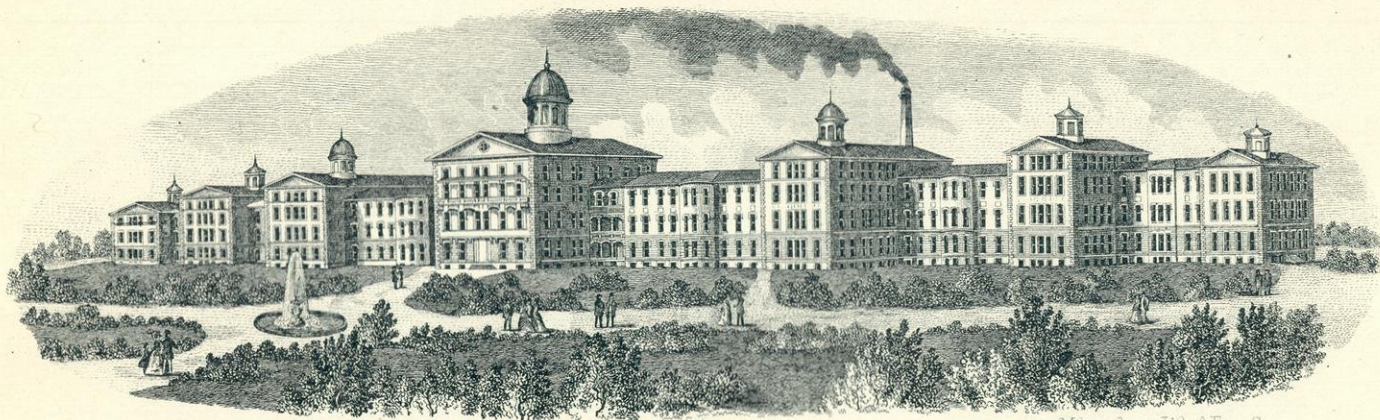
b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.																																																																																																																																																																																								
Reed, Darius	Sullivan, Jefferson	1854, 56.																																																																																																																																																																																								
Reed, Dennis A.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1865, 74.																																																																																																																																																																																								
Reed, Henry	Grand Rapids, Wood	1869.																																																																																																																																																																																								
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¹ Seat successfully contested by M. J. McRaith.

b See list of Senators.



Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
NEAR OSHKOSH, WIS.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Rogers, William	Carlton, Kewaunee	1882.
Rolph, Frederick B.	Monroe, Green	1864.
Rood, Anson	Stevens Point, Portage Kilbourn City, Adams	1857. 1864, 71.
Rood, Davenport	Jefferson, Jefferson	1848.
Rood, Lewis	Hazel Green, Grant	1854.
Rood, Samuel R.	Packwaukee, Marquette	1855.
Root, Eleazer	Dartford, Marquette	1852.
Root, Wilbur M.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1879, 80, 82.
Rose, Solomon L.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1855, b.
Rosenthal, Adolph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1854.
Roskie, C. F.	Montello, Marquette	1881.
Ross, Freeman M.	Cambria, Columbia	1869.
Ross, James	Madison, Dane	1865.
Rothe, Emil	Watertown, Jefferson	1864.
Rounds, William P.	Menasha, Winnebago	1870, 71, b.
Roundy, Daniel C.	Geneva, Walworth Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1864. 1866.
Rounseville, Samuel	Moeme, Manitowoc	1862.
Rountree, John H ¹	Platteville, Grant	1863, b
Rowe, William E.	Arena, Iowa	1869, 72, 73, 74.
Rowlands, John R.	Cambria, Columbia	1875.
Royce, Henry M.	Oconto, Oconto	1874.
Roys, Samuel H.	Stoughton, Dane	1848, 49.
Ruan, John	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1855, 60.
Ruch, Jthn.	Boltonville, Sheboygan	1880.
Rudd, Eli O	Rudd's Mill, Monroe	1872.
Ruger, John	Reedsburg, Sauk	1859.
Runals, Edmund L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1861.
Runkel, Henry C.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1857, 58.
Runkel, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1868, 69, 70.
Rusch, William	Lowell, Dodge	1873.
Rush, John D.	Herman, Dodge	1871.
Rusk, Allen	Winneconne, Winnebago	1859.
Rusk, Jeremiah M.	Liberty, Vernon	1878, 81.
Russell, Francis	Viroqua, Bad Ax	1862.
Russell, Richard C.	Westfield, Marquette	1868.
Rutledge, John	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1864.
Ryan, James	Ixonia Center, Jefferson	1869.
Ryan, Sam Jr	Ridgeway, Iowa	1882, 83.
	Appleton, Outagamie	1865.
Sacket, Hobart S.	Berlin, Waushara	1872, b.
Safford, Truman J	Exeter, Green	1852.
Sage, Ezra C.	New Lisbon, Juneau	1867.
Sage, Sidney A.	Western Union, Racine	1881.
Salentine, Peter ²	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Salisbury, Elijah C.	Union Grove, Racine	1865.
Salter, Robert	Newburg, Washington	1862.
Sammelson, Svend	Eaton, Manitowoc	1871.
Sanborn, Alden S.	Mazomanie, Dane	1862, 63, 64, 70.
Sander, Jacob	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Sanders, Horace T.	Racine, Racine	1853.
Sanderson, John	Cambria, Columbia	1879.
Sanderson, Robert B.	Poynette, Columbia	1862, 66, b.
Sanderson, Thomas	Leeds, Columbia	1871.
Sanger, Casper M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Sarnow, Christian	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877, 79.
Saugestad, Oluf A.	Baldwin, St. Croix	1882.
Savage, James R.	Springville, Bad Ax	1858.
Sawyer, Hiram	Burnett, Dodge	1866.
Sawyer, Hiram W.	Hartford, Washington	1873, 74.
Sawyer, James	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1865.
Sawyer, Parker	Summit, Waukesha	1859.
Sawyer, Philetus	Oshkosh, Winnebago	1857, 61.
Sayles, Whitman	Rubicon, Dodge	1853.
Sayre, David F.	Fulton, Rock	1873.
Scanlon, John	Symco, Waupaca	1879.
Schatzel, Valentine	Menomonee Falls, Washington	1861.
Schautz, Adam	Addison, Washington	1854, 63, b.
Schatz, Herman	Brookfield, Waukesha	1882.
Scheiber, Frederick	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1889.
Scheffel, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1869.
Schermerhorn, W. S.	Lodi, Columbia	1867.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of John Harms.² Seat successfully contested by Henry, Fink.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Scheuber, Adolph	Erfurt, Jefferson	1877.
Schletz, John A.	Grafton, Ozaukee	1862.
Schlichting, Bernard	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1875.
Schmidt, Carl H.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1870, b.
Schmidt, John	Tess Corners, Waukesha	1864, 80.
Schmidtnr, Louis A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1860.
Schmitz, Frederick	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875.
Schneider, Phillip	Barton, Washington	1866, 75, 76, 83, b.
Schott, George	Rubicon, Dodge	1872, 76.
Schottler, Martin	Staatsville, Washington	1863, 64.
Schrage, Joseph	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1855.
Schutte, Charles	Meeker, Washington	1853.
Schwalbach, John F., Jr.	South Germantown, Washington	1881.
Schwefel, Fred F.	Lebanon, Dodge	1855.
Scotfield, Charles	Red River, Door	1875.
Scollard, William	Hartford, Washington	1878.
Scott, David	Waupaca, Waupaca	1854.
Scribner, James K.	Eldorado Mills, Fond du Lac	1876.
Scribner, Wiley S.	Fairplay, Grant	1866.
Seabold, John E.	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	1881.
Seaman, Galen B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1873.
Seamanson, William	Stoughton, Dane	1876.
Sears, Edgar	Pine River, Waushara	1867, 68.
Seaton, James W.	Potosi, Grant	1859, 60, b.
Seaver, John D.	Cooksville, Rock	1851.
Seaver, Joseph W.	Darien, Walworth	1853.
Sedgwick, David E.	Wrightstown, Brown	1880.
Seely, David J.	Elk Grove, La Fayette	1866, 67.
Segar, John A.	Johnstown, Rock	1850.
Seiden, George W.	Racine, Racine	1858.
Sell, John	Addison, Washington	1856.
Sellers, Malcolm	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1850.
Selsmeyer, August	Howard's Grove, Sheboygan	1881.
Semmann, John L.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1871, 74.
Semmann, L.	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1862.
Semple, Parlan	Shawano, Shawano	1869, 71.
Senn, John J.	Fountain City, Buffalo	1877, 78.
Serwe, Michael	Ashland, Fond du Lac	1875.
Sessions, Milan H.	Waupaca, Waupaca	1869, b.
Seymour, Robert T.	La Fayette, Walworth	1856.
Seymour, Silas J.	Reedsburg, Sauk	1876, 77.
Shaffer, James M.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1852.
Shaffer, William N.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1859.
Shanahan, Daniel	Newtonboro, Manitowoc	1863.
Sharp, Elijah M.	Delavan, Walworth	1872, 75.
Sharp, John W.	Door Creek, Dane	1858.
Sharp, Terret, C.	Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	1863.
Sharpstein, John E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1863, b.
Shaw, Major	Hingham, Sheboygan	1872.
Shear, Thomas J.	Hillsborough, Vernon	1882.
Shears, Henry	Oconomowoc, Waukesha	1850.
Sheldon, Thomas H.	Darlington, La Fayette	1880.
Shepard, Ashbel K.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881.
Shepard, Charles E.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1882.
Shepard, J. L.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1878.
Shepard, Leander H.	Burnett, Dodge	1877.
Sherman, Adelman	Janesville, Rock	1869, 70, 71.
Sherman, Benjamin F.	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1880, b.
Sherman, John M.	Burnett, Dodge	1855.
Shibley, Jacob B.	Bassett's Station, Kenosha	1868.
Shimnick, Thomas	Watertown, Jefferson	1867, 76.
Sholes, Charles C.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1855, b.
Sholes, C. Latham	Kenosha, Kenosha	1852, 53, b.
Short, Dennis	Theresa, Dodge	1873.
Shufelt, Sidney A.	Omro, Winnebago	1876, 77.
Shultz, Norman	North Prairie, Waukesha	1864.
Shumway, Perley J.	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	1848, 62.
Sikes, George	Sharon, Walworth	1850.
Silverthorn, Willis C.	Wausau, Marathon	1868, 74, b.
Simon, Matthias	Ahnapee, Kewaunee	1859, 63.
Simmons, Rouse	Kenosha, Kenosha	1875.
Simmons, William	Nekimi, Winnebago	1865, 66.
Simmons, Zalmon G.	Kenosha, Kenosha	1865.
Simpson, Edward B.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1879, 80, b.

1 Successfully contesting seat of John B. Jacobs.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Simpson, Elva	Iron Ridge, Dodge	1860.
Simpson, Philemon B.	Shullsburg, La Fayette	1853, b.
Skeels, Albert M.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1866, 67.
Skinner, Jacob	Palmyra, Jefferson	1852.
Slade, Edwin	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	1865.
Slaughter, George H.	Mendota, Dane	1866.
Sleyster, Roelof	Waupun, Fond du Lac	1870.
Sloan, A. Scott	Beaver Dam, Dodge	1857.
Sloan, Henry C.	Appleton, Outagamie	1881.
Slothower, Elias	Gratiot, La Fayette	1848.
Small, William	Sussex, Waukesha	1880.
Smart, Reuben D.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	1875.
Smiley, Daniel	Albany, Green	1866.
Smith, Aaron B.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1864.
Smith, Adam	Burke, Dane	1859.
Smith, Archibald D.	Lind, Waupaca	1872.
Smith, Byron	Erin, Washington	1855.
Smith, Daniel	Richmond, Walworth	1864.
Smith, Ezekiel C.	Spring Valley, Rock	1850.
Smits, Francis	Millard, Walworth	1861.
Smith, George B.	Madison, Dane	1859, 64, 69.
Smith, George C.	Oakland, Jefferson	1858, 59.
Smith, George H.	Galesville, Trempealeau	1882.
Smith, Heber	Watertown, Jefferson	1860.
Smith, Henry	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1878.
Smith, Hiram	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	1871.
Smith, Horatio N.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1850, b.
Smith, Ira P.	Mishicot, Manitowoc	1881.
Smith, Jesse	{ Dodge's Corners, Waukesha.	1866, 67.
	{ Vernon, Waukesha	1854.
Smith, John	Caledonia, Racine	1854.
Smith, John A.	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	1868.
Smith, John A.	Geneva, Walworth	1868, 69.
Smith, Lindsey J.	Troy Center, Walworth	1881.
Smith, Perry H.	Appleton, Outagamie	1855, 58, 59, b.
Smith, Philip M.	{ Richland Center, Richland.	1878.
	{ Janneys, Richland.	1874.
Smith, Richard M.	Mineral Point, Iowa	1856.
Smith, Samuel W.	Markesan, Green Lake	1863.
Smith, Winfield	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1872.
Smith, William E.	Fox Lake, Dodge	1851, 71, b.
Smith, William H.	Eau Galle, Dunn	1863.
Smoke, David	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	1864, 66, 68.
Snover, David G.	Eagle, Waukesha	1863.
Snover, John C.	Eagle, Waukesha	1851.
Solon, John	Richwood, Dodge	1872.
Spafard, Simeon W.	Geneva, Walworth	1854.
Spaulding, Benjamin B.	Arcade, Marquette	1850.
Spaulding, Joseph	Harmony, Rock	1854, 63.
Spence, Thomas W.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1877, 79.
Spenseley, James	Mineral Point, Iowa	1866.
Spiering, Henry	Mayville, Dodge	1879, 83.
Spooner, John C.	Hudson, St. Croix	1872.
Spooner, Wyman	Elkhorn, Walworth	1850, 51, 57, 61, b.
Spoor, Gardner	Aztalan, Jefferson	1865.
Spottswood, James K.	Hazel Green, Grant	1860.
	{ Brodhead, Green	1880, 81.
Sprague, Burr	{ Orfordville, Rock	1868.
	Platteville, Grant	1870, b.
Squires, Joel C.	Staatsville, Washington	1832.
Staats, Adam	Geneva, Walworth	1872.
Stafford, Amos W.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1862.
Stamm, Godfrey	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1881, 82, b.
Stanley, William S., Jr.	Greenbush, Sheboygan	1860.
Stannard, Erastus W.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1861.
Stanton, Horace	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1877.
Stapleton, Richard F.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1856.
Stark, Joshua	{ Tiffany, Rock	1867, 78.
	{ Shopiere, Rock	1858.
Stark, William H.	Baraboo, Sauk	1863, 63, 64, 65, b.
Starks, Argalus W.	Ripon, Fond du Lac	1865, 64.
Starr, William	Elkhorn, Walworth	1876.
Stearns, D. Manfield	Ahnapee, Door	1873.
Stebbins, De Wayne	Union, Rock	1853.
Stebbins, Harrison	Alderly, Dodge	1881.
Steele, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1838.
Steever, Mitchell		

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Steffen, Francis	Hortonville, Outagamie	1878, 79.
Stemper, John B.	Oak Creek, Milwaukee	1873.
Steinfort, Casper H.	Lake Mills, Jefferson	1873.
Steiner, John	Woodland, Dodge	1858.
Stephens, Thomas G.	Hazel Green, Grant	1873.
Stephenson, Isaac	Marinette, Marinette	1866, 68.
Stephenson, Joseph	Meeme, Manitowoc	1861.
Sterling, Levi	Mineral Point, Iowa	1858, b.
Sterling, Timothy B.	Iron Ridge, Dodge	1852.
Sterling, William T.	Mt. Sterling, Crawford	1848, 50.
Stevens, Charles	Janesville, Rock	1853.
Stevens, Chase A.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1855.
Stevens, Daniel B.	Cassville, Grant	1882.
Stevens, Ezra B.	Sturgeon Bay, Door	1857, 62.
Stevens, Henry	Caledonia Center, Racine	1864, b.
Stevenson, John	Enterprise, Vernon	1876.
Stewart, Alva	Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson	1850, b.
Stewart, Donald	Delavan, Walworth	1882, 83.
Stock, Frederick	Mequon, Washington	1851.
Stocking, Hobart M.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire	1876.
Stoddard, Thomas B.	La Crosse, La Crosse	1862.
Stone, Eliphalet S.	Summit, Waukesha	1872.
Stone, Glenville W.	Winooski, Sheboygan	1857.
Stone, Jesse	Watertown, Jefferson	1880, 82.
Stowell, John M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1862.
Stowers, Charles H.	Tustin, Waushara	1874.
Strachan, John	Mineral Point, Iowa	1872.
Streckewald, Gustav	Hartford, Washington	1859.
Strong, George	Hudson, St. Croix,	1857.
Strong, Luman M.	Highland, Iowa	1852.
Strong, Marshall M.	Racine, Racine	1849.
Strong, Moses M.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Strong, Nathaniel	Mineral Point, Iowa	1850.
Strong, Rollin M.	Beloit, Rock	1848.
Struve, Franz G. L.	Reedsburg, Sauk	1866.
Stuntz, A. C ¹	Helenville, Jefferson	1868.
Stuntz, George R.	Bayfield, Bayfield	1865.
Sturtevant, Charles H.	Superior City,	1862.
Sugden, Thomas	Delavan, Walworth	1863.
Sullivan, Andrew	North Prairie, Waukesha	1849, 52, 57.
Sullivan, John	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1849.
Sumner, John	Ten Mile House, Milwaukee	1868.
Sutton, John	Baraboo, Sauk	1860.
Swain, George G.	Milford, Jefferson	1860.
Swain, James A.	Kilbourn City, Sauk	1870, 71.
Swan, Almon A.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1859.
Swart, Alfred L.	Oak Center, Fond du Lac	1878.
Sweat, John B.	Plymouth, Sheboygan	1883.
Sylvester, Daniel R.	Black Earth, Dane	1857, b.
	Castle Rock, Grant	1877.
Tallmadge, Isaac S.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	1853, 54.
Tanner, Samuel	Westfield, Marquette	1882, 83.
Tarbell, Samuel E.	Woodworth, Kenosha	1869.
Tarr, Josiah M.	Tunnel City, Monroe	1865.
Tarrant, George	Durand, Pepin	1881.
Tate, George H.	Viola, Richland	1882.
Tate, J. Henry	Viroqua, Vernon	1873, b.
Taylor, Allen	Hazel Gree, Grant	1855, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65.
Taylor, Anson H.	Muskegon, Waukesha	1850.
Taylor, Christopher L.	Maiden Rock, Pierce	1876.
Taylor, David	Sheboygan, Sheboygan	1853, b.
Taylor, Horatio T.	Racine, Racine	1863.
Taylor, James A.	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	1881, 83.
Taylor, Jonathan	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	1857.
Taylor, William R.	Cottage Grove, Dane	1855, b.
Teepie, Charles S.	Darien, Walworth	1876.
Temple, Marsena	Newport, Sauk	1861.
Tenney, Horace A.	Madison, Dane	1857.
Terhune, William F.	Viroqua, Bad Ax	1854.
Tester, John A.	Alma, Buffalo	1883.
Thayer, Mason A.	Sparta, Monroe	1882.
Theisen, Mathias	Roxbury, Dane	1879.
Thelen, Michael	Ashford, Fond du Lac	1879.
Thomas, Charles G.	Sextonville, Richland	1883.

1 Successfully contesting seat of Amos S. Gray.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Thomas, Horatio S	(Briggsville, Marquette.....	1862, 63.
	) Moundville, Marquette.....	1856.
Thomas, Jesse	Green Lake, Green Lake.....	1859.
Thomas, John E.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan...	1862.
Thomas, John H.	Berlin City, Waushara.....	1875.
Thomas, John L. V.	Beloit, Rock.....	1854.
Thomas, Joseph M.	Lone Rock, Richland.....	1869, 78, 79.
Thomas, Major J.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1854, 57.
Thomas, Ormsby B.	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1862, 65, 67.
Thomas, Philip W.	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1853.
Thomas, Salmon.....	Darien, Walworth.....	1856.
Thomas, William H.	Lisbon, Waukesha.....	1849, 61.
Thomas, William H.	Sumner, Trempealeau.....	1866.
Thompson, Charles F.	Monticello, Green.....	1857.
Thompson, George P.	Cross Plains, Dane.....	1855, 56.
Thompson, Jared, Jr.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1865.
Thompson, Monroe.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1848.
Thompson, Samuel.....	Hartland, Waukesha.....	1862, 66.
Thompson, Thornton.....	Rio, Columbia.....	1869.
Thompson, William.....	Oconomowoc, Waukesha.....	1868.
Thomson, Alexander M.	Janesville, Rock.....	1868, 69.
Thorn, Gerrit T.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1871, b.
Thornton, Oliver W.	Marshall, Dane.....	1873.
Thornton, Thomas.....	Clark's Mills, Manitowoc.....	1864, 77, 78.
Thorp, Aldebert D.	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1882.
Thorp, Hermon S.	Bristol, Racine.....	1849, b.
Tichenor, Vernon.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1869.
Tilton, Hezekiah C.	Allen's Grove, Walworth.....	1865.
Tiernay, John H.	Waunakee, Dane.....	1880.
Tinker, James.....	Dover, Racine.....	1851.
Tisch, Charles.....	Nero, Kewaunee.....	1877, 78.
Tisch, William.....	Mishicot, Manitowoc.....	1876.
Toay, John.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1852, 1854, 59.
Tobin, John.....	Granville, Milwaukee.....	1854, 56.
Tobin, Thomas.....	Five Mile House, Milwaukee.....	1873.
Toland, Patrick.....	Erin, Washington.....	1849.
Toll, John C.	Cedar Creek, Washington.....	1851.
Tollefson, Gunnuf.....	Mt. Vernon, Dane.....	1868.
Tompkins, William F.	Janesville, Rock.....	1850, 51.
Topliff, Alfred.....	East Hampden, Columbia.....	1854, 55.
Torbert, William M.	Hudson, St. Croix.....	1854.
Torgerson, Ole.....	Perry, Dane.....	1871.
Totten, Henry.....	Waukesha, Waukesha.....	1870.
Touhey, Michael J.	Morrison, Brown.....	1877.
Tousley, Wilbur H.	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1870.
Tower, Thomas W.	Towerville, Crawford.....	1859.
Townsend, A. A.	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1855.
Townsend, Elijah C.	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1860, 61.
Townsend, Lucius B.	Nepeuskun, Winnebago.....	1856.
Townsend, Thomas J.	Winnebago, Winnebago.....	1849.
Train, James G.	Merrimack, Sauk.....	1857.
Trask, George W.	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1868, 69.
Treat, C. Mortimer.....	Ogden, Rock.....	1863.
Tregaskis, Richard.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1851.
Treleven, Daniel D.	Byron, Fond du Lac.....	1880.
Tripp, J. Stephen S.	Sauk City, Sauk.....	1862.
Tripp, Roswell H.	Hingham, Sheboygan.....	1851.
Tripp, William H.	Janesville, Rock.....	1857.
Trow, Alvin S.	Merrillan, Jackson.....	1851.
Troy, Cyrus.....	Monticello, Green.....	1880, 81.
Truell, David.....	Lyndon Station, Juneau.....	1877.
Truesdell, Gideon.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1867.
Trumbull, John D.	Maiden Rock, Pierce.....	1867.
Trumer, Marcus.....	Rubicon, Dodge.....	1871.
Turk, Peter.....	Mequon, Washington.....	1849.
Turley, John B.	Cassville, Grant.....	1830.
Turner, J. J.	Portage, Columbia.....	1863, 64, 66, 69.
Turner, Eugene S.	Grafton, Washington.....	1850.
Turner, Henry ¹.....	.....	1866.
Turner, John.....	Mauson, Juneau.....	1859.
Turner, Peter H.	Palmyra, Jefferson.....	1848.
Turner, William W. D.	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1883.
Tuttle, William S.	New Fane, Fond du Lac.....	1858.
Tweedy, John H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1833.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of W. H. P. Bogan, of Appleton.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Upham, Calvin H.....	Racine, Racine.....	1862.
Upson, Salmon.....	Kenosha, Kenosha.....	1860.
Utley, William L.....	Racine, Racine.....	1851, 52, b.
Utt, Henry.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1865.
Vance, David.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1876, 77.
Vander Cook, T. E.....	Newburg, Washington.....	1860.
Vanderpool, Abram.....	Waterloo, Jefferson.....	1850.
Vanderpool, William A.....	Vernon, Waukesha.....	1862.
Van Norstrand, A. H.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1852, 55.
Van Ostrand, De W. C.....	Ripon, Fond du Lac.....	1865.
Van Schaick, Isaac W.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1873, 75.
Van Steenwyk, Gysbert.....	Kilbourn City, Columbia.....	1859, b.
Van Valkenburg, R. B.....	Greenbush, Sheboygan.....	1867.
Van Vliet, Peter.....	Caledonia, Racine.....	1851.
Van Vliet, Leonard S.....	Caledonia Center, Racine.....	1859.
Van Waters, William.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1877.
Van Wie, Abraham H.....	Cascade, Sheboygan.....	1858.
Vaughan, John.....	Racine, Racine.....	1865.
Vaughn, Alanson B.....	Union, Rock.....	1848.
Vaughn, Samuel S.....	Bayfield, Bayfield.....	1871.
Vilas, Levi B.....	Madison, Dane.....	1855, 68, 73.
Vincent, Edward.....	Milton, Rock.....	1851, 59.
Vincent, George R.....	Tomah, Monroe.....	1879.
Vincent, Louis.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1877.
Vincent, William J.....	St. Croix Falls, Polk.....	1879.
Vineyard, James R.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1849.
Vinton, James E.....	Albany, Green.....	1858.
Virgin, Noah H.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1848, 55.
Vits, Henry.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1878.
Vivian, John H.....	Mineral Point, Iowa.....	1862, 63.
Vliet, Jasper.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1855.
Vogel, Frederick.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1874.
Vogenitz, William.....	Cedarburg, Ozaukee.....	1856.
Vollmar, James.....	West Bend, Washington.....	1857, 59.
Voorhees, Samuel W.....	Sharon, Walworth.....	1857.
Vosburgh, John B.....	Richmond (Ills.), Kenosha.....	1882.
Vredenburgh, Peter.....	Winneconne, Winnebago.....	1883.
Wadsworth, H. L.....	River Falls, St. Croix.....	1867.
Wadsworth, James.....	Darlington, La Fayette.....	1862.
Wagner, Ferdinand.....	Water town, Dodge.....	1863.
	Water town, Jefferson.....	1859.
Wagner, Joseph.....	Marshfield, Fond du Lac.....	1856, 58, 66, 67, 68, 71, b.
Waite, David H.....	Princeton, Marquette.....	1857.
Wakefield, Josephus.....	Fremont, Waupaca.....	1882.
Wakeley, Eleazer.....	Madison, Dane.....	1867, b.
Wakeley, Solmous.....	Whitewater, Walworth.....	1855, 57.
Waldo, Charles.....	Kingston, Green Lake.....	1851.
Waldorf, Jesse.....	Platteville, Grant.....	1859.
Walker, Charles H.....	Manitowoc, Manitowoc.....	1856, 57.
Walker, George H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851.
Walker, Jabez K.....	East Oasis, Waushara.....	1876, 77.
Walker, Lyman.....	Kewaunee, Kewaunee.....	1865, b.
Waller, Nathan P.....	West Salem, La Crosse.....	1868, 69.
Wall, Edward C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1878, 79.
Wall, John A.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883.
Wall, Thomas.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1873, 76, 77, b.
Wall, William.....	Oshkosh, Winnebago.....	1879, 80, 81.
Wallber, Emil.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872.
Wallihan, Orlando F.....	Footville, Rock.....	1872.
Walsh, Michael P.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1883.
Walsh, Patrick.....	Hale's Corners, Milwaukee.....	1868, b.
Walter, Joseph.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1859.
Walters, Aaron.....	Foster, Fond du Lac.....	1857, 72.
Walther, George H.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1876.
Walworth, John.....	Richland Center, Richland.....	1863, 64.
Wannemaker, Samuel L.....	Boscobel, Crawford.....	1877.
Ward, William T.....	Hustisford, Dodge.....	1850.
Ware, James F.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1880, 81, 83.
Warner, Clement E.....	Windsor, Dane.....	1883, b.
Warner, Francis L.....	Deansville, Dane.....	1882.
Warner, Henry M.....	Cottage Grove, Dane.....	1848.
Warner, Hermon.....	Racine, Racine.....	1858.
Warner, Jared.....	Patch Grove, Grant.....	1861.
Warner, William S.....	Lamartine, Fond du Lac.....	1869.
Warner, William S.....	Appleton, Outagamie.....	1878.

1 In place of Cyrus Woodman who was elected but refused to qualify in 1862.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

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MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Warren, Dewey K.	Delafield, Waukesha.	1848.
Warren, George.	Clintonville, Waupaca.	1883.
Warren, Parker.	Beaver Dam, Dodge.	1849.
Warren, Stephen.	Delafield, Waukesha.	1855.
Washburn, Benjamin F.	Excelsior, Richland.	1875.
Washburn, George H.	Millville, Grant.	1866.
Washburn, James.	Buck Creek, Richland.	1882.
Washburn, Leroy M.	Sturgeon Bay, Door.	1876.
Washburn, William H.	Pewaukee, Waukesha.	1879.
Wason, Robert, Jr.	Granville, Milwaukee.	1849.
Waste, Eli.	Sparta, Monroe.	1874, 75, 80.
Waterbury, Chester N.	Roxbury, Dane.	1859.
Waterbury, James I.	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.	1867.
Watrous, Jerome A.	Black River Falls, Jackson.	1867, 68.
Watrous, John S.	La Pointe, La Pointe.	1850.
Watrous, William F.	Charlestown, Calumet.	1862.
Watson, Charles.	Washburn, Grant.	1880.
Watts, James.	Granville, Milwaukee.	1864, 71.
Weage, Frederick A.	Waterford, Racine.	1860, 65.
Weatherby, John.	Hustisford, Dodge.	1867.
Weaver, James.	Lisbon, Waukesha.	1856.
Weaver, Richard.	Sussex, Waukesha.	1878, b.
Weaver, Thomas.	Pewaukee, Waukesha.	1865.
Webb, Henry G.	Wautoma, Waushara.	1861, b.
Webb, William C.	Wautoma, Waushara.	1858, 63, 68, 64.
Webster, Enoch.	Amherst, Portage.	1863.
Webster, Hiram W.	Omro, Winnebago.	1879, 80.
Webster, William E.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1854.
Wedig, Joseph.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.	1865, 67, 68, 75, 76, 77.
Weeden, George W.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.	1872, 83.
Weeks, George.	Columbus, Dane.	1877.
Weeks, Thompson D.	Whitewater, Walworth.	1867, b.
Weeks, Thomas S.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.	1874.
Wehrle, Gottlieb.	Fennimore, Grant.	1874.
Weil, Baruch S.	{ Schleisingsville, Washington.	1871, 72, 73, b.
	{ West Bend, Washington.	1852, 80.
Weil, Henry.	West Bend, Washington.	1850.
Weil, Paul A.	Richfield, Washington.	1858.
Weiler, John W.	Root Creek, Milwaukee.	1865.
Weiss, Gottlob E. ¹	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1873.
Welch, David E.	Baraboo, Sauk.	1874, 75, b.
Welch, Ebenezer S.	Neenah, Winnebago.	1855.
Wells, Charles D.	Tomah, Monroe.	1876.
Wells, John M.	Prairieville, Waukesha.	1849.
Wentworth, Robert B.	Juneau, Dodge.	1857.
Wescott, Ezra.	Skinner, Green.	1863.
Wescott, Jefferson F.	Farmer's Grove, Green.	1869.
Wescott, Walter S.	Monroe, Green.	1860, 63, b.
West, Abram.	Reedsburg, Sauk.	1857.
West, Edmund A.	Monroe, Green.	1859, b.
West, Francis H.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1874, b.
West, Henry C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1853.
West, Samuel C.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1869.
West, Thomas.	Raymond, Racine.	1853, 54.
Westby, Thomas C.	Emerald Grove, Rock.	1860.
Whedon, Milo M. ²	Ozaukee, Ozaukee.	1854.
Wheeler, Ezra.	Berlin, Green Lake.	1853.
Wheeler, Freeman M.	Nanauapa, Fond du Lac.	1863.
Wheeler, Guy.	Janesville, Rock.	1864.
Wheeler, Nathaniel.	Richland Center, Richland.	1854.
Wheeler, Nelson.	Humboldt, Sauk.	1859.
Wheeler, William E.	Beloit, Rock.	1859, 60.
Whipple, Cephas.	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.	1865.
Whirry, William T.	Randolph, Columbia.	1855.
White, Charles.	Coloma, Waushara.	1859.
White, Elias N.	Burlington, Racine.	1874, 75, 76.
White, James.	Random Lake, Sheboygan.	1878.
White, James S.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1871.
White, Joseph.	Cottage Inn, La Fayette.	1855, 57, 69.
White, Julius.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.	1849.
White, Obadiah J.	Monroe, Green.	1861.
White, Richard.	Lamberton, Milwaukee.	1865.
White, Samuel A.	{ Whitewater, Walworth.	1871, 72.
	{ Ozaukee, Ozaukee.	1857.

¹ Seat unsuccessfully contested by Hiram R. Bond.² Seat unsuccessfully contested by D. M. Miller.

b See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented	Sessions.
Whiting, Anderson.....	Richmond, Walworth.....	1854, 60.
Whiting, A. Chapin.....	Ladoga, Fond du Lac.....	1897.
Whiting, Warren.....	Ladoga, Fond du Lac.....	1859.
Whitesides, Ninian E.....	Belmont, La Fayette.....	1848.
Whitford, William C.....	Milton, Rock.....	1868.
Whitton, Charles B.....	Ashippun, Dodge.....	1851.
Whitton, David.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1874.
Whittlesey, Asaph.....	Bayfield, Bayfield.....	1860.
Widule, Christian.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1879.
Wilbor, John B.....	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.....	1857.
Wilcox, Alonzo.....	Spring Green, Sauk.....	1863, 64.
Wilcox, Chester G.....	Depere, Brown.....	1880.
Wilcox, Edgar.....	Byron, Fond du Lac.....	1864.
Wilcox, Randall.....	Depere, Brown.....	1853, 67, 69.
Wiley, John.....	Shawano, Shawano.....	1860.
Willard, Andrew.....	Beaver Dam, Dodge.....	1866.
Willard, Gustavus A.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1878.
Willard, Horace B.....	Lake Mills, Jefferson.....	1861.
Willard, Josiah F.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1849.
Williams, Bille.....	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1866.
Williams, Cornelius.....	Bristol, Kenosha.....	1880.
Williams, David.....	Springfield, Walworth.....	1857.
Williams, DeWitt C.....	Fox Lake, Dodge.....	1880.
Williams, D. R. W.....	Werner, Juneau.....	1862.
Williams, Edward J.....	Elba, Dodge.....	1858.
Williams, George C.....	Hartford, Washington.....	1865.
Williams, John K.....	Shullsburg, La Fayette.....	1850.
Williams, John J.....	Lowell, Dodge.....	1857, 61.
Williams, Nelson.....	Stoughton, Dane.....	1868, b.
Williams, Roger.....	Hillsborough, Vernon.....	1879.
Williams, William M.....	Oak Creek, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Williston, George H.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1855.
Wilmot, Henry V. R.....	Newburg, Washington.....	1870.
Wilson, DeWitt C.....	Sparta, Monroe.....	1866, b.
Wilson, Robert ¹	Dodgeville, Iowa.....	1862.
Wilson, Robert D.....	North Bend, Jackson.....	1880.
Wilson, William K.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1851, b.
Wiltse, Cadwallader J.....	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa.....	1876.
Winans, John.....	Janesville, Rock.....	1874, 82.
Wing, Alonzo.....	Jefferson, Jefferson.....	1851.
Winkler, Carl.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1861.
Winkler, Frederick C.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1872.
Winslow, Joseph.....	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson.....	1869.
Winsor, Horatio S.....	Elkhorn, Walworth.....	1865.
Winter, Hermann H.....	Watertown, Jefferson.....	1860.
Winter, Michael.....	Adell, Sheboygan.....	1864.
Wippermann, William.....	Mosel, Sheboygan.....	1856.
Wirth, Philip M.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1889.
Wirtz, Michael.....	Summit, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Withee, Nathan H.....	Neillsville, Clark.....	1879, 80.
Wetzl, Christian.....	Green Bay, Brown.....	1872.
Wolf, Louis.....	Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan.....	1864, 74, 76, b.
Wolf, Julius.....	Rhine, Sheboygan.....	1866.
Wood, Albert.....	Quincy, Adams.....	1860.
Wood, Alson.....	Waukau, Winnebago.....	1872, 73.
Wood, David E.....	Manchester, Calumet.....	1850.
Wood, Joseph.....	Grand Rapids, Marathon.....	1856.
Wood, Lewis N.....	Walworth, Walworth.....	1852.
Wood, Uriah.....	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Woodard, Lester.....	Pardeeville, Columbia.....	1878.
Woodman, Cyrus ².....	.....	1862.
Woodman, William W.....	Farmington, Jefferson.....	1853, 56, b.
Woods, Alexander.....	Hillsborough, Vernon.....	1866.
Woodworth, Elias, Jr.....	Bristol, Racine.....	1848.
Wooster, Henry S.....	Clinton, Rock.....	1865, 66.
Worth, Arthur W.....	Lancaster, Grant.....	1848.
Worthington, Denison.....	Summit, Waukesha.....	1852, 54, b.
Wright, Charles S.....	Racine, Racine.....	1854.
Wright, George.....	Mt. Horeb, Dane.....	1863, 64.
Wright, Hiram A.....	Prairie du Chien, Crawford.....	1853, b.
Wright, Jarvis T.....	Sturgeon Bay, Door.....	1877.
Wright, Lucius W.....	Monticello, Green.....	1867.
Wroe, William H. H.....	Medina, Outagamie.....	1872.
Wunderly, Edward.....	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1848.

¹ Successfully contesting seat of A. Campbell.² Elected but refused to qualify.

b. See list of Senators.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Post Office—County Represented.	Sessions.
Wyatt, Henry H	Star, Vernon.....	1877.
Yaakey, David C	Bloomington, Vernon.....	1880.
York, Henry D	Hazel Green, Grant.....	1850, 53, 58.
Yorty, Andrew J	Brandon, Fond du Lac.....	1872.
Youmans, Henry A	Mukwonago, Waukesha.....	1861.
Young, Ephraim W	Prairie du Sac, Sauk.....	1860.
Young, James S	Stevens Point, Portage.....	1859.
Young, John	Black Hawk, Sauk.....	1873.
Young, Milas K	Cassville, Grant.....	1854, b.
Young, Robert R	Wyalusing, Grant.....	1849.
Youngs, David	Ahnapee, Kewaunee.....	1867.
Zabel, C. A. M	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1882.
Zander, Peter	Cross Plains, Dane.....	1876.
Zander, William	Larrabee, Manitowoc.....	1879.
Zautcke, Frederick A	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1870, 76.
Zeiman, William	Horicon, Dodge.....	1877.
Zettler, Frederick T	Milwaukee, Milwaukee.....	1864, 75.
Zillier, Carl	Sheboygan, Sheboygan.....	1863, 64.
Zimmerman, Adolph	Mequon River, Ozaukee.....	1870, 73, 74.
Zimmermann, Philip	Mequon, Washington.....	1848.
Zorn, Charles R	Germantown, Washington.....	1854, 59.
	Kiel, Manitowoc.....	1873, 74, 76.

b See list of Senators.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1848-1883.

Legislature.	Names.	Counties.	Date.
1.....	Ninian E. Whitesides.....	La Fayette.....	1848
2.....	Harrison C. Hobart.....	Sheboygan.....	1849
3.....	Moses M. Strong.....	Iowa.....	1850
4.....	Frederick W. Horn.....	Washington.....	1851
5.....	James M. Shafter.....	Sheboygan.....	1852
6.....	Henry L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.....	1853
7.....	Frederick W. Horn.....	Ozaukee.....	1854
8.....	Charles C. Scholes.....	Kenosha.....	1855
9.....	William Hull.....	Grant.....	1856
10.....	Wyman Spooner.....	Walworth.....	1857
11.....	Frederick S. Lovell.....	Kenosha.....	1858
12.....	William P. Lyon.....	Racine.....	1859
13.....	William P. Lyon.....	Racine.....	1860
14.....	Amasa Cobb.....	Iowa.....	1861
15.....	James W. Beardsley.....	Pierce.....	1862
16.....	J. Allen Barber.....	Grant.....	1863
17.....	William W. Field.....	Grant.....	1864
18.....	William W. Field.....	Grant.....	1865
19.....	Henry D. Barron.....	Polk.....	1866
20.....	Angus Cameron.....	La Crosse.....	1867
21.....	Alexander M. Thomson.....	Rock.....	1868
22.....	Alexander M. Thomson.....	Rock.....	1869
23.....	James M. Bingham.....	Jefferson.....	1870
24.....	William E. Smith.....	Dodge.....	1871
25.....	Daniel Hall.....	Jefferson.....	1872
26.....	Henry D. Barron.....	Polk.....	1873
27.....	Gabe Bouck.....	Winnebago.....	1874
28.....	Frederick W. Horn.....	Ozaukee.....	1875
29.....	Sam S. Fifield.....	Ashland.....	1876
30.....	John B. Cassoday.....	Rock.....	1877
31.....	Augustus R. Barrows.....	Chippewa.....	1878
32.....	David M. Kelly.....	Brown.....	1879
33.....	Alexander A. Arnold.....	Trempealeau.....	1880
34.....	Ira B. Bradford.....	Eau Claire.....	1881
35.....	Franklin L. Gilson.....	Pierce.....	1882
36.....	Earl P. Finch.....	Winnebago.....	1883

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Session.	Names.	Session.	Names.
1.....	Henry G. Abbey.	1.....	Daniel N. Johnson.
2.....	William R. Smith.	2.....	Robert L. Ream.
3.....	William R. Smith.	3.....	Alex. T. Gray.
4.....	William Hull.	4.....	Alex. T. Gray.
5.....	John K. Williams.	5.....	Alex. T. Gray.
6.....	John K. Williams.	6.....	Thomas McHugh.
7.....	Samuel G. Bugh.	7.....	Thomas McHugh.
8.....	Samuel G. Bugh.	8.....	David Atwood.
9.....	Byron Paine.	9.....	James Armstrong.
10.....	Wm. Henry Brisbane.	10.....	William C. Webb.
11.....	John L. V. Thomas.	11.....	L. H. D. Crane.
12.....	Hiram Bowen.	12.....	L. H. D. Crane.
13.....	J. H. Warren.	13.....	L. H. D. Crane.
14.....	J. H. Warren.	14.....	L. H. D. Crane.
15.....	J. H. Warren.	15.....	John S. Dean.
16.....	Frank M. Stewart.	16.....	John S. Dean.
17.....	Frank M. Stewart.	17.....	John S. Dean.
18.....	Frank M. Stewart.	18.....	John S. Dean.
19.....	Frank M. Stewart.	19.....	E. W. Young.
20.....	Leander B. Hills.	20.....	E. W. Young.
21.....	Leander B. Hills.	21.....	E. W. Young.
22.....	Leander B. Hills.	22.....	E. W. Young.
23.....	Leander B. Hills.	23.....	E. W. Young.
24.....	O. R. Smith.	24.....	E. W. Young.
25.....	J. H. Waggoner.	25.....	E. W. Young.
26.....	J. H. Waggoner.	26.....	E. W. Young.
27.....	J. H. Waggoner.	27.....	George W. Peck.
28.....	Fred. A. Dennett.	28.....	R. M. Strong.
29.....	A. J. Turner.	29.....	R. M. Strong.
30.....	A. J. Turner.	30.....	W. A. Nowell.
31.....	{ A. J. Turner. ¹	31.....	Jabez R. Hunter.
	{ Charles E. Bross.	32.....	John E. Eldred.
32.....	Charles E. Bross.	33.....	John E. Eldred.
33.....	Charles E. Bross.	34.....	John E. Eldred.
34.....	Charles E. Bross.	35.....	E. D. Coe.
35.....	Charles E. Bross.	36.....	I. T. Carr.
36.....	Charles E. Bross.		

¹ Resigned February 7, 1878, and Charles E. Bross elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June, 1878.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Session.	Names.	Session.	Names.
1.....	Lyman H. Seaver.	1.....	John Mullanphy.
2.....	F. W. Shollner.	2.....	Felix McLinden.
3.....	James Hanrahan.	3.....	E. R. Hugumin.
4.....	E. D. Masters.	4.....	C. M. Kingsbury.
5.....	Patrick Cosgrove.	5.....	Elisha Starr.
6.....	Thomas Hood.	6.....	Richard F. Wilson.
7.....	J. M. Sherwood.	7.....	William H. Gleason.
8.....	William H. Gleason.	8.....	William Blake.
9.....	Joseph Baker.	9.....	Egbert Mosely.
10.....	Alanson Filer.	10.....	William C. Rogers.
11.....	Nathaniel L. Stout.	11.....	Francis Massing.
12.....	Asa Kinney.	12.....	Emanuel Munk.
13.....	Asa Kinney.	13.....	Joseph Gates.
14.....	J. A. Hadley.	14.....	Craig E. Beebe.
15.....	B. U. Caswell.	15.....	A. A. Huntington.
16.....	Luther Basford.	16.....	A. M. Thomson.
17.....	Nelson Williams.	17.....	A. M. Thomson.
18.....	Nelson Williams.	18.....	Alonzo Wilcox.
19.....	Nelson Williams.	19.....	L. M. Hammond.
20.....	Asa Kinney.	20.....	Daniel Webster.
21.....	W. H. Hamilton.	21.....	C. L. Harris.
22.....	W. H. Hamilton.	22.....	Rollin C. Kelly.
23.....	E. M. Rogers.	23.....	Ole C. Johnson.
24.....	W. W. Baker.	24.....	Sam S. Fifield.
25.....	W. D. Hoard.	25.....	Sam S. Fifield.
26.....	Albert Emonson.	26.....	O. C. Bissell.
27.....	O. U. Akin.	27.....	Joseph Deuster.
28.....	O. U. Akin.	28.....	J. W. Brackett.
29.....	E. T. Gardner.	29.....	Elisha Starr.
30.....	C. E. Bullard.	30.....	Thos. B. Reid.
31.....	L. J. Brayton.	31.....	Anton Klaus.
32.....	Chalmers Ingersoll.	32.....	Miletus Knight.
33.....	Chalmers Ingersoll.	33.....	D. H. Pulcifer.
34.....	W. W. Baker.	34.....	G. W. Church.
35.....	A. T. Glaze.	35.....	D. E. Welch.
36.....	A. D. Thorp.	36.....	Thomas Kennedy.

STATE LEGISLATURES 1875—1883.

SHOWING THE FORMATION FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

1875.

Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March, 6, 1875.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—FRED A. DENNETT. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. U. AKIN.

District.	Names.	Post Office	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Enos Eastman	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac.
2	John M. Reed	Kewaunee.	19	Wm P. Rounds	Menasha.
3	William H. Jacobs ..	Milwaukee.	20	Joseph Wagner	Calvary.
4	A. E. Bleekman	Tomah.	21	W. C. Silverthorn ..	Wausau .
5	Robert H. Baker	Racine.	22	R. Schlichting	Chilton.
6	John Black	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed	Jefferson.
7	George E. Bryant	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls.
8	T. D. Weeks	Whitewater.	25	R. L. D. Potter	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis	Middleton .
10	John A. Rice	Merton.	27	L. W. Barden	Portage.
11	F. Campbell	Gratiot.	28	Geo. Krouskop	Richland Cent'r.
12	Harvey T. Moore	Brodhead.	29	Thos. B. Scott	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney	Mayville.	30	H. P. Graham	Eau Claire.
14	John B. Quimby	Sauk City.	31	S. L. Nevins	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette	Manitowoc.	32	R. C. Field	Osseo.
16	John C. Holloway	Lancaster.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot ..	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—FRED. W. HORN, of Ozaukee.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—J. W. BRACKET.

Names.	Post Office	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD— Geo. M. Marshall	Big Springs.	COLUMBIA— Marcus Barden	Pardeeville.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND FOLK— Sam S. Fifield	Ashland.	John R. Rowlands	Cambria.
BROWN— Thomas R. Hudd	Green Bay.	John B. Dwinell	Lodi.
William J. Fisk	Ft. Howard.	CRAWFORD— Zenas Beach	Eastman.
Patrick Hobbits	Morrison.	DANE— Isaac Adams	Door Creek.
BUFFALO— Edward Lees	Fountain City.	Silas U. Pinney	Madison.
CALUMET— John Harsh	Stockbridge ...	David Ford	Waunakee.
CHIPPewa— Thomas L. Halbert	Chippewa Falls.	Michael Johnson	Mt. Vernon.
CLARK AND JACKSON— Richard Dewhurst	Neillsville.	DODGE— Owen R. Jones	Beaver Dam.
		David M. Coleman ..	Lowell.
		John Lloyd	Clyman.
		Max Bachhuber	Farmersville.
		William M. Morse	Rubicon.
		Harman Grube	Watertown.
		DOOR— Charles Scofield	Red River.

STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
DUNN AND PEPIN— Rockwell J. Flint.....	Menomonie	OUTAGAMIE— George N. Richmond...	Appleton.
EAU CLAIRE— Jonathan G. Callahan ...	Eau Claire.	OZAUKEE— Gustav Goetze. Fred. W. Horn	Ozaukee. Cedarburg.
FOND DU LAC— William Flocker..... George Hunter..... Michael Serwe	Fairwater. Fond du Lac Ashford	PIERCE— Thomas L. Nelson.....	Prescott.
GRANT— James Jeffery	Georgetown.	PORTAGE— George H. Guernsey....	Almond.
La Fayette Caskey..... Benjamin M. Coates..... Delos Abrams.....	Potosi. Boscobel. Bloomington.	RACINE— Charles F. Bliss	Racine. Burlington.
GREEN— Charles R. Deniston....	Cadiz.	ELIAS N. WHITE.....	
GREEN LAKE— William H. Dakin	Dartford.	RICHLAND— Norman L. James..... Benj. F. Washburn.....	Richland Center Excelsior.
IOWA— Owen King..... Kearton Coates	Helena. Linden.	ROCK— Marvin Osborne	Magnolia. Janesville.
JEFFERSON— Christian Mayer..... Austin Kellogg	Watertown. Concord.	Andrew Barlass..... George H. Crosby..... Hiram Merrill.....	Emerald Grove. Beloit. Janesville.
James W. Ostrander	Jefferson.	ST. CROIX— Philo Q. Boyden.....	Hudson.
JUNEAU— Job N. Grant	Union Center.	SAUK— Thomas Baker	Prairie du Sac. Baraboo.
KENOSHA— Rouse Simmons.....	Kenosha.	David E. Welch	
LA CROSSE— John Bradley	Bangor.	SHAWANO— Herman Naber	Shawano.
LA FAYETTE— John Anderson.....	Apple River, Ill.	SHEBOYGAN— Joseph Wedig..... Patrick Geraghty	Sheboygan. Elkhart Lake. Sheb'gan Falls.
MANITOWOC— Frederick Schmitz	Manitowoc.	N. C. Farnsworth	
Bryan S. Lorigan	Maple Grove.	TREMPEALEAU— Noah D. Comstock	Arcadia.
Reuben D. Smith.....	Manitowoc.	VERNON— Ole Anderson	Esofea. Viroqua.
MARATHON— Bartholomew Ringle ...	Wausau.	James E. Newell	
MARQUETTE— Robert Mitchell.....	Douglas Center.	WALWORTH— Elijah M. Sharp	Delavan. Elkhorn. Troy Center.
MILWAUKEE— I. W. Van Shaick.....	Milwaukee.	Charles Dunlap	
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.	Nathaniel M. Bunker...	
William J. Kershaw.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON— Andrew Martin..... Philip Schneider	Riceville. Barton.
Stephen A. Harrison.....	Milwaukee.	WAIKESHA— Silas Barber.....	Waukesha. Waukesha.
Charles H. Larkin.....	Milwaukee.	Manville S. Hodgson ...	
Daniel H. Richards.....	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA ¹ — George H. Calkins.....	Waupaca.
Lemuel Ellsworth.....	Milwaukee.	WAUSHARA— John H. Thomas	Berlin City.
Bernard Schlichting	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO— Asa Rogers.....	Oshkosh. Neenah. Oshkosh. Oshkosh.
Fred. T. Zetteler.....	Milwaukee.	Nathaniel S. Robinson.	
Fred. Moscovitt	Milwaukee.	Leroy S. Chase	
Thomas O'Neill	Milwaukee.	Frank Leach	
MONROE— Eli Waste	Sparta.		
Wm. W. Jackson.....	Tomah.		
OCONTO— John Leigh.....	Oconto.		

1876.

Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—A. J. TURNER. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—E. T. GARDNER.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Enos Eastman.....	Plymouth.	18	Wm. H. Hiner.....	Fond du Lac.
2	Thos. R. Hudd.....	Green Bay.	19	Wm. P. Rounds.....	Menasha.
3	Wm. H. Jacobs.....	Milwaukee.	20	Dan'l Cavanagh.....	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	21	W. C. Silverthorn.....	Wausau.
5	Robert H. Baker.....	Racine.	22	James Ryan.....	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
7	Geo. E. Bryant.....	Madison.	24	Henry D. Barron.....	St. Croix Falls.
8	Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	25	R. L. D. Potter.....	Wautoma.
9	D. McFarland.....	Highland.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden.....	Portage City.
11	F. Campbell.....	Gratiot.	28	Dan'l L. Downs.....	Richland Center.
12	Joseph B. Treat.....	Monroe.	29	Thos. B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.
13	John A. Barney.....	Mayville.	30	Rock. J. Flint.....	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.	31	S. L. Nevins.....	La Crosse.
15	John Schuette.....	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas.....	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway.....	Beetown.	33	Gilead J. Wilmot.....	West Bend.
17	Horatio N. Davis.....	Beloit.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—SAM S. FIFIELD, of Ashland.*Chief Clerk*—R. M. STRONG. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—ELISHA STARR.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND WOOD— Geo. M. Marshall.....	Big Springs.	DODGE— Patrick Griffin.....	Waterloo.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK— Sam S. Fifield.....	Ashland.	Columbus Germain.....	Beaver Dam.
BROWN— Michel Resch.....	Green Bay.	George H. Lawrence.....	Burnett Station.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	Charles E. Kite.....	Mayville.
Dennis Dewane.....	Coopertown.	George Schott.....	Hartford.
BUFFALO— Edward Lees.....	Fountain City.	James Higgins.....	Hubbleton.
CALUMET— Henry Horst.....	Hayton.	DOOR— Leroy M. Washburn...	Sturgeon Bay.
CHIPPEWA AND TAYLOR— Cadwallader J. Wiltse..	Chippewa Falls.	DUNN AND PEPIN— Menzus R. Bump.....	Rock Falls.
CLARK AND JACKSON— Hugh B. Mills.....	Millston.	EAU CLAIRE— Hobart M. Stocking....	Eau Claire.
COLUMBIA— Michael Griffin.....	Kilbourn City.	FOND DU LAC— James K. Scribner.....	Eldorado Mills.
John Gardner Griffin.....	Randolph.	Edson A. Putnam.....	Oakfield.
Augustus O. Dole.....	Poynette.	Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
CRAWFORD— Fergus Mills.....	Seneca.	GRANT— William D. Jones.....	Hazel Green.
DANE— William Seamanson.....	Stoughton.	Joseph Bock.....	Lancaster.
William Charleton.....	Madison.	George Brown.....	Woodman.
Peter Zander.....	Cross Plains.	William J. McCoy.....	Beetown.
Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.	GREEN— John Luchsinger.....	New Glarus.
		GREEN LAKE— Waldo S. Flint.....	Princeton.

STATE LEGISLATURES — Continued.

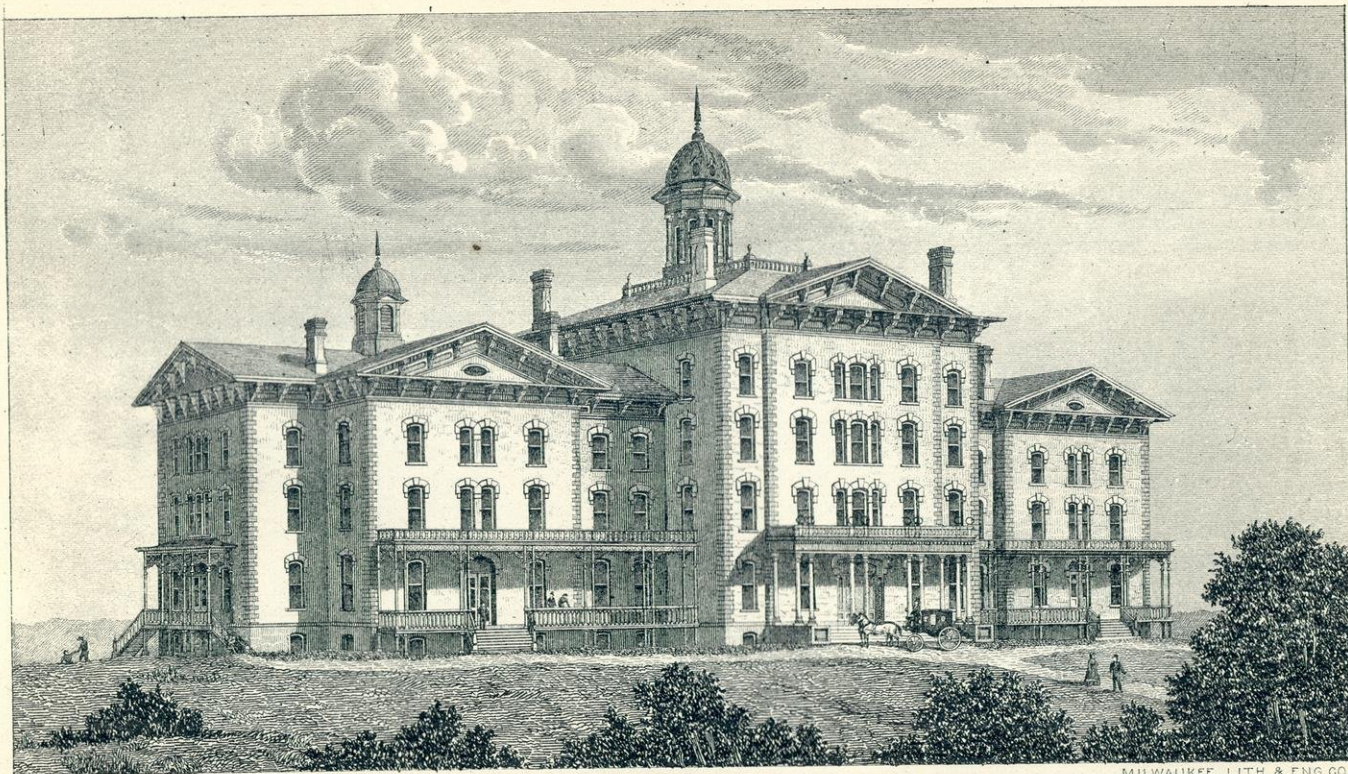
Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA— Ansley Gray ¹	Avoca.	RACINE — Norton J. Field.....	Racine.
Kearton Coates.....	Linden.	Elias N. White.....	Burlington.
JEFFERSON ² — Thomas Shinnick.....	Watertown.	RICHLAND — J. L. R. McCollum.....	Sextonville.
Charles H. Phillips.....	Lake Mills.	Henry Harrison Hoyt..	West Branch.
David W. Curtis.....	Fort Atkinson.	ROCK — Lloyd T. Pullen.....	Evansville.
JUNEAU — Charles Erwin Booth....	Elroy.	George Gleason.....	Whitewater.
KENOSHA— Frederick Robinson.....	Kenosha.	Andrew Barlass.....	Emerald Grove.
LA CROSSE— John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Sereno T. Merrill.....	Beloit.
LA FAYETTE— Danverse Neff.....	Calamine.	Jere A. Blount.....	Janesville.
MANITOWOC— Charles R. Zorn.....	Keil.	ST. CROIX — Philo Q. Boyden.....	Hudson.
Thomas Mohr.....	Manitowoc.	SILAS J. SEYMOUR.....	Loganville.
William Tisch.....	Mishicot.	SAUK — David B. Hulburt.....	Reedsburg.
MARATHON AND LINCOLN — Bartholomew Ringle....	Wausau.	SILAS J. SEYMOUR.....	Reedsburg.
MARQUETTE— B. Frank Goodell.....	Montello.	SHAWANO ⁴ — John J. Knowlton.....	Seymour.
MILWAUKEE— Patrick Drew.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN— Joseph Wedig.....	Sheboygan.
Feter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.	William Noll.....	Cascade.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	Louis Wolf.....	Sheboyg'n Falls
Bernard F. Cooke.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU — Noah D. Comstock....	Arcadia.
David Vance.....	Milwaukee.	VERNON — John Stevenson.....	Enterprise.
Charles Kraatz.....	Milwaukee.	Timothy S. Jordan....	West Lima.
Lemuel Ellsworth.....	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH — Charles S. Teeple.....	Darien.
Henry Fink.....	Milwaukee.	Benoni O. Reynolds....	Geneva.
George H. Walther.....	Milwaukee.	D. Manfield Stearns...	Elkhorn.
Frederick A. Zautcke...	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON — Andrew Martin.....	Riceville.
Hubert Lavies.....	Root Creek.	Philip Schneider.....	Barton.
MONROE — Albert T. Colburn.....	Cataract.	WAUKESHA — William H. Hardy.....	Genesee.
Charles D. Wells.....	Tomah.	James S. Dent.....	Menomonee Falls
OCONTO — Louis P. Pahl.....	Oconto.	WAUPACA ³ — Henry C. Mumbrue....	Waupaca.
OUTAGAMIE ³ — David Hammel.....	Appleton.	WAUSHARA — Jabez K. Walker.....	East Oasis.
OZAUKEE — Gustav Goetze.....	Ozaukee.	WINNEBAGO — Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
William Carbys.....	Mequon River.	Eric McArthur.....	Winneconne.
PIERCE — Christopher L. Taylor..	Maiden Rock.	Leroy S. Chase.....	Oshkosh.
PORTAGE — Thomas W. Anderson..	Stevens Point.	Sidney A. Shufelt.....	Omro.

¹ Seat successfully contested by Joseph Bennett, of Dodgeville.

² And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, in Dodge county.

³ In part.

⁴ And parts of Outagamie and Waupaca.



MILWAUKEE, LITH & ENG. CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE **EDUCATION** OF THE **BLIND**, **JANESVILLE**.

1877.

Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877.

SENATE.

President—CHARLES D. PARKER, Lt. Governor.*Chief Clerk*—A. J. TURNER. *Sergeant-at-Arms*—C. E. BULLARD.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer.....	Kewaunee.	18	Wm. H. Hiner.....	Fond du Lac.
2	Thomas R. Hudd.....	Green Bay.	19	R. D. Torrey.....	Oshkosh.
3	Thomas A. Bones.....	Racine.	20	Daniel Cavanagh.....	Osceola.
4	J. Henry Tate.....	Viroqua.	21	H. C. Mumbrue.....	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schaick....	Milwaukee.	22	James Ryan.....	Appleton.
6	John L. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
7	George A. Abert.....	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield.....	Ashland.
8	Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.....	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sacket.....	Berlin.	26	R. E. Davis.....	Middleton.
10	William Blair.....	Waukesha.	27	Levi W. Barden.....	Portage.
11	Thos. B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.	28	Daniel L. Downs.....	Richland Center
12	Joseph B. Treat.....	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams.....	Fox Lake.	30	Rock. J. Flint.....	Menomonie.
14	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.	31	Merrick P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	32	Mark Douglas.....	Melrose.
16	O. C. Hathaway.....	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider....	Barton.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—JOHN B. CASSODAY, of Rock.*Chief Clerk*—W. A. NOWELL *Sergeant-at-Arms*—THOS. B. REID.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	DODGE!— William Zeiman.....	Horicon.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK— Woodbury S. Grover.	Prairie Farm.	F. A. Neuhauser.....	Leroy.
BROWN— David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	Leander H. Shepard.....	Burnett.
William J. Fisk.....	Fort Howard.	Patrick Roche.....	Danville.
Michael J. Touhey.....	Morrison.	DOOR— Jarvis T. Wright.....	Sturgeon Bay.
BUFFALO ¹ — John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.	DUNN— Samuel Black.....	Menomonie.
CALUMET— Benjamin F. Carter.....	Sherwood.	EAU CLAIRE— Thomas Carmichael....	Eau Claire.
CHIPPEWA— Louis Vincent.....	Chippewa Falls.	FOND DU LAC— William T. Innis.....	W. Rosendale.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND Wood— Freeman D. Lindsay.....	Neillsville.	Wolcott T. Brooks.....	Waupun.
COLUMBIA— David Owen.....	Portage.	Thomas W. Spence.....	Fond du Lac.
Harmon J. Fisk.....	Fall River.	Lambert Brost.....	Hinesburg.
CRAWFORD— S. L. Wannemaker.....	Boscobel.	GRANT— William E. Carter.....	Platteville.
DANE— Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Vernon.	Joseph Boek.....	Lancaster.
Phineas Baldwin.....	Oregon.	Daniel R. Sylvester.....	Castle Rock.
George Weeks.....	Columbus.	GREEN— John Luchsinger.....	New Glarus.
		Franklin Mitchell.....	Juda.
		GREEN LAKE— Homer Nelson.....	Markesan.

STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA —		PEPIN ³ —	
Robert H. Kinzie.....	Avoca.	Vivus W. Dorwin.....	Durand.
John Gray	Mineral Point.	PIERCE —	
JACKSON —		Ellsworth Burnett.....	River Falls.
Carl C. Pope	Black R. Falls.	PORTAGE —	
JEFFERSON ¹ —		William L. Arnot . . .	Plover
Hezekiah Flinn	Watertown.	RACINE —	
Charles H. Phillips.....	Lake Mills.	Norton J. Field.....	Racine.
Adolph Scheuber.....	Erfurt.	John T. Rice	Waterford.
JUNEAU —		RICHLAND —	
David Truell	Lyndon Station.	J. L. R. McCullum . . .	Sextonville.
Wm. H. H. Cash	New Lisbon.	Elihu Bailey.....	Mill Creek.
KENOSHA —		ROCK —	
Walter S. Maxwell	Kenosha.	Sereno T. Merrill	Beloit.
KEWAUNEE —		John B. Cassoday	Janesville.
Charles Tisch.....	Nero.	Gideon E. Newman . . .	Cooksville.
LA CROSSE —		ST. CROIX —	
William Van Waters . . .	West Salem.	Guy W. Dailey	Hudson.
LA FAYETTE —		SAUK —	
Andrew J. Anderson . . .	Argyle.	David B. Hulburt.....	Loganville.
James H. Earnest.....	Shullsburg.	Silas J. Seymour	Reedsburg.
MANITOWOC —		SHEBOYGAN —	
Thomas Thornton.....	Clark's Mills.	Joseph Wedig	Sheboygan.
Thomas Mohr	Manitowoc.	Samuel D. Hubbard.....	Onion River.
Peter Johnston.....	Manitowoc.	Ambrose D. De Land... .	Sheboygan Falls
MARATHON —		TREMPEALEAU —	
Bartholomew Ringle . . .	Wausau.	James L. Linderman... .	Osseo.
MARQUETTE —		VERNON —	
Samuel Crockett	Westfield.	Peter J. Dale.....	Coon Prairie.
MILWAUKEE —		Henry H. Wyatt.....	Star.
James G. Flanders.....	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH —	
Joseph Hamilton.....	Milwaukee.	Alfred H. Abell.....	Geneva.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	Wilson R. Herron.....	Sharon.
Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	William Greening.....	Little Prairie.
David Vance	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON —	
Florian J. Ries	Milwaukee.	Frank Fitzgerald	Hartford.
David P. Hull	Milwaukee.	Nicolaus Marx.....	Kohlsville.
Peter Salentine ²	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA —	
Christian Sarnow	Milwaukee.	Hercules F. Dousman... .	Waterville.
Richard F. Stapleton....	Milwaukee.	Thomas McCarty.....	Menomonee Falls
Aloysius Arnold.....	New Coeln.	WAUPACA —	
MONROE —		Asa L. Baldwin.....	Baldwin's Mills.
Chauncey Blakeslee.....	Sparta.	Hannibal S. Dixon.....	New London.
Harry Doxtader.....	Tomah.	WAUSHARA —	
OCONTO AND SHAWANO —		Jabez K. Walker.....	East Oasis.
John David Kast	Shawano.	WINNEBAGO —	
OUTAGAMIE —		Thomas Wall.....	Oshkosh.
David Hammel.....	Appleton.	Henry P. Leavens.....	Neenah.
John J. Knowlton	Seymour.	Levi E. Knapp	Oshkosh.
OZAUKEE —		Sidney A. Shufelt	Omro.
Gustav Gœtze	Ozaukee.		

1 And 5th and 6th wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

2 Seat successfully contested by Henry Fink.

3 And part of Buffalo county.

1878.

Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878.

Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—A. J. TURNER.¹ Sergeant-at-Arms—L. J. BRAYTON.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer.....	Kewaunee.	18	A. A. Loper	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd.	Green Bay.	19	R. D. Torrey.....	Oshkosh.
3	Thos. A. Bones.....	Racine.	20	Louis Wolf.....	Sheboygan F's.
4	Geo. W. Swain.....	Chaseburg.	21	H. C. Mumbrue	Waupaca.
5	I. W. Van Schaick....	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond.....	Appleton.
6	Geo. H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
7	Geo. A. Abert.....	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey.....	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds.....	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket.....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson.....	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice.....	Merton.	27	Levi W. Barden.....	Portage.
11	Thos. B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell.....	Middleburg.
12	Jos. B. Treat.....	Monroe.	29	Alex. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.
13	C. H. Williams.....	Fox Lake.	30	A. D. Andrews.....	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.	31	M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price.....	Black River F's.
16	O. C. Hathaway.....	Beetown.	33	Philip Schneider.....	Barton.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—AUGUSTUS R. BARROWS, of Chippewa.

Chief Clerk—JABEZ R. HUNTER. Sergeant-at-Arms—ANTON KLAUS.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	DANE— Edwin E. Bryant.....	Madison.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK— Canute Anderson.....	Grantsburg.	John Lyle.....	Paoli.
BROWN— David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	John Ollis.....	Deforest.
David M. Burns.....	Fort Howard.	DODGE ² — Carl Dowe.....	Horicon.
Wm. Rice.....	Morrison.	Eli Hawks.....	Juneau.
BUFFALO ² — John J. Senn.....	Fountain City.	Peter Langenfeld.....	Theresa.
CALUMET— J. Hayward Haight.....	Brothertown.	E. C. McFetridge.....	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA— Aug. R. Barrows.....	Chippewa Falls.	DOOR— Edward S. Minor.....	Fish Creek.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD— Solomon L. Nason.....	Nasonville.	DUNN— Frederic G. Barlow.....	Rock Falls.
COLUMBIA— Josiah Arnold.....	Portage.	Eau Claire— Julius G. Ingram.....	Eau Claire.
Lester Woodard.....	Pardeeville.	FOND DU LAC— James Fitzgerald.....	Fond du Lac.
CRAWFORD— James H. Jewell.....	Ferryville.	Almond A. Swan.....	Oak Center.
		Michael Wirtz.....	Summit.
		Uriah Wood.....	Brandon.
		GRANT— Wm. E. Carter.....	Platteville.
		Thomas J. Graham.....	Muscoda.
		William J. McCoy.....	Beetown.
		GREEN— John Luchsinger.....	New Glarus.
		Franklin Mitchell.....	Juda.

¹ Resigned February 7, 1878, and CHAS. E. BROSS, of Madison, elected to fill vacancy; also elected Chief Clerk for extra session in June.

² In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN LAKE — Orrin W. Bow	Kingston.	PEPIN ² — Vivus W. Dorwin	Durand
IOWA — John Gray	Mineral Point.	PIERCE — Chas. A. Hawn	Rock Elm Cen.
Owen King	Helena.	PORTAGE — James Meehan	Meehan.
JACKSON — Carl C. Pope	Black R. Falls.	RACINE — Patrick G. Cheves.....	North Cape. Racine.
JEFFERSON ¹ — Hiram J. Ball	Palmyra.	Charles Jonas.....	
John D. Bullock.....	Johnson's C'k.	RICHLAND. Philip M. Smith	Richland Center Lone Rock.
Hezekiah Flinn.....	Watertown.	ROCK — Fenner Kimball	Janesville. Beloit. Tiffany.
JUNEAU — James Mullooney	Kildare.	Charles H. Parker.....	
E. D. Rogers	Necedah.	William H. Stark.....	
KENOSHA — Walter L. Dexter	Kenosha.	ST. CROIX — James Hill	Warren.
KEWAUNEE — Charles Tisch	Nero.	SAUK — Alex. P. Ellinwood.....	Reedsburg. Loganville.
LA CROSSE — Suel Briggs.	N. Amsterdam.	DAVID B. HULBURT	
LA FAYETTE — Lars E. Johnson	Wiota.	SHEBOYGAN — J. L. Shepard.....	Sheboy. Falls. Random Lake. Sheboygan.
Bernard McGinty	Calamine.	James White.....	
MANITOWOC — William F. Nash	Two Rivers.	Gust. A. Willard	
Thomas Thornton	Clark's Mills.	TREMPEALEAU — James M. Barret	Trempealeau.
Henry Vits.....	Manitowoc.	VERNON — Christen Elleffson	Liberty Pole. Liberty.
MARATHON — F. W. Kickbusch	Wausau.	Allen Rusk	
MARQUETTE — William H. Peters.....	Montello.	WALWORTH — Alma M. Aldrich	Burlington. Whitewater. Delavan.
MILWAUKEE — John Bentley	Milwaukee.	Edwin Delos Coe	
Charles T. Burnham	Milwaukee.	John Pemberton	
John C. Dick	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON — Cornelius Coughlin	West Bend. Hartford.
Charles H. Hamilton.....	Milwaukee.	William Scollard	
Charles Holzhauser.....	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA — Alvarus E. Gilbert	Prospect Hill. Sussex.
Edwin Hyde	Milwaukee.	Richard Weaver	
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	WAUPAGA — Francis M. Guernsey	Clintonville. Weyauwega.
William Lawler	New Coeln.	Lorenzo L. Post.....	
Fred Moscovitt	Good Hope.	WAUSHARA — Samuel R. Clark.....	Brushville.
Henry Smith.....	Milwaukee.	WINNEBAGO — Milan Ford.....	Oshkosh. Oshkosh. Oshkosh. Menasha.
Edward C. Wall.....	Milwaukee.	James V. Jones.....	
LEVI E. KNAPP		John Potter, Jr.....	
MONROE — William Y. Baker	Tomah.		
James D. Condit.....	Sparta.		
OCONTO AND SHAWANO — Ernst Funke	Oconto.		
OUTAGAMIE — Francis Steffen.....	Hortonville.		
William S. Warner.....	Appleton.		
OZAUKEE — William H. Fitzgerald..	Cedarburg.		

1 Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

2 Part of Buffalo county.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

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1879.

Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — CHAS. E. BROSS. Sergeant-at-Arms — CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Geo. Grimmer.....	Kewaunee.	18	Alonzo A. Loper	Ripon.
2	Thos. R. Hudd	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben	Oshkosh.
3	Wm. E. Chipman	Burlington.	20	Louis Wolf.....	Sheboyg'n F'ls.
4	Geo. W. Swain	Chaseburg.	21	J. A. Kellogg.....	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick....	Milwaukee.	22	G. N. Richmond	Appleton.
6	George H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.	23	C. H. Phillips ¹	Lake Mills.
7	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	24	Dana R. Bailey	Baldwin.
8	B. O. Reynolds.....	Geneva.	25	Geo. B. Burrows.....	Madison.
9	Hobart S. Sackett....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson	Cross Plains.
10	John A. Rice	Merton.	27	Chas. L. Dering	Columbus.
11	Thos. B. Scott	Grand Rapids.	28	Arch. Campbell	Middlebury.
12	Joseph B. Treat	Monroe.	29	H. E. Houghton	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge.....	Beaver Dam.	30	A. D. Andrews	River Falls.
14	David E. Welch.....	Baraboo.	31	G. Van Steenwyck....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price.....	Black Riv. Falls.
16	O. C. Hathaway	Beetown.	33	Lyman Morgan.....	Ozaukee.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — DAVID M. KELLY, of Brown.

Chief Clerk — JOHN E. ELDRED. Sergeant-at-Arms — MILETUS KNIGHT.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS — Charles A. Cady.....	Kilbourn City.	DODGE — William Fleming.....	Watertown.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK — William J. Vincent	St. Croix Falls.	Henry Spiering.....	Mayville.
BROWN — David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	James Davison.....	Waupun.
Albert L. Gray.....	Fort Howard.	William Geise.....	Waterloo.
John O'Flaherty.....	Morrison.	DOOR — Charles A. Masse.....	Sturgeon Bay.
BUFFALO ² — John W. De Groff.....	Alma.	DUNN — Henry Ausman.....	Elk Mound.
CALUMET — Joseph B. Reynolds.....	Chilton.	EAU CLAIRE — Julius G. Ingram	Eau Claire.
CHIPPEWA — Hector C. McRae.....	Chippewa Falls.	FOND DU LAC — Henry C. Bottum.....	W. Rosendale.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD — N. H. Withee.....	Neillsville.	Philip Greening.....	Fond du Lac.
COLUMBIA — Charles R. Gallett.....	Portage.	Thomas W. Spence.....	Fond du Lac.
John Sanderson.....	Cambria.	Michael Thelen.....	Ashford.
CRAWFORD — Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Grove.	GRANT — William E. Carter.....	Platteville.
DANE — Matthias Theisen.....	Roxbury.	Joseph T. Mills.....	Lancaster.
Buel E. Hutchinson.....	Madison.	John Brindley.....	Boscobel.
Charles G. Lewis.....	Sun Prairie.	GREEN — Fordyce R. Melvin.....	Brooklyn.
		Franklin Mitchell	Juda.
		GREEN LAKE — Samuel Barter	Markesan.

1 Died Jan. 1, 1879 and Joseph B. Bennett, of Watertown, elected January 21, 1879, to fill vacancy. 2 In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES — Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA —		PEPIN ³ —	
George L. Frost ¹	Dodgeville.	James Barry	Pepin.
George G. Cox	Mineral Point.	PIERCE —	
JACKSON —		Nils P. Haugen	River Falls.
Frederick T. Condit.	Merrillan.	PORTAGE —	
JEFFERSON ² —		Thomas H. McDill	McDill.
Hezekiah Flinn	Watertown.	RACINE —	
John D. Bullock	Johnson's Creek	Norton J. Field	Racine.
James W. Ostrander	Jefferson.	Knud Adland ⁴	North Cape.
JUNEAU —		RICHLAND —	
James Mallowney	Kildare.	Joseph M. Thomas	Lone Rock.
Henry F. C. Nichols	New Lisbon.	Elihu Bailey	Mill Creek.
KENOSHA —		ROCK —	
Joseph V. Quarles	Kenosha.	Richard J. Burdge	Beloit.
KEWAUNEE —		Allen P. Lovejoy	Janesville.
John Carel	Kewaunee.	William Gardiner	Emerald Grove.
LA CROSSE —		ST. CROIX —	
John Bradley	Bangor.	James Hill	Warren.
LA FAYETTE —		SAUK —	
Nelson La Due	Spafford.	Ulrich Hemmi	Black Hawk.
John W. Blackstone	Shullsburg.	Alex. P. Ellinwood	Reedsburg.
MANITOWOC —		SHEBOYGAN —	
John Carey	Osman.	Wilbur M. Root	Sheboygan.
William Zander	Larrabee.	La Fayette Eastman	Plymouth.
W. H. Hemschemeyer	Manitowoc.	James Allan, Jr.	Adell.
MARATHON —		TREMPEALEAU —	
John Ringle	Wausau.	George H. Markham	Independence.
MARQUETTE —		VERNON —	
James W. Murphy	Briggsville.	Jacob Eckhardt, Jr. ...	De Soto.
MILWAUKEE —		Roger Williams	Hillsborough.
Edward C. Wall	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH —	
Christian Widule	Milwaukee.	Ely B. Dewing	Elkhorn.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Albert L. Mason	Elton.
Edward B. Simpson	Milwaukee.	Edwin Delos Coe	Whitewater.
John Bentley	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON —	
Christopher S. Raesser ..	Milwaukee.	J. H. Muckerheide	Kewaskum.
Anson C. Allen	Milwaukee.	John G. Frank	Jackson.
Henry P. Fischer	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA —	
Christian Sarnow	Milwaukee.	Alvarus E. Gilbert	Prospect Hill.
Judson G. Hart	Wauwatosa.	Wm. H. Washburn	Pewaukee.
William W. Johnson	Greenfield.	WAUPACA —	
MONROE —		Lorenzo L. Post	Weyauwega.
James D. Condit	Sparta.	John Scanlon	Synco.
George R. Vincent	Tomah.	WAUSHARA —	
OCONTO AND SHAWANO —		Samuel R. Clark	Brushville.
Daniel H. Pulcifer	Shawano.	WINNEBAGO —	
OUTAGAMIE —		William Wall	Oshkosh.
John C. Petersen	Appleton.	John Potter, Jr. ⁵	Menasha.
Francis Steffen	Hortonville.	Hiram W. Webster	Omro.
OZAUKEE —		Milan Ford	Oshkosh.
William H. Fitzgerald	Cedarburg.		

1 Died during the session.

2 Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

3 And part of Buffalo county.

4 Prevented by sickness from taking his seat.

5 Died during the session.

1880.

Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880.

SENATE.

President—JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—CHAS. E. BROSS. Sergeant-at-Arms—CHALMERS INGERSOLL.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	George Grimmer	Kewaunee.	18	G. E. Sutherland....	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly.....	Green Bay.	19	Andrew Haben.....	Oshkosh.
3	W. M. Chipman.....	Burlington.	20	P. H. Smith.....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas.....	Prairie du Chien	21	John A. Kellogg....	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick....	Milwaukee.	22	Benj. F. Carter.....	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.	23	Jos. B. Bennett.....	Watertown.
7	Edwin Hyde.....	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield.....	Ashland.
8	Jos. V. Quarles.....	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows....	Madison.
9	H. S. Sacket.....	Berlin.	26	Matt. Anderson....	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.....	Sussex.	27	Charles L. Dering...	Columbus.
11	Thomas B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.	28	Jos. B. McGrew.....	Richland Center.
12	J. W. Blackstone....	Shullsburg.	29	H. E. Houghton....	Durand.
13	E. C. McFetridge....	Beaver Dam.	30	Michael Griffin....	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman.....	Baraboo.	31	G. Van Steenwyk....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price.....	Black River Falls.
16	Geo. W. Ryland.....	Lancaster.	33	Lyman Morgan.....	Pt. Washington.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—ALEXANDER A. ARNOLD, of Trempealeau.

Chief Clerk—JOHN E. ELDRÉD. Sergeant-at-Arms—DAN. H. PULCIFER.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS— Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	DANE— John H. Tiernay.....	Waunakee.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAY- FIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND FOLK— Lars L. Gunderson.....	Cumberland.	Thomas Beattie.....	Stoughton.
BROWN— Benjamin Fontaine....	Green Bay.	Chas. G. Crosse.....	Sun Prairie.
David E. Sedgwick.....	Wrightstown.	DODGE— William Fleming.....	Emmet.
Chester G. Wilcox.....	Depere.	Joseph Heimerl, Jr....	Farmersville.
BUFFALO ¹ — Franklin Gilman.....	Gilmantown.	DeWitt C. Williams....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET— J. W. Parkinson.....	Brothertown.	Benjamin F. Sherman..	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA AND PRICE— Hector C. McRae.....	Chippewa Falls.	DOOR— Edward S. Minor.....	Fish Creek.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD— Niram H. Withee.....	Neillsville.	DUNN— John McGilton.....	Cedar Falls.
COLUMBIA— Addison Eaton.....	Lodi.	Eau Claire— Ira B. Bradford.....	Augusta.
Matthew Lowth.....	Columbus.	FOND DU LAC— Wm. A. Adamson.....	Eldorado Mills.
CRAWFORD— Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Grove.	Daniel D. Treleven....	Byron.
		James F. Ware.....	Fond du Lac.
		Ignatius Klotz.....	Campbellsport.
		GREEN— Cytus Troy.....	Monticello.
		Burr Sprague.....	Brodhead.
		GRANT— Charles Watson.....	Washburn.
		John A. Klindt.....	Cassville.
		John Brindley.....	Boscobel.
		GREEN LAKE— Richard Pritchard.....	Manchester.

1 In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.	
IOWA — Richard Kennedy	Highland. Mineral Point.	PEPIN ² — William Allison	Durand.	
George G. Cox		PIERCE — Nils P. Haugen	River Falls.	
JACKSON — Robert D. Wilson	North Bend.	PORTAGE — Thomas H. McDill	McDill.	
JEFFERSON ¹ — Jesse Stone	Watertown. Johnson's Creek Ft. Atkinson.	RACINE — Wm. P. Packard	Racine. Yorkville.	
John D. Bullock		John Bosustow		
Samuel A. Craig				
JUNEAU — George P. Kenyon	Wonewoc. Necedah.	RICHLAND — William H. Joslin	Richland Center Eagle Corners.	
John T. Kingston		John H. Case		
KENOSHA — Cornelius Williams	Bristol.	ROCK — Richard J. Burdge	Beloit. Janesville. Edgerton.	
KEWAUNEE — Joseph E. Darbellay	Kewaunee.	Franklin S. Lawrence ..		
		Simon L. Lord		
LA CROSSE — John Bradley	Bangor.	ST. CROIX — James Hill	Warren.	
LA FAYETTE — Thomas H. Sheldon	Darlington. Calamine.	SAUK — Ephraim Blakeslee	Tronton. Kilbourn City.	
Bernard McGinty		Thomas Gillespie		
MANITOWOC — John Carey	Osman. Nero. Manitowoc.	SHEBOYGAN — Wilbur M. Root	Sheboygan. Waldo. Boltonville.	
Frederick Pfunder		Eugene McIntyre		
W. H. Hemschemeyer ..		John Ruch		
MARATHON — John Ringle	Wausau.	TREMPEALEAU — Alexander A. Arnold	Galesville.	
MARQUETTE — Charles S. Kelsey	Montello.	VERNON — Jacob Eckhardt, Jr	De Soto. Bloomingdale.	
		David C. Yakey		
MILWAUKEE — Charles C. Paine	Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Hale's Corners.	WALWORTH — George R. Allen	Genoa Junc. Delavan. East Troy.	
Otto Laverrenz		Dwight B. Barnes		
Edward Keogh		C. S. Blanchard		
Edward B. Simpson		WASHINGTON — Jacob C. Place	Hartford. West Bend.	
John Bentley		Baruch S. Weil		
Christ. S. Raesser		WAUKESHA — John Schmidt	Tess Corners. Sussex.	
Charles L. Colby		William Small		
Charles F. Freeman		WAUPACA — Sewall A. Phillips	Royalton. Scandinavia.	
Luther F. Gilson		Nels Anderson		
Washington Boorse		WAUSHARA — Chas. W. Moors	Hancock.	
Patrick Merrity				
MONROE — Eli Waste		Sparta. Glendale.	WINNEBAGO — William Wall	Oshkosh. Neenah. Omro. Waukau.
Robert Campbell			A. H. F. Krueger	
MARINETTE, OCONTO AND SHAWANO — Herman Naber		Shawano.	Hiram W. Webster	
		David R. Bean		
OUTAGAMIE — John C. Petersen	Appleton. Hortonville.			
James H. McMurdo				
OZAUKEE — Wm. H. Fitzgerald	Cedarburg.			

1 Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.
2 And part of Buffalo county.

1881.

Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881.

SENATE.

President — JAMES M. BINGHAM, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — CHAS. E. BROSS. Sergeant-at-Arms — W. W. BAKER.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	William A. Ellis	Peshtigo.	18	G. E. Sutherland....	Fond du Lac.
2	David M. Kelly	Green Bay.	19	J. P. Hamilton	Neenah.
3	Albert L. Phillips	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith.....	Plymouth.
4	O. B. Thomas	Prairie du Ch'n.	21	Chas. F. Crosby.....	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Schaick.....	Milwaukee.	22	Benjamin F. Carter..	Sherwood.
6	George H. Paul	Milwaukee.	23	Frederick Kusel.....	Watertown.
7	Edward B. Simpson.....	Milwaukee.	24	Sam S. Fifield	Ashland.
8	Joseph V. Quarles.....	Kenosha.	25	Geo. B. Burrows	Madison.
9	James F. Wiley.....	Hancock.	26	Matt. Anderson	Cross Plains.
10	Richard Weaver.....	Sussex.	27	G. E. McKeely	Lodi.
11	Thomas B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.	28	Joseph B. McGrew.....	Richland Center.
12	J. W. Blackstone.....	Shullsburg.	29	A. Finkelnburg.....	Fountain City.
13	A. K. Delaney	Mayville.	30	Michael Griffin.....	Eau Claire.
14	E. E. Woodman	Baraboo.	31	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin	Manitowoc.	32	Wm. T. Price.....	Bl'k River Falls.
16	Geo. W. Ryland	Lancaster.	33	Geo. F. Hunt.....	West Bend.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — IRA B. BRADFORD, of Eau Claire.

Chief Clerk — JOHN E. ELDRED. Sergeant-at-Arms — G. W. CHURCH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS — Solon W. Pierce	Friendship.	DODGE — John Steele	Alderly.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BURNETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK — George D. McDill.....	Osceola Mills.	William Liscow.....	Iron Ridge.
BROWN — Benjamin Fontaine	Green Bay.	George Jess.....	Waupun.
James J. Rasmussen.....	Fort Howard.	Edward C. McPetridge..	Beaver Dam.
Maurice E. Brennan.....	Morrison.	DOOR — Edward S. Minor	Fish Creek.
BUFFALO ¹ — Richard R. Kempter.....	Alma.	DUNN — George H. Chamberlin..	Rock Falls.
CALUMET — C. H. M. Peterson	New Holstein.	EAU CLAIRE — Ira B. Bradford	Augusta.
CHIPPEWA AND PRICE — James A. Taylor.....	Chippewa Falls.	FOND DU LAC — James E. Gee	Brandon.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD — Myron H. McCord.....	Merrill.	Benjamin H. Bettis.....	Waupun.
COLUMBIA — William T. Parry.....	Portage.	James F. Ware.....	Fond du Lac.
Evan W. Lloyd.....	Cambria.	Fred. Konz.....	Calvary.
CRAWFORD — Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Grove.	GRANT — James H. Cabanis.....	Georgetown.
DANE — Samuel J. Coldwell.....	Mazomanie.	Henry S. Keene.....	Lancaster.
Louis K. Luse.....	Stoughton.	Edward I. Kidd	Millville.
Henry B. Howe.....	Nora.	GREEN — Cyrus Troy.....	Monticello.
		Burr Sprague.....	Brodhead.
		GREEN LAKE — William Paddock.....	Markesan.

1 In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES—Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA —			
Melancthon J. Briggs..	Dodgeville.	PEPIN ³ —	
Jefferson W. Rewey....	Mifflin.	George Tarrant	Durand.
JACKSON —			
Alvin S. Trow	Merrillan.	PIERCE—	
JEFFERSON ¹ —			
H. E. Humphrey.....	Ixonia Center.	Franklin L. Gilson....	Ellsworth.
John D. Bullock.....	Johnson's Creek	PORTAGE —	
Samuel A. Craig	Ft. Atkinson.	James E. Rogers.....	Stevens Point.
JUNEAU —			
Thaddeus K. Dunn.....	Wonewoc.	RACINE —	
John T. Kingston.....	Necedah.	Norton J. Field.....	Racine.
KENOSHA —			
Walter S. Maxwell.....	Kenosha.	Sidney A. Sage.....	Western Union.
KEWAUNEE —			
John M. Read ²	Kewaunee.	RICHLAND —	
LA CROSSE —			
John Bradley.....	Bangor.	Birney M. Jarvis.....	Cazenovia.
LA FAYETTE —			
A. O. Chamberlain.....	Darlington.	John H. Case.....	Eagle Corners.
Thomas Bainbridge.....	Benton.	ROCK —	
MANITOWOC —			
Thomas Gleeson.....	Grimm's.	Martin V. Pratt.....	Evansville.
Ira P. Smith.....	Mishicot.	Franklin S. Lawrence..	Janesville.
Chas. E. Estabrook.....	Manitowoc.	James Menzies.....	Rock Prairie.
MARATHON —			
John Ringle.....	Wausau.	ST. CROIX —	
MARQUETTE —			
C. F. Roskie.....	Montello.	Merton Herrick.....	Hudson.
MILWAUKEE —			
A. K. Shepard.....	Milwaukee.	SAUK —	
Otto Laverrenz.....	Milwaukee.	Ephraim Blakeslee....	Ironton.
Edward Keogh.....	Milwaukee.	Thomas Gillespie.....	Kilbourn City.
E. P. Matthews.....	Milwaukee.	SHEBOYGAN —	
Thomas M. Corbett.....	Milwaukee.	August Selsemeyer...	Howard's Grove
Henry Herzer.....	Milwaukee.	Maurice D. L. Fuller...	Plymouth.
William S. Stanley.....	Milwaukee.	Roswell H. Tripp.....	Hingham.
Theo. O. Hartmann.....	Milwaukee.	TREMPEALEAU —	
Luther F. Gilson.....	Milwaukee.	Peder Ekern.....	Pigeon Falls.
William Pierron.....	Silver Springs.	VERNON —	
David J. Price.....	Bay View.	T. O. Juve.....	Rising Sun.
MONROE —			
William J. Austin.....	Leon.	Allen Rusk.....	Liberty.
John O'Brien.....	Wilton.	WALWORTH —	
OCONTO, LANGLADE, MARINETTE AND SHEAWANO —			
Ernest Funke.....	Oconto.	William Meadows.....	Lyons.
OUTAGAMIE —			
Henry C. Sloan.....	Appleton.	Dwight B. Barnes.....	Delavan.
James H. McMurdo.....	Hortonville.	Lindsey J. Smith.....	Troy Center.
OZAUKEE —			
Chas. G. Meyer.....	PortWashingt'n	WASHINGTON —	
PEPIN ³ —			
PIERCE —			
PORTAGE —			
RACINE —			
RICHLAND —			
ROCK —			
ST. CROIX —			
SAUK —			
SHEBOYGAN —			
TREMPEALEAU —			
VERNON —			
WALWORTH —			
WASHINGTON —			
WAUKESHA —			
WAUPACA —			
WAUSHARA —			
WINNEBAGO —			

1 Fifth and Sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

2 Resigned December 17, 1880, and Joseph E. Darbelay of Kewaunee was elected to fill vacancy.

3 And part of Buffalo county.

1882.

Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882.

SENATE.

President — S. S. FIFIELD, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk — CHARLES E. BROSS. Sergeant-at-Arms. A. T. GLAZE.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	William A. Ellis.....	Peshtigo.	18	Edward Colman.....	Fond du Lac.
2	Thomas R. Hudd.....	Green Bay.	19	J. B. Hamilton.....	Neenah.
3	Albert L. Phillips.....	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith.....	Plymouth.
4	Van S. Bennett.....	Rockton.	21	Chas. F. Crosby.....	Wausau.
5	I. W. Van Shaick.....	Milwaukee.	22	John L. Pingel.....	Appleton.
6	Enoch Chase.....	Milwaukee.	23	Frederick Kusel.....	Watertown.
7	Edward B. Simpson.....	Milwaukee.	24	James Hill.....	Warren.
8	Charles Palmetier.....	Lake Geneva.	25	George B. Burrows..	Madison.
9	James F. Wiley.....	Hancock.	26	John Adams.....	Black Earth.
10	Henry M. Ackley.....	Oconomowoc.	27	G. E. McKeeyby.....	Lodi.
11	Thomas B. Scott.....	Grand Rapids.	28	W. C. Meffert.....	Arena.
12	A. N. Randall.....	Brodhead.	29	A. Finkelnburg.....	Fountain City.
13	A. K. Delaney.....	Mayville.	30	R. J. Flint.....	Menomonie.
14	John T. Kingston.....	Necedah.	31	M. P. Wing.....	La Crosse.
15	Joseph Rankin.....	Manitowoc.	32	Chas. K. Erwin.....	Tomah.
16	George W. Ryland.....	Lancaster.	33	G. F. Hunt.....	West Bend.
17	H. Richardson.....	Janesville.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker — FRANKLIN L. GILSON, of Pierce.

Chief Clerk — E. D. COE. Sergeant-at-Arms — D. E. WELCH.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS — Solon W. Pierce.....	Friendship.	DANE — Fritz Elver.....	Middleton.
ASHLAND, BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT, DOUGLAS AND POLK — George D. McDill.....	Osceola Mills.	E. W. Keyes.....	Madison.
BROWN — John M. Hogan.....	Green Bay.	F. L. Warner.....	Deansville.
A. L. Gray.....	Fort Howard.	DODGE — William Jeché.....	Hustisford.
P. H. Moran.....	Morrison.	Benjamin P. Bishop.....	Brownsville.
BUFFALO 1 — M. W. McDonnell.....	Alma.	Samuel C. McDowell.....	Fox Lake.
CALUMET — Adolph Moeller.....	New Holstein.	Thomas J. Jones.....	Beaver Dam.
CHIPPEWA AND PRICE — William B. Bartlett.....	Chippewa Falls.	DOOR — Albert D. Thorp.....	Sturgeon Bay.
CLARK, LINCOLN, TAYLOR AND WOOD — Robert J. MacBride.....	Neillsville.	DUNN — Edward L. Everts.....	Fall City.
COLUMBIA — William T. Parry.....	Portage.	EAU CLAIRE — Thomas Carmichael.....	Eau Claire.
William H. Proctor.....	Fall River.	FOND DU LAC — Ezekiel Babcock.....	Ripon.
CRAWFORD — Atley Peterson.....	Soldiers' Grove.	John Meiklejohn.....	Fond du Lac.
		Charles E. Shepard.....	Fond du Lac.
		Louis Eidemiller.....	New Cassel.
		GRANT — James H. Cabanis.....	Georgetown.
		Daniel B. Stevens.....	Cassville.
		Edward I. Kidd.....	Millville.
		GREEN — Hiram Gabriel.....	Stewart.
		John Bolender.....	Monroe.

1 In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES — Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
GREEN LAKE — C. D. McConnell	Ripon.	PEPIN ² — N. O. Murray	Pepin.
IOWA — James Ryan	Ridgeway.	PIERCE — Franklin L. Gilson	Ellsworth.
Jefferson W. Rewey	Rewey.	PORTAGE — Charles A. Lane	Plover.
JACKSON — William T. Price	Black R. Falls.	RACINE — Richard P. Howell	Racine.
JEFFERSON ¹ — Jesse Stone	Watertown.	Adam Apple	North Cape.
J. C. Leonardson	Waterloo.	RICHLAND — James Washburn	Buck Creek.
James W. Ostrander	Jefferson.	George H. Tate	Viola.
JUNEAU — George W. Bishop	Wenewoc.	ROCK — John Huntly	Brodhead.
Charles D. Loomis	Necedah.	John Winans	Janesville.
KENOSHA — J. B. Vosburgh	Richmond, Ill.	John Conley	Clinton.
KEWAUNEE — William Rogers	Carlton.	ST. CROIX — Oluf A. Saugestad	Baldwin.
LA CROSSE — Frank Pooler	Onalaska.	SAUK — Abijah Beckwith	Lone Rock.
LA FAYETTE — A. O. Chamberlain	Darlington.	William S. Grubb	Baraboo.
John O'Neill	Shullsburg.	SHEBOYGAN — Wilbur M. Root	Sheboygan.
MANITOWOC — Peter Phillips	Meeme.	Simon Gillen	Cascade.
Henry Goedjen	Two Rivers.	John Marshall	Adell.
Charles E. Estabrook	Manitowoc.	TREMPEALEAU — George H. Smith	Galesville.
MARATHON — John C. Clarke	Wausau.	VERNON — T. O. Juve	Rising Sun.
MARQUETTE — Samuel Tanner	Westfield.	Thomas J. Shear	Hillsborough.
MILWAUKEE — Arthur Bate	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH — W. G. Derthrick	Spring Prairie.
George A. Abert	Milwaukee.	J. W. Brownson	Sharon.
Edward Keogh	Milwaukee.	Donald Stewart	Delavan.
G. P. Harrington	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON — Densmore W. Maxon	Cedar Creek.
William Lindsay	Milwaukee.	J. W. Holehouse	Barton.
C. A. M. Zebel	Milwaukee.	WAUKESHA — William Langer	Waukesha.
W. S. Stanley, Jr.	Milwaukee.	Herman Schatz	Brookfield.
F. J. Burchardt	Milwaukee.	WAUPACA — Josephus Wakefield	Fremont.
Arnold Huchting	Milwaukee.	Charles A. Davis	Bear Creek.
Charles Fingado	Wauwatosa.	WAUSHARA — N. W. Milliken	Saxeville.
Wm. M. Williams, Jr.	Oak Creek.	WINNEBAGO — Andrew Haben	Oshkosh.
MONROE — M. A. Thayer	Sparta.	A. H. F. Krueger	Neenah.
William A. Barber	Warren Mills.	George H. Buckstaff	Oshkosh.
OCONTO, LANGLADE, MARI- NETTE AND SHAWANO — George W. De Lano	Pensaukee.	Thomas J. Bowles	Elo.
OUTAGAMIE — Humphrey Pierce	Appleton.		
A. H. Pape	New London.		
OZAUKEE — Frederick W. Horn	Cedarburg.		

1 Fifth and sixth wards of Watertown, Dodge county.

2 And part of Buffalo county.

1883.

Convened January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883.

SENATE.

President—SAM S. FIFIELD, Lt. Governor.

Chief Clerk—C. E. BROSS. Sergeant-at-Arms—A. D. THORP.

District.	Names.	Post Office.	District.	Names.	Post Office.
1	Edward S. Minor ...	Sturgeon Bay.	18	Edward Colman ...	Fond du Lac.
2	Thomas R. Hudd ...	Green Bay.	19	Thos. Wall	Oshkosh.
3	Charles Jonas	Racine.	20	P. H. Smith	Plymouth.
4	Van S. Bennett	Rockton.	21	John Ringle	Wausau.
5	Jedd P. C. Cottrill	Milwaukee.	22	John L. Pingel	Appleton.
6	Enoch Chase	Milwaukee.	23	Wm. W. Reed	Jefferson.
7	W. S. Stanley	Milwaukee.	24	James Hill	Warren.
8	Charles Palmétier	Lake Geneva.	25	Hans B. Warner	Ellsworth.
9	James F. Wiley	Hancock.	26	John Adams	Back Earth.
10	Henry M. Ackley	Oconomowoc.	27	W. T. Parry	Portage.
11	Charles M. Webb	Grand Rapids.	28	W. C. Meffert	Arena.
12	A. N. Randall	Brodhead.	29	N. D. Comstock	Arcadia.
13	Benj. F. Sherman	Beaver Dam.	30	R. J. Flint	Menomonie.
14	J. T. Kingston	Necedah.	31	D. A. McDonald	La Crosse.
15	John Carey	Osman.	32	Chas. K. Erwin	Tomah.
16	Geo. W. Ryland	Lancaster.	33	E. R. Blake	Pt. Washington.
17	S. L. Lord	Egerton.			

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—EARL P. FINCH, of Winnebago.

Chief Clerk—I. T. CARR. Sergeant-at-Arms—THOMAS KENNEDY.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
ADAMS AND MARQUETTE— Samuel Tanner	Westfield.	DODGE— Jacob Marten, Sr.	Beaver Dam, Juneau.
ASHLAND, LINCOLN, PRICE AND TAYLOR— P. B. Champagne	Merrill.	Eli Hawks	Mayville.
BARRON, BAYFIELD, BUR- NETT AND DOUGLAS— Canute Anderson	Grantsburg.	Henry Spiering	Ashippun.
BROWN— Philip M. Wirth	Green Bay.	Gustav Meissner	
J. J. Rasmussen	Ft. Howard.	Door— C. Leonhardt	Sturgeon Bay.
BUFFALO— John A. Tester	Alma.	DUNN— Robert Macauley	Menomonie.
CALUMET ¹ — Thomas Lynch	Chilton.	EAU CLAIRE— Thos. Carmichael	Eau Claire.
CHIPPEWA— J. A. Taylor	Chippewa Falls.	FLORENCE AND MARI- NETTE— H. O. Fairchild	Marinette.
CLARK— Robert J. MacBride	Neillsville.	FOND DU LAC— W. W. D. Turner	Ripon.
COLUMBIA— John McKenzie	Dekorra.	James F. Ware	Fond du Lac.
Michael Adams	Columbus.	John Hardgrove	Armstr'ng's Cor
CRAWFORD— Thomas Curley	Bell Center.	GRANT— E. P. Dickinson	Platteville.
DANE— Dexter Curtis	Madison.	Wm. J. McCoy	Lancaster.
Clement E. Warner	Windsor.	Edward I. Kidd	Millville.
Henry C. Adams	Madison.	GREEN— Hiram Gabriel	Stewart.
Eli Pederson	Primrose.	John Bolender	Monroe.
Bernard Esser	Middleton.	GREEN LAKE— Orrin W. Bow	Kingston.

¹ In part.

STATE LEGISLATURES — Continued.

Names.	Post Office.	Names.	Post Office.
IOWA —			
James Ryan.....	Ridgeway.	POLK —	
Richard Kennedy.....	Highland.	George D. McDill.....	Osceola Mills.
JACKSON —		PORTAGE —	
Ralza W. Button.....	City Point.	Charles A. Lane.....	Plover.
JEFFERSON —		RACINE —	
Francis V. Piper.....	Pipersville.	William P. Packard....	Racine.
Samuel A. Craig.....	Ft. Atkinson.	Adam Apple.....	North Cape.
JUNEAU —		RICHLAND —	
George W. Bishop.....	Wonewoc.	Charles G. Thomas... .	Sextonville.
KENOSHA —		ROCK —	
Walter S. Maxwell....	Kenosha.	John Huntly.....	Brodhead.
KEWAUNEE —		Wm. B. Britton.....	Janesville.
Louis Bruemmer.....	Kewaunee.	John Conley.....	Clinton.
LA CROSSE —		ST. CROIX —	
John Dawson.....	La Crosse.	James Johnston.....	Boardman.
LA FAYETTE —		SAUK —	
James S. Gallagher....	Gratiot.	Carl C. Kuntz.....	Sauk City.
John O'Neill.....	Shullsburg.	William S. Grubb.....	Baraboo.
MANITOWOC —		SHAWANO —	
Joseph Miller.....	Brillion.	Herman Naber.....	Shawano.
Henry Goedjen.....	Two Rivers.	SHEBOYGAN —	
Wilhelm T. Albers....	Hika.	Terrett C. Sharp.....	Elkhart Lake.
MARATHON —		Alfred L. Swart.....	Plymouth.
John E. Leahy.....	Wausau.	George W. Weeden....	Sheboygan.
MILWAUKEE —		TREMPEALEAU —	
John A. Wall.....	Milwaukee.	Robert Cance.....	Ettrick.
George A. Abert.....	Milwaukee.	VERNON —	
Michael P. Walsh.....	Milwaukee.	Christian Ellefson....	Liberty Pole.
Robert W. Pierce.....	Milwaukee.	Marshall C. Nichols....	Viroqua.
Daniel D. Hooker.....	Milwaukee.	WALWORTH —	
Frederick Scheiber....	Milwaukee.	Donald Stewart.....	Delavan.
Jacob E. Friend.....	Milwaukee.	Orris Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.
John Fellenz.....	Milwaukee.	WASHINGTON —	
Fred. C. G. Brand.....	Milwaukee.	George Noller.....	Lake Five.
Fred. N. Comdohr.....	Milwaukee.	Philip Schneider.....	St. Michael's.
George W. Everts.....	Granville Stat'n	WAUKESHA —	
Michael J. Egan.....	St. Martin's	Matthias J. Regan....	Eagle.
MONROE —		WAUPACA —	
William H. Blyton.....	Sparta.	Eliada W. Brown.....	Weyauwega.
Jay R. Hinckley.....	Tomah.	George Warren.....	Clintonville.
OCONTO AND LANGLADE —		WAUSHARA —	
Alex. Brazeau.....	Oconto.	Jacob S. Bugh.....	Wautoma.
OUTAGAMIE ¹ —		WINNEBAGO —	
James Campion.....	Mackville.	Earl P. Finch.....	Oshkosh.
A. H. Pape.....	New London.	Peter Vredenburgh....	Winneconne.
James Lennon.....	Appleton.	Carlton Foster.....	Oshkosh.
OZAUKEE —		WOOD —	
John J. Race.....	Fredonia Stat'n.	George R. Gardner....	Grand Rapids.
PEPIN —			
Wm. H. Huntington....	Durand.		
PIERCE —			
John D. Putnam....	River Falls.		

1 And part of Calumet.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reprs.
1836...	October 25th	Dec. 9, 1836.....	46 days.....	39
1837...	November 6th	Jan. 20, 1838.....	76 days.....	39
1838...	June 11th.....	June 23, 1838.....	15 days.....	33
1838...	November 26th	Dec. 22, 1838.....	27 days.....	37
1839...	January 21st	March 11, 1839.....	50 days.....	39
1839...	December 2d	Jan. 13, 1840.....	43 days.....	39
1840...	August 3d	August 14, 1840.....	12 days.....	39
1840...	December 7th	Feb. 19, 1841.....	75 days.....	39
1841...	December 6th	Feb. 19, 1842.....	76 days.....	39
1843...	March 6th	March 25, 1843.....	20 days.....	39
1843...	March 27th	April 17, 1843.....	22 days.....	39
1843...	December 4th	Jan. 31, 1844.....	59 days.....	39
1845...	January 6th	Feb. 24, 1845.....	50 days.....	39
1846...	January 5th	Feb. 3, 1846.....	30 days.....	39
1847...	January 4th	Feb. 11, 1847.....	39 days.....	39
1847...	October 18th	Oct. 27, 1847.....	10 days.....	39
1848...	February 7th	March 13, 1848.....	36 days.....	39

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST CONVENTION.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length of Session.	No Reprs.
1846....	October 5th.....	Dec. 16, 1846.....	73 days.....	124

SECOND CONVENTION.

1847....	December 15th	Feb. 1, 1848	48 days.....	65
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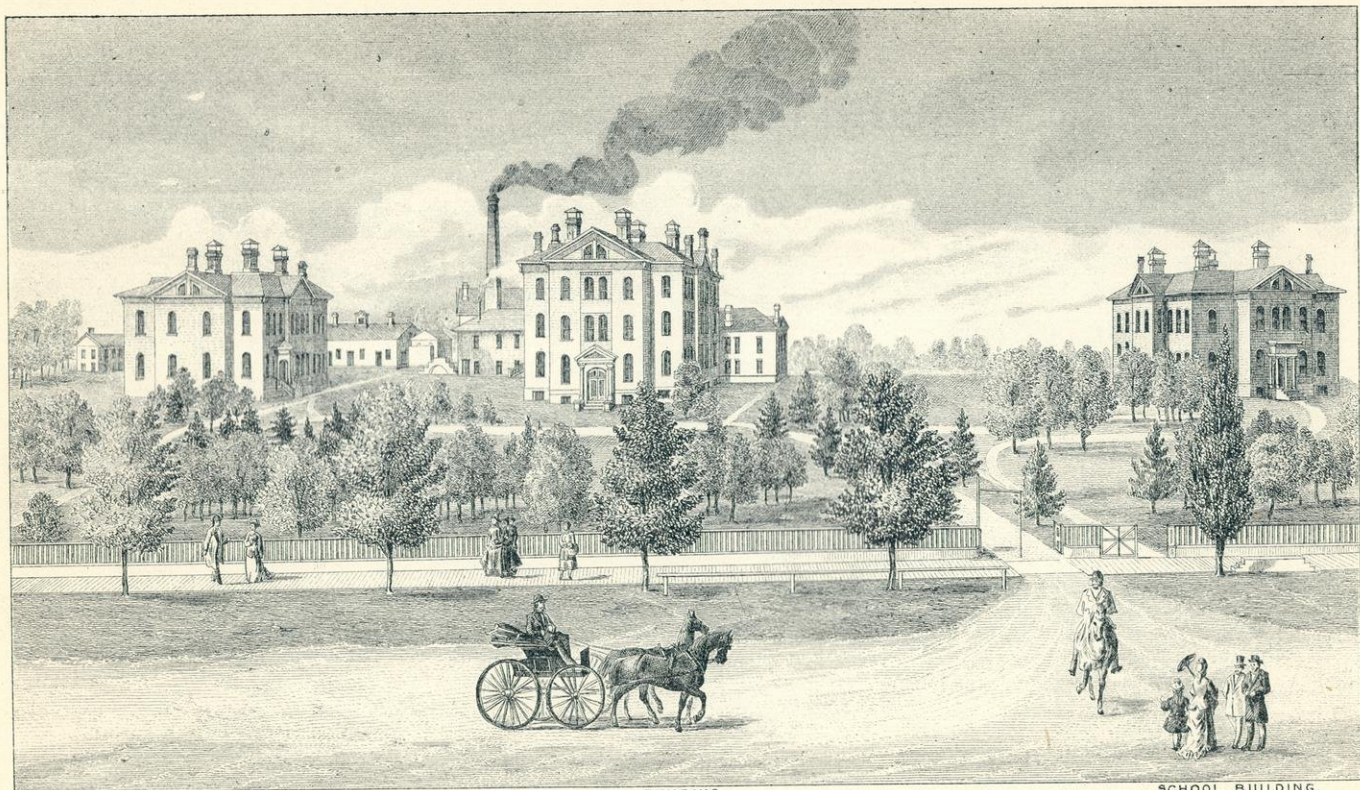
STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Session — The first session of the State Legislature was held at the Capitol at Madison, on Monday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1848, pursuant to the Constitution, which had been adopted by a large majority of the people. The apportionment of Senators and Representatives was under Constitutional provisions, until otherwise declared by law. It convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848, seventy eight days. There were eighty-five members.

Second Session — Convened on the 10th of January, 1849, and adjourned April 2, 1849, eighty-three days, eighty-five members.

Third Session — Convened January 9, and adjourned February 11, 1850, thirty-four days, eighty-five members.

- Fourth Session* — Convened January 8, 1851, and adjourned March 17, 1851, sixty-nine days, eighty-five members.
- Fifth Session* — Convened January 14, 1852, and adjourned April 19, 1852, ninety-seven days, eighty-five members.
- Sixth Session* — This Legislature convened on the 12th of January, 1853, and adjourned on the 4th day of April, 1853, until the 6th day of June following, for the purpose that the Senate might sit as a Court of Impeachment, and the Assembly be present to prosecute the trial of Levi Hubbell, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, against whom Articles of Impeachment had been exhibited, charging him with acts of corrupt conduct and malfeasance in office. For this purpose the Legislature again convened on the 6th day of June, and adjourned finally on the 13th of July, 1853. The legislative session amounted to one hundred and twenty-one days, with one hundred and seven members.
- Seventh Session* — Convened January 11, 1854, and adjourned April 3, 1854, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eighth Session* — Convened January 10, 1855, and adjourned April 2, 1855, eighty-three days, one hundred and seven members.
- Ninth Session* — Convened January 9, 1856, and took a recess from March 31, 1856, to September 3, 1856, and adjourned October 14, 1856, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Tenth Session* — Convened January 14, and adjourned March 9, 1857, fifty-five days, one hundred and seven members.
- Eleventh Session* — Convened January 13, and adjourned May 17, 1858, one hundred and twenty-five days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Twelfth Session* — Convened January 12, 1859, and adjourned March 21, 1859, sixty-nine days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Thirteenth Session* — Convened January 11, 1860, and adjourned April 2, 1860, eighty-three days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fourteenth Session* — Convened January 9, and adjourned April 17, 1861. Re-convened May 15, and adjourned May 27, 1861, a total of one hundred and twelve days, one hundred and twenty-seven members.
- Fifteenth Session* — Convened January 8, 1862, and adjourned April 7, 1862. Re-convened June 3, 1862, and adjourned June 17, 1862. Met in extra session September 10, 1862, and adjourned September 26, 1862, a total of one hundred and twenty-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Sixteenth Session* — Convened January 14, 1863, and adjourned April 2, 1863, seventy-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Seventeenth Session* — Convened January 13, 1864, and adjourned April 4, 1864, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Eighteenth Session* — Convened January 11, 1865, and adjourned April 10, 1865, ninety days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Nineteenth Session* — Convened January 10, 1866, and adjourned April 12, 1866, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twentieth Session* — Convened January 9, 1867, and adjourned April 11, 1867, ninety-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-first Session* — Convened January 8, 1868, and adjourned March 6, 1868, fifty-nine days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-second Session* — Convened January 13, and adjourned March 11, 1869, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-third Session* — Convened January 12, and adjourned March 17, 1870, sixty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-fourth Session* — Convened January 11, 1871, and adjourned March 25, 1871, seventy-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-fifth Session* — Convened January 10, 1872, and adjourned March 26, 1872, seventy-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-sixth Session* — Convened January 8, 1873, and adjourned March 20, 1873, seventy-two days, one hundred and thirty-three members.



DORMITORY BUILDING

MAIN BUILDING

SCHOOL BUILDING.

INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, DELAVAN.

- Twenty-seventh Session* — Convened January 14, 1874, and adjourned March 12, 1874, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-eighth Session* — Convened January 13, 1875, and adjourned March 6, 1875, fifty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Twenty-ninth Session* — Convened January 12, 1876, and adjourned March 14, 1876, sixty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirtieth Session* — Convened January 10, 1877, and adjourned March 8, 1877, fifty-eight days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-first Session* — Convened January 9, 1878, and adjourned March 21, 1878. Met in extra session June 4, 1878, for the purpose of completing the revision of the statutes, and adjourned June 7, 1878. Officers same as at regular session. Seventy-six days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-second Session* — Convened January 8, 1879, and adjourned March 5, 1879, fifty-seven days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-third Session* — Convened January 14, 1880, and adjourned March 17, 1880, sixty-four days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fourth Session* — Convened January 12, 1881, and adjourned April 4, 1881, eighty-three days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-fifth Session* — Convened January 11, 1882, and adjourned March 31, 1882, eighty days, one hundred and thirty-three members.
- Thirty-sixth Session* — Convened January 10, 1883, and adjourned April 4, 1883, eighty-five days, one hundred and thirty-three members.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1846. Elected November 7.

At Large — Francis Huebschmann.
 Wm. Dunwiddie.
 1st District — David P. Mapes.
 2d District — Samuel F. Nichols.

1852. Elected November 2.

At Large — Montgomery M. Cothren.
 Satterlee Clark.
 1st District — Philo White.
 2d District — Beriah Brown.
 3d District — Charles Billingham.

1856. Elected November 4.

At Large — Edward D. Holton.
 James H. Knowlton.
 1st District — Gregor Menzel.
 2d District — Walter D. McIndoe.
 3d District — Bille Williams.

1860. Elected November 6.

At Large — Walter D. McIndoe.
 Bradford Rixford.
 1st District — Wm. W. Vaughan.
 2d District — J. Allen Barber.
 3d District — Herman Lindeman.

1864. Elected November 3.

At Large — William W. Field.
 Henry L. Blood.
 1st District — George C. Northrop.
 2d District — Jonathan Bowman.
 3d District — Allen Warden.
 4th District — Henry J. Turner.
 5th District — Henry F. Belitz.
 6th District — Alexander S. McDill.

1868. Elected November 3.

At Large — Stephen S. Barlow.
 Henry D. Barron.
 1st District — Elihu Enos.
 2d District — Charles G. Williams.
 3d District — Allen Warden.
 4th District — Leander F. Frisby.
 5th District — William G. Ritch.
 6th District — Wm. T. Price.

1872. Elected November 5.

At Large — William E. Cramer.
 Frederick Fleischer.
 1st District — Jerome S. Nickles.
 2d District — George G. Swain.
 3d District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
 4th District — Frederick Hilgen.
 5th District — Edward C. McFetridge.
 6th District — George E. Hoskinson.
 7th District — Romanzo Bunn.
 8th District — Henry D. Barron.

1876. Elected November 7.

At Large — Wm. H. Hiner.
 Francis Campbell.
 1st District — T. D. Weeks.
 2d District — T. D. Lang.
 3d District — Daniel L. Downs.
 4th District — Casper M. Sanger.
 5th District — Charles Luling.
 6th District — James H. Foster.
 7th District — Charles B. Solberg.
 8th District — John H. Knapp.

1880. Elected November 2.

At Large — George End.
 Knud Langland.
 1st District — Lucius S. Blake.
 2d District — John Kellogg.
 3d District — George E. Weatherby.
 4th District — Wm. P. McLaren.
 5th District — C. T. Lovell.
 6th District — E. L. Browne.
 7th District — F. H. Kribbs.
 8th District — John T. Kingston.

1884. Elected November 4.

At Large — C. J. L. Meyer.
 F. A. Husher.
 1st District — J. W. Ostrander.
 2d District — D. C. Van Brunt.
 3d District — Joseph Harris.
 4th District — John Rugee.
 5th District — E. W. Arndt.
 6th District — B. T. Rogers.
 7th District — W. M. Fogo.
 8th District — Canute Anderson.
 9th District — E. L. Browne.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS,

FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
George W. Jones.....	Oct. 10, 1846	Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 25, 1849
James D. Doty.....	Sept. 10, 1848	Morgan L. Martin.....	Sept. 22, 1845
James D. Doty.....	Aug. 5, 1840	John H. Tweedy.....	Sept. 6, 1847
Henry Dodge.....	Sept. 27, 1841		

UNITED STATES SENATORS,

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names.	When elected.	Names.	When elected.
Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 24, 1867
Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 26, 1869
Isaac P. Walker.....	Jan. 17, 1849	Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 21, 1873
Henry Dodge.....	Jan. 20, 1851	Angus Cameron.....	Feb. 3, 1875
Charles Durkee.....	Feb. 1, 1855	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 22, 1879
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 23, 1857	Philetus Sawyer.....	Jan. 26, 1881
Timothy O. Howe.....	Jan. 23, 1861	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881
James R. Doolittle.....	Jan. 22, 1863		

REPRESENTATIVES,

(By Congresses)

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

XXXth Congress, 1847-49.

- 1st District — William Pitt Lynde.¹
- 2d District — Mason C. Darling.¹

XXXIst Congress, 1849-51.

- 1st District — Charles Durkee.
- 2d District — Orsamus Cole.
- 3d District — James Duane Doty.

XXXIId Congress, 1851-53.

- 1st District — Charles Durkee.
- 2d District — Ben. C. Eastman.
- 3d District — John B. Macy.

XXXIIIrd Congress, 1853-55.

- 1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d District — Ben. C. Eastman.
- 3d District — John B. Macy.

XXXIVth Congress, 1855-57.

- 1st District — Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d District — Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVth Congress, 1857-59.

- 1st District — John F. Potter.
- 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d District — Charles Billingshurst.

XXXVIth Congress, 1859-61.

- 1st District — John F. Potter.
- 2d District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.
- 3d District — Charles H. Larrabee.

XXXVIIth Congress, 1861-63.

- 1st District — John F. Potter.
- 2d District — Luther Hanchett.²
- 3d District — A Scott Sloan.

XXXVIIIth Congress, 1863-65.

- 1st District — James S. Brown.
- 2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
- 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th District — Ezra Wheeler.
- 6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.

XXXIXth Congress, 1865-67.

- 1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
- 2d District — Ithamar C. Sloan.
- 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
- 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
- 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
- 6th District — Walter D. McIndoe.

¹ Elected May 8th, and took their seats June 5 and 9, 1848

² Died November 24, 1862, and Walter D. McIndoe elected to fill the vacancy December 30, 1862.

XLth Congress, 1867-69.

- 1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
 2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.
 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
 6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIst Congress, 1869-71.

- 1st District — Halbert E. Paine.
 2d District — Benjamin F. Hopkins.¹
 David Atwood.
 3d District — Amasa Cobb.
 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
 6th District — Cadwallader C. Washburn.

XLIIth Congress, 1871-73.

- 1st District — Alexander Mitchell.
 2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d District — J. Allen Barber.
 4th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
 5th District — Philetus Sawyer.
 6th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.

XLIIIth Congress, 1873-75.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
 2d District — Gerry W. Hazelton.
 3d District — J. Allen Barber.
 4th District — Alexander Mitchell.
 5th District — Charles A. Eldredge.
 6th District — Philetus Sawyer.
 7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8th District — Alexander S. McDill.

XLIVth Congress, 1875-77.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
 3d District — Henry S. Magoon.
 4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
 5th District — Samuel D. Burchard.
 6th District — Alanson M. Kimball.
 7th District — Jeremiah M. Rusk.
 8th District — George W. Cate.

XLVth Congress, 1877-79.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
 4th District — William Pitt Lynde.
 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
 6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIth Congress, 1879-81.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
 6th District — Gabriel Bouck.
 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIth Congress, 1881-83.

- 1st District — Charles G. Williams.
 2d District — Lucien B. Caswell.
 3d District — George C. Hazelton.
 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
 5th District — Edward S. Bragg.
 6th District — Richard Guenther.
 7th District — Herman L. Humphrey.
 8th District — Thaddeus C. Pound.

XLVIIIth Congress, 1883-85.

- 1st District — John Winans.
 2d District — Daniel H. Sumner.
 3d District — Burr W. Jones.
 4th District — Peter V. Deuster.
 5th District — Joseph Rankin.
 6th District — Richard Guenther.
 7th District — Gilbert M. Woodward.
 8th District — William T. Price.
 9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

XLIXth Congress, 1885-87.

- 1st District — Lucien B. Caswell.
 2d District — Edward S. Bragg.
 3d District — Robert M. La Follette.
 4th District — Isaac W. Van Schaick.
 5th District — Joseph Rankin.
 6th District — Richard Guenther.
 7th District — Ormsby B. Thomas.
 8th District — William T. Price.
 9th District — Isaac Stephenson.

¹ Died Jan. 1, 1870, and David Atwood elected to fill vacancy, Feb. 15, 1870.

U. S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

YEAR OF QUALIFICATION.	NAMES.	WHERE FROM.	TERM OF OFFICE.
1789.....	George Washington.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	4 years.
1801.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809.....	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817.....	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824.....	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	4 years.
1829.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	4 years.
1841.....	William Henry Harrison ¹	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 years, 11 months.
1845.....	James Knox Polk.....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849.....	Zachary Taylor ²	Louisiana.....	1 yr., 4 mos., 5 days.
1850.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2 yrs., 7 mos., 26 d's.
1853.....	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire.....	4 years.
1857.....	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania.....	4 years.
1861.....	Abraham Lincoln ³	Illinois.....	4 yrs., 1 mo., 10 da's.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3 yrs., 10 mos., 20 ds.
1869.....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	4 years.
1877.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.....	4 years.
1881.....	James A. Garfield ⁴	Ohio.....	5 months, 15 days.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	

VICE PRESIDENTS.

YEAR OF QUALIFICATION.	NAMES.	WHERE FROM.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard ⁵	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King ⁵	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Atchison ⁵	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright ⁵	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckinridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette C. Foster ⁵	Connecticut.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson ⁶	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry ⁵	Michigan.
1877.....	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.
1881.....	David Davis ⁵	Illinois.
1883.....	George B. Edmunds ⁵	Vermont.

1 Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.

2 Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice President Fillmore succeeded him.

3 Assassinated April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.

4 Died by assassination Sept. 19, 1881, when Vice President Arthur succeeded him.

5 Ex officio as President pro tem. of the Senate.

6 Died in office November 22, 1875.

SPEAKERS OF U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1789-1884.

Congr's.	NAMES.	ELECTIONS.	STATE.
1	Frederick A. Muhlenberg	April 1, 1789	Pennsylvania.
2	Jonathan Trumbull	October 24, 1791	Connecticut.
3	Frederick A. Muhlenberg	December 2, 1793	Pennsylvania.
4	Jonathan Dayton	December 7, 1795	New Jersey.
5	Jonathan Dayton	May 15, 1797	New Jersey.
	George Dent (<i>pro tem.</i>) ¹	April 20, 1798	Maryland.
6	Theodore Sedgwick	December 2, 1799	Massachusetts.
7	Nathaniel Macon	December 7, 1801	North Carolina.
8	Nathaniel Macon	October 17, 1803	North Carolina.
9	Nathaniel Macon	December 2, 1805	North Carolina.
10	Joseph V. Barnum	October 26, 1807	Massachusetts.
11	Joseph V. Barnum	May 22, 1809	Massachusetts.
12	Henry Clay	November 4, 1811	Kentucky.
13	Henry Clay ²	May 24, 1813	Kentucky.
	Langdon Cheves	January 19, 1814	South Carolina.
14	Henry Clay	December 4, 1815	Kentucky.
15	Henry Clay	December 1, 1817	Kentucky.
16	Henry Clay ³	December 6, 1819	Kentucky.
	John W. Taylor	November 15, 1820	New York.
17	Philip P. Barbour	December 3, 1821	Virginia.
18	Henry Clay	December 1, 1823	Kentucky.
19	John W. Taylor	December 5, 1825	New York.
20	Andrew Stevenson	December 3, 1827	Virginia.
21	Andrew Stevenson	December 7, 1829	Virginia.
22	Andrew Stevenson	December 5, 1831	Virginia.
23	Andrew Stevenson ⁴	December 2, 1833	Virginia.
	John Bell	June 4, 1834	Tennessee.
24	James K. Polk	December 7, 1835	Tennessee.
25	James K. Polk	September 4, 1837	Tennessee.
26	Robert M. T. Hunter	December 16, 1839	Virginia.
27	John White	May 31, 1841	Kentucky.
28	John W. Jones	December 4, 1843	Virginia.
29	John W. Davis	December 1, 1845	Indiana.
30	Robert C. Winthrop	December 6, 1847	Massachusetts.
31	Howell Cobb	December 22, 1849	Georgia.
32	Linn Boyd	December 1, 1851	Kentucky.
33	Linn Boyd	December 5, 1853	Kentucky.
34	Nathaniel P. Banks	February 2, 1856	Massachusetts.
35	James L. Orr	December 7, 1857	South Carolina.
36	William Pennington	February 1, 1860	New Jersey.
37	Gallusha A. Grow	July 4, 1861	Pennsylvania.
38	Schuyler Colfax	December 7, 1863	Indiana.
39	Schuyler Colfax	December 4, 1865	Indiana.
40	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1867	Indiana.
41	James G. Blaine	March 4, 1869	Maine.
42	James G. Blaine	March 4, 1871	Maine.
43	James G. Blaine	December 1, 1873	Maine.
44	Michael C. Kerr ⁵	December 6, 1875	Indiana.
	Samuel S. Cox (<i>pro tem.</i>)	February 17, 1876	New York.
	Milton Saylor (<i>pro tem.</i>)	June 24, 1876	Ohio.
	Samuel J. Randall	December 4, 1876	Pennsylvania.
45	Samuel J. Randall	October 15, 1877	Pennsylvania.
46	Samuel J. Randall	March 17, 1879	Pennsylvania.
47	J. Warren Keifer	December 5, 1881	Ohio.
48	John G. Carlisle	December, 1883	Kentucky.

¹ During sickness of Speaker.² Resigned January 19, 1814.³ Resigned October 28, 1820.⁴ Resigned June 2, 1834.⁵ Died August 19, 1876.

PART III.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, FROM 1856 TO 1884.

[BY STATES.]

1884.

STATES.	Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland. Dem.	St. John. Prohi.	Butler. Peoples.
Alabama	59,444	93,030	610	762
Arkansas	50,895	72,927		1,847
California	100,816	88,307	2,640	1,975
Colorado	36,277	27,627	761	1,958
Connecticut	65,893	67,167	2,489	1,684
Delaware	13,053	16,976	64	10
Florida	23,031	31,769	72	
Georgia	47,603	94,567	184	125
Illinois	337,502	312,421	12,074	10,907
Indiana	238,480	244,992	3,018	8,716
Iowa	197,089	177,286	1,564	
Kansas	154,406	90,132	4,495	16,346
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	3,106	1,655
Louisiana	46,349	62,546	120	330
Maine	71,716	51,656	2,143	3,904
Maryland	85,756	96,940	2,791	347
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	9,923	24,382
Michigan	192,669	189,361	18,403	763
Minnesota	111,685	70,065	4,684	3,583
Mississippi	43,509	76,510		
Missouri	202,929	235,988	2,153	
Nebraska	76,912	54,391	2,899	
Nevada	7,189	5,573		26
New Hampshire	43,249	39,192	1,575	552
New Jersey	123,370	127,782	6,155	3,494
New York	562,005	563,154	25,006	17,004
North Carolina	125,068	142,952	454	
Ohio	400,082	368,280	11,069	5,179
Oregon	26,840	24,004	531	767
Pennsylvania	473,804	392,785	15,283	16,992
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	923	422
South Carolina	21,733	69,890		
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	1,151	959
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,511	3,321
Vermont	30,514	17,331	1,752	785
Virginia	139,356	145,497	143	
West Virginia	63,090	67,317	939	805
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	7,656	4,598
Total	4,844,342	4,908,892	134,163	150,395

Total vote, 10,037,732.

Scattering, 1,237.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

STATES.	1880.				1876.	
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Weaver.	Scat-	Tilden.	Hayes.
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	tering.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	56,178	90,687	4,642	.....	102,002	68,230
Arkansas	41,661	60,489	4,079	.....	58,071	38,609
California	80,348	80,426	3,393	.....	76,464	79,269
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	.....	13,316	14,154
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	412	61,994	59,034
Delaware	14,150	15,183	.....	.....	13,381	10,752
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	.....	124,285	24,327
Georgia	52,648	102,522	481	.....	130,088	50,446
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	596	258,001	278,232
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,986	.....	213,526	207,971
Iowa	185,904	105,845	32,327	630	112,121	171,326
Kansas	121,520	59,789	19,710	.....	37,902	78,332
Kentucky	104,550	147,909	11,498	257	159,690	97,156
Louisiana	37,994	63,310	439	.....	270,508	75,135
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	235	49,823	66,300
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	.....	91,779	71,980
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	799	108,777	150,063
Michigan	185,190	131,300	34,735	1,156	141,595	166,901
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	48,799	72,062
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	677	112,173	52,605
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	.....	203,077	145,029
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,853	.....	17,554	31,016
Nevada	8,732	9,611	.....	.....	9,308	10,383
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	189	38,509	41,539
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191	115,962	103,517
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	2,177	521,949	489,207
North Carolina	115,878	124,204	1,196	.....	125,427	108,419
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,642	323,182	320,698
Oregon	20,619	19,948	249	.....	14,149	15,206
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,983	366,158	354,122
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	25	10,712	15,787
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	7	90,896	91,786
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,916	43	123,166	89,566
Texas	57,845	156,228	27,405	.....	104,808	44,803
Vermont	45,090	18,151	1,212	110	20,254	44,092
Virginia	84,020	127,976	1,180	.....	139,670	95,558
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	.....	56,455	42,698
Wisconsin	144,397	114,634	7,980	161	123,927	130,068
Total	4,449,053	4,442,035	307,306	12,576	4,269,893	4,048,228
Total vote	9,210,970				8,442,049	

1 The vote in Florida, as officially announced by the returning board, is given in the table. The democrats claimed

a majority for the Tilden electors in that state on the face of the returns.

2 The vote in Louisiana is given as announced by the Wells returning board, and as it was accepted by the electoral commission. The McEnery returning board, after a canvass of the returns from all the counties in the state, gave Tilden 83,723; Hayes, 77,174.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

STATES.	1872.		1868.		1864.	
	Grant. Rep.	Greeley. Lib. Dem.	Grant. Rep.	Seymour. Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Mc- Clellan. Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	76,366	72,086	.....	.....
Arkansas	41,073	37,927	22,152	19,078	.....	.....
California	54,020	40,718	54,592	54,078	62,134	43,841
Connecticut	50,638	45,872	50,996	47,961	44,691	42,285
Delaware	11,115	10,205	7,063	10,980	8,155	8,767
Florida	17,765	15,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	62,715	76,287	57,134	102,822	.....	.....
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143	189,996	158,730
Indiana	186,144	163,437	176,552	166,980	150,422	130,223
Iowa	191,233	71,134	150,399	74,040	89,075	49,596
Kansas	67,048	32,970	31,047	14,019	16,441	3,691
Kentucky	88,816	100,212	39,569	115,899	27,786	64,301
Louisiana	59,975	66,466	33,263	80,225	.....	.....
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396	68,114	46,992
Maryland	66,760	67,685	30,438	62,357	40,153	32,739
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	136,447	59,408	126,742	48,745
Massachusetts	136,202	77,027	128,550	87,069	91,521	74,604
Michigan	136,202	77,027	128,550	87,069	91,521	74,604
Minnesota	55,709	35,211	43,542	28,072	21,060	17,375
Mississippi	81,016	47,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	119,196	151,433	85,671	59,788	72,750	31,678
Missouri	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439	.....	.....
Nebraska	8,413	6,236	6,480	5,218	9,826	6,594
Nevada	37,168	31,425	38,191	31,224	36,400	32,871
New Hampshire	91,611	76,801	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,024
New Jersey	440,759	387,279	419,883	429,833	368,735	361,986
New York	94,304	69,474	96,226	84,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	281,852	244,321	280,128	238,700	265,154	205,568
Ohio	11,820	7,746	10,961	11,125	9,888	8,457
Oregon	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,312	296,391	276,316
Pennsylvania	13,665	5,329	12,903	6,548	14,349	8,713
Rhode Island	72,290	22,903	62,301	45,237	.....	.....
South Carolina	83,665	94,391	56,757	26,311	.....	.....
Tennessee	47,405	66,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	41,487	10,947	44,167	12,045	42,419	13,331
Vermont	93,415	91,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	32,283	23,537	29,025	20,306	23,152	10,438
West Virginia	104,992	86,477	103,857	84,710	83,458	65,884
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,579,738	2,842,425	3,013,188	2,703,600	2,223,035	811,754
Majority	737,368	.....	309,588	.....	1,411,281	.....
Whole vote	6,457,318	.....	5,716,788	.....	4,034,789	.....

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued.

STATES.	1860.				1856.		
	Lincoln. Rep.	Breckin- ridge. Dem.	Bell. Union.	Douglas. Dem.	Fremont. Dem.	Fill- more. Amer.	Buchan- an. Dem.
Alabama		48,891	27,875	13,651		28,552	46,730
Arkansas		28,732	20,093	5,227		10,787	21,010
California	39,173	34,344	6,817	38,516	20,691	36,165	53,365
Connecticut	43,792	14,641	3,291	15,522	42,715	2,615	34,995
Delaware	3,815	7,337	3,804	1,023	308	6,175	8,004
Florida		8,543	5,437	367		4,833	6,358
Georgia		51,889	42,886	11,590		42,328	56,598
Illinois	172,161	2,404	4,913	160,215	96,189	37,444	105,343
Indiana	139,033	12,295	5,306	115,509	94,375	22,386	118,670
Iowa	70,409	1,048	1,763	55,111	43,954	9,189	36,107
Kansas							
Kentucky	1,361	53,143	66,058	25,651	314	67,416	74,642
Louisiana		22,681	20,204	7,625		20,709	22,164
Maine	62,811	6,368	2,046	26,693	67,379	3,325	39,080
Maryland	2,294	42,482	41,760	5,966	281	47,460	39,115
Massachusetts	106,533	5,939	22,331	34,372	108,190	19,620	39,240
Michigan	88,480	805	405	65,057	71,762	1,660	52,136
Minnesota	22,069	748	62	11,920			
Mississippi		40,797	25,040	3,283		24,195	35,446
Missouri	17,028	31,317	58,372	58,094		48,524	58,164
Nebraska							
Nevada							
New Hampshire	37,519	2,112	441	22,811	38,345	422	32,789
New Jersey	58,324			62,500	28,338	24,115	46,943
New York	362,646			312,731	276,007	124,604	195,378
North Carolina		48,539	44,990			26,886	48,246
Ohio	231,610	11,403	12,194	18,822	187,497	23,126	170,874
Oregon	5,270	5,006	183	3,951			
Pennsylvania	268,030	178,871	12,776	16,765	147,510	82,175	230,710
Rhode Island	12,244			7,707	11,467	1,675	6,680
South Carolina ¹							
Tennessee		64,700	69,274	11,350		66,178	73,633
Texas		47,548	15,438			15,639	31,169
Vermont	33,808	218	1,969	6,649	39,561	545	10,569
Virginia	1,929	74,323	74,681	16,290	291	60,310	89,706
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	86,110	888	161	65,021	66,090	579	52,843
Total	1,866,452	847,953	560,631	1,375,157	1,341,264	874,534	1,838,189
Whole vote		4,680,193				4,053,987	

¹ Electors chosen by legislature.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES

For President and Vice-President of the United States, 1789-1884.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Elec. Vote.	Political Party.	Presidents. ¹			Vice-Presidents. ²			
				CANDIDATES.	Vote.		CANDIDATES.	Elect. Vote.		
					States.	Popu- lar.			Electoral.	
1789	10 ³	73	.....	George Washington			69	.....	34
				John Adams .....				.....	9
				John Jay .....				.....	6
				R. H. Harrison .....				.....	6
				John Rutledge .....				.....	4
				John Hancock .....				.....	4
				George Clinton .....				.....	3
				Samuel Huntingdon .....				.....	3
				John Milton .....				.....	2
				James Armstrong .....				.....	2
				Benjamin Lincoln .....				.....	1
				Edward Telfair .....				.....	1
				Vacancies .....				.....	4
				1792	15	135	Fed.	George Washington ³ .....			132	.....	77
			Fed.	John Adams .....				.....	50
			Rep.	George Clinton .....				.....	4
				Thomas Jefferson .....				.....	1
				Aaron Burr .....				.....	3
				Vacancies			3	.....	3
1796	16	138	Fed.	John Adams			71	.....	68
				Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	59
				Fed.	Thomas Pinckney	30
				Rep.	Aaron Burr	15
					Samuel Adams	11
					Oliver Ellsworth	7
					George Clinton	5
					John Jay	3
					James Iredell	2
					George Washington	2
					John Henry	2
1800	16	138	Rep.	S. Johnson .....				.....	1
				Charles C. Pinckney .....				.....	1
				Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	73
				Fed.	Aaron Burr	65
				Fed.	John Adams	64
				Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	1
					John Jay	1

¹ Previous to the election of 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President; and the next highest, Vice President.

² Three states out of thirteen did not vote, viz.: New York, which had not passed an electoral law, and North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the constitution.

³ There having been a tie vote, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made upon the 36th ballot, which was as follows: Jefferson—Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—10 states; Burr—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island—4 states; Blank—Delaware and South Carolina—2 states.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—Continued.

Year of Election.	No. of States.	Total Electoral Vote.	Political Party.	Presidents.			Vice-Presidents.	
				CANDIDATES.	Vote.		CANDIDATES.	Electoral Vote.
					States.	Popu- lar.			Electoral.
1804	17	176	Rep.	Thomas Jefferson	15	163	Geo. Clinton..	163
1808	17	176	Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	2	14	Rufus King...	14
			Rep.	James Madison	12	122	Geo. Clinton..	113
			Fed.	Charles C. Pinckney	5	47	Rufus King...	47
			Fed.	George Clinton		6	John Langdon	9
1812	18	213	Rep.	Vacancy			Jas. Madison	3
			Fed.	James Madison	11	128	Jas. Monroe..	3
			Fed.	De Witt Clinton	7	80	E. Gerry	131
1816	10	221	Rep.	Vacancy		1	J. Ingersoll ..	86
			Fed.	James Monroe	16	183		1
			Fed.	Rufus King	3	34	D. D. Tompkins	183
1820	24	235	Rep.	Vacancy			J. E. Howard..	22
			Opp	James Monroe	24	231	James Ross ..	5
			Opp	John Q. Adams		1	J. Marshall ..	4
			Opp	Vacancy		4	R. G. Harper ..	3
1824	24	261	Rep.	James Monroe			D. D. Tompkins	218
			Coal	John Q. Adams		1	R. Stockton ..	8
			Rep.	Vacancy			D. Rodney	4
			Rep.	Andrew Jackson	10	155,872	R. G. Harper ..	1
			Rep.	John Q. Adams	8	105,321	R. Rush	3
1828	24	261	Dem	Wm. H. Crawford	3	44,282	J. C. Calhoun..	182
			N. R	Henry Clay	3	46,587	N. Sanford ...	30
			N. R	Vacancy			N. Macon	24
			N. R	Andrew Jackson	15	647,231	A. Jackson	13
			N. R	John Q. Adams	9	509,097	M. Van Buren	9
1832	24	288	Dem	Henry Clay	7	590,189	Henry Clay ..	2
			N. R	John Floyd	1	33,108	Wm. Wilkins..	2
			AntM	William Wirt	1		R. M. Johnson	147
			N. R	Vacancies			F. Granger ...	77
			N. R	Martin Van Buren	15	761,549	John Tyler ...	47
1836	26	294	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison	7		Wm. Smith ...	23
			Whig	Hugh L. White	2	736,656		
			Whig	Daniel Webster	1			
			Whig	W. P. Mangum	1			
			Whig	Vacancies				

1 No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows. Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont—13 states; Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee—7 states; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia—4 states.

2 No candidate having received a majority of the votes of the Electoral College, the Senate elected R. M. Johnson Vice-President, who received 33 votes; Francis Granger received 16.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

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SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES—Continued.

Year of election,	No. of States.	Total electoral vote.	Political Party.	Presidents.			Vice-Presidents.		
				CANDIDATES.	VOTE.		CANDIDATES.	Electoral Vote.	
					States.	Popular.			Electoral.
1840	26	294	Whig.. Dem.. Lib'ty.	Wm. H. Harrison. Martin Van Buren. James G. Birney..	10 7	1,275,017 1,128,702 7,059	234 60	John Tyler R. M. Jonnson..	234 48
1844	26	275	Dem.. Whig.. Lib'ty.	James K. Polk..... Henry Clay..... James G. Birney.....	15 11	1,337,243 1,299,068 62,390	170 105	L. W. Tazewell James K. Polk. Geo. M. Dallas.	11 170 105
1848	30	290	Whig.. Dem.. Free S	Zachary Taylor... Lewis Cass..... Martin Van Buren.	15 15	1,300,101 1,230,544 291,263	163 127	M. Fillmore... Chas. O. Butler..	163 127
1852	31	296	Dem.. Whig.. Fr Dm	Franklin Pierce... Winfield Scott.... John P. Hale.....	27 4	1,601,474 1,386,578 156,149	234 42	Chas. F. Adams Wm. R. King... W. A. Graham....	254 42
1856	31	296	Dem.. Rep.. Amer.	James Buchanan... John C. Fremont... Millard Fillmore..	19 11	1,838,169 1,341,294 874,534	174 114 8	JCBreckinridge Wm. L. Dayton A. J. Donelson...	174 114 8
1860	33	303	Rep.. Dem.. C. Un.	Abraham Lincoln. J. C. Breckenridge John Bell.....	17 11	1,866,352 845,763 589,581	180 72 39	H. Hamlin..... Joseph Lane.... E. Everett.....	180 72 39
1864	136	314	J. Dem Rep.. Dem.. Dem..	Abraham Lincoln. Geo. B. McClellan.	22 3	2,175,157 1,808,725	12 21 81	H. V. Johnson.. A. Johnson..... G. H. Pendleton..	12 212 21
1868	237	317	Rep.. Dem.. Dem..	Ulysses S. Grant.. Horatio Seymour..	26 8	3,015,071 2,709,613	214 80 23	Schuyler Colfax F. P. Blair, Jr..	214 80 23
1872	37	366	Rep.. D & L Dem.. Temp	Ulysses S. Grant.. Horace Greeley... Charles O'Connor.. James Black.....	31 6	3,597,070 2,834,079 29,408 5,608	286 42	Henry Wilson... B. Gratz Brown Geo. W. Julian... A. H. Colquitt..	286 47 5 3
1876	38	369	Rep.. Dem.. G. B. Prohi.	T. A. Hendricks... B. Gratz Brown... Charles J. Jenkins. David Davis.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... 18 2 1	J. M. Palmer... T. E. Bramlette W. S. Groesbeck W. D. Macheen..	..... 3 1 1
1880	38	369	Rep.. Dem.. G. B. Prohi.	*Not counted.... R. B. Hayes..... Samuel J. Tilden.. Peter Cooper.....	..... 21 17 .....	..... 4,048,228 4,299,893 81,740	17 185 184	N. P. Banks..... W. A. Wheeler... T. A. Hendricks..	14 185 184
1884	38	401	Rep.. Dem.. G. B. Prohi.	Green Clay Smith. Scattering..... James A. Garfield. W. S. Hancock... J. B. Weaver..... Neal Dow.....	..... ..... 19 19 ..... .....	..... ..... 4,449,187 4,435,121 302,754 9,861	..... ..... 214 155	C. A. Arthur... W. H. English... ..... .....	..... ..... 214 155
1884	38	401	Dem.. Rep.. Prohi. Peop.	Scattering..... Grover Cleveland. James G. Blaine... John P. St. John.. Benjamin F. Butler	..... 20 18 ..... .....	..... 4,908,892 4,844,061 150,335 134,163	..... 219 182	T. A. Hendricks J. A. Logan.....	..... 219 182

1 Eleven states did not vote, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
 2 Three states did not vote, viz: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.
 3 Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 3, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count, the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant and 66 for opposing candidates.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1880, 1884. GUBERNATORIAL VOTE 1881, 1884, AND POPULATION 1880.
BY COUNTIES, TOWNS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

[The figure after the county is the congressional district in which it is located.]

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevela'd Dem.	St. John. Pro.	Butler Peoples	Garfield Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
ADAMS — 6th District.														
Adams	447	75	47	1	68	28	76	46	1		57	16	3	
Big Flats	158	30	12		42	5	30	12			27	3		
Dell Prairie	500	72	42		84	37	72	43		5	44	12	3	
Easton	450	46	33	3	74	24	52	31	3		48	18	5	
Jackson	482	96	13	2	76	10	98	13	1		26	3		
Leola	238	36	3		25		38	2			10			
Lincoln	434	67	29		67	20	70	28			43	5		
Monroe	448	76	28		72	21	77	26			41	10	3	
New Chester	304	50	13		49	22	51	13			28	12		
New Haven	836	99	67		100	61	96	68			63	9		
Preston	136	27	18		14	16	27	18			14	3	15	
Quincy	397	45	38	2	53	28	45	38	2		32	22		
Richfield	308	33	25		34	17	33	25			15	11		
Rome	219	30	17		29	5	30	17			11	2		
Springville	437	74	15	1	65	12	73	15	2		57		3	
Strong's Prairie	947	146	54		142	37	149	50			77	25	3	
Total	6,741	1,002	454	9	994	343	1,017	445	9	5	509	156	43	
ASHLAND — 9th District.														
Ashland	951	801	521	16	125	120	814	514	17		136	92	2	
Butternut	608	148	96		67	103	155	88			92	62		
Jacobs		135	55				135	32						
Total	1,550	1,084	672	16	202	223	1,107	654	17		228	154	2	



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENGRAVING CO.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

BARRON—8th District.

Barron	353	121	64	6		45	36	125	64	2		33	31	5
Cedar Lake	351	64	25	1	1	45	12	63	25	1	1	35	8	
Clinton	203	40	9		4	23	8	40	13			18	5	
Cumberland	642	319	139	41		114	54	312	140	45		80	79	34
Dallas	694	130	40	4	6	102	29	129	41	1	4	44	3	2
Maple Grove	504	104	35		7	68	21	105	36		5	45	15	
Prairie Farm	828	116	20	3		143	27	116	20	3	5	105	11	
Rice Lake	454					49	19					33	18	2
Shetek	1,286	332	101	4		237	38	304	100	3		160	14	11
Stanfold	926	229	239	4	1	77	106	236	233	4	1	37	84	15
Stanley		78	57					90	45					
Sumner	479	63	19	2		83	19	63	19	2		51	20	8
Turtle Lake	236	107	40	3		41	25	107	40	3		57	10	
Vance Creek		24	4	2				24	4	2				
Total	7,023	1,697	792	70	19	1,027	394	1,714	780	66	11	695	298	77

BAYFIELD—5th District.

Bayfield	564	190	73			78	86	195	67			128	1	
Drummond		120	27					120	27					
Mason		33	83					33	83					
Washburn		83	61	1				85	59	1				
Total	564	431	243	1		78	86	438	236	1		128	1	

Brown—5th District.

Allouez	250	28	46			17	37	28	46			7	33	
Ashwaubenon	404	71	28			60	19	71	28			56	16	
Bellevue	777	37	95			20	106	36	96			19	56	
Depere, town	817	37	161			36	104	37	161			9	63	
city, 1st ward		119	133	2				121	133	2				
2d ward	1,954	76	123	1	1	197	207	74	133	3	1	102	161	10
West Depere	1,870					184	183					85	134	21
Eaton	686					80	79	31	97			21	73	
Ft Howard, city, 1st. w.		31	97			43	53	61	61	5		25	39	6
2d ward		62	69	4		33	39	63	67	4	1	15	25	16
3d ward		47	67	6		33	45	42	67	11		29	20	16
4th ward	3,083	49	18	2	3	33	17	49	17	3	3	30	11	7
5th ward		119	31	3	2	90	25	119	25	6	2	58	23	9
6th ward		68	29	1		45	22	67	29	2		28	12	3
Glenmore	1,070	83	121			77	91	83	121			42	67	
Green Bay, town	1,139	109	62			117	44	109	62			80	43	
city, 1st ward	1,207	142	107			130	83	142	100	6		80	49	
2d ward	2,962	279	284	13	2	271	208	288	263	24	2	167	192	5
3d ward	3,307	244	278	1		261	179	219	271	3		176	156	1

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevela'd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
Brown—continued.														
Holland, east.....	1,448	13	103	.....	.....	6	153	11	164	.....	.....	1	116	.....
west.....		11	112	.....	.....	3	120	11	112	.....	.....	17	78	.....
Howard.....	1,171	70	139	4	2	81	114	70	139	4	2	22	71	5
Humboldt.....	1,060	97	87	.....	.....	111	78	97	87	.....	.....	86	46	.....
Lawrence.....	837	108	71	.....	6	100	42	108	71	.....	6	60	18	.....
Morrison.....	1,543	96	145	.....	.....	83	163	96	145	.....	.....	28	86	.....
New Denmark.....	1,326	140	94	.....	2	129	84	144	94	.....	.....	98	42	.....
Nicollet, city, 1st ward.....	.....	105	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	126	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	.....	77	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	119	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	712	73	87	.....	.....	59	47	73	87	.....	.....	31	22	23
Preble.....	1,099	81	140	.....	.....	84	125	83	138	.....	.....	71	105	.....
Rockland.....	803	29	136	.....	.....	26	126	29	136	.....	.....	23	63	.....
Scott.....	1,352	73	133	2	.....	71	141	73	133	2	.....	66	110	.....
Suamico.....	948	117	71	.....	.....	94	81	117	71	.....	.....	26	35	32
Wrightstown, east.....	2,196	31	59	.....	.....	23	60	31	59	.....	.....	12	36	.....
west.....		151	181	2	15	126	159	184	177	3	15	50	83	30
Total.....	34,090	2,946	3,681	44	33	2,683	3,034	2,950	3,638	86	32	1,620	2,084	183
BUFFALO—8th District.														
Alma, town.....	731	39	67	.....	3	69	37	50	57	.....	3	75	20	.....
village.....	1,244	137	181	.....	.....	158	66	163	156	.....	.....	158	58	.....
Belvidere.....	723	56	55	.....	.....	78	11	57	53	.....	.....	66	13	.....
Buffalo, town.....	665	21	48	.....	.....	29	54	24	45	.....	.....	21	35	.....
city.....	248	35	21	.....	.....	28	0	35	21	.....	.....	34	3	.....
Canton.....	738	72	60	.....	.....	59	45	77	56	.....	.....	35	29	.....
Cross.....	700	37	66	.....	2	46	56	40	63	.....	.....	30	33	.....
Dover.....	722	102	11	.....	8	115	6	101	11	.....	2	76	7	7
Fountain City, village.....	963	81	128	.....	4	110	103	87	121	.....	4	88	86	1
Gilmantown.....	540	111	26	.....	.....	71	17	111	26	.....	.....	68	19	24
Glencoe.....	852	53	77	.....	4	45	80	53	77	.....	4	33	63	.....
Lincoln.....	673	30	69	.....	.....	43	41	68	31	.....	.....	58	13	.....
Maxville.....	414	84	61	.....	.....	50	22	86	58	.....	.....	25	26	.....
Milton.....	441	18	41	.....	.....	19	32	18	41	.....	.....	23	40	.....

Modena.....	811	130	16			127	14	130	17			82	23	
Mondovi.....		175	49					179	45					
Montana.....	847	53	64			48	54	53	64			26	31	62
Naples.....	1,625	120	26	2		260	63	121	27	1		147	31	
Nelson.....	1,651	147	75	1		165	62	153	69	1		135	51	3
Waumandee.....	950	43	84		10	68	65	103	34		1	48	43	
Total	15,528	1,544	1,225	3	31	1,588	837	1,709	1,072	2	22	1,233	624	97
BURNETT — 8th District.														
Bashaw ¹	160					14	11					96	17	1
Grantsburg.....	1,613	308	16		5	179	10	308	16		5	214	5	3
Marshland.....	302	44	3	1		23	9	44	3	1		34		
Trade Lake.....	580	156	8			98	5	156	8			89	6	
Veazie ¹												86	8	
Wood Lake.....	485	93			1	55	22	93			1	37		
Total	3,140	601	27	1	6	369	57	601	27	1	6	556	36	4
CALUMET — 5th District.														
Brillion.....	1,492	137	212		10	118	153	135	211	2	10	87	104	7
Brothertown.....	1,752	58	231	8	18	70	241	60	229	8	18	28	89	9
Charlestown.....	1,353	123	178	14		135	152	124	177	14		81	115	22
Chilton, town.....	1,361	65	198	6	23	75	214	65	198	6	23	49	114	7
Chilton, city.....	1,132	75	200	1	2	67	157	82	135	1		57	121	2
Harrison.....	2,036	77	306		4	85	294	77	306		4	24	99	
New Holstein.....	2,059	103	277		6	179	190	177	209		2	119	84	
Rantoul.....	1,761	121	183		2	167	145	123	181		1	94	117	
Stockbridge.....	2,172	176	168	19	67	234	208	177	168	19	66	101	105	64
Woodville.....	1,513	22	183		8	21	237	22	183		8	1	103	
Total	16,631	957	2,136	48	140	1,151	1,991	1,042	2,057	50	134	641	1,051	111
CHIPPewa — 9th District.														
Anson.....	723	2	2	2	2	87	56	2	2	2	2	17	17	6
Auburn, 1st district.....	1,233	105	64		12	135	55	105	64		12	21	13	20
2d district.....		98	15	10				104	10	8				
Big Bend.....	231	47	31			36	35	45	33			5	10	1
Bloomer.....	1,583	288	244	6	5	161	129	287	247	5	2	69	101	28
Chippewa Falls, 1st w'd	1,202	253	265	2	1	63	170	253	265	2	1	21	139	12
2d ward.....	1,248	273	333		1	137	173	274	335		1	66	109	26
3d ward.....	777	189	185	3		101	69	192	183	3		42	60	21
4th ward.....	755	178	194	2	3	72	93	180	192	2	3	31	88	17
Eagle Point.....	2,564	158	137	3	27	162	277	157	139	2	27	66	113	18
Edson, 1st district.....		47	117	7		61	128	47	117	7		44	73	3
2d district.....	882	60	143	5				62	141	4				

1 These towns are now in Washburn County. 2 No return was made by the county canvassers of the vote of Anson.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevela'd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
CHIPPEWA — continued														
Flambeau	251	27	33	.....	.....	38	18	24	36	.....	.....	30	5	.....
La Fayette	1,903	327	256	6	.....	176	143	326	259	4	.....	51	80	16
Sigel	856	230	161	4	2	95	80	229	162	4	2	31	48	31
Tilden .....	.....	74	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton	1,285	191	118	.....	5	161	86	191	118	.....	5	17	33	16
Total	15,492	2,545	2,500	48	56	1,485	1,512	2,550	2,503	41	53	514	889	219
CLARK, — 8th District.														
Beaver	263	43	14	.....	.....	37	12	47	11	.....	.....	14	10	.....
Colby	813	103	88	8	20	120	56	108	81	10	20	56	36	11
Eaton	453	69	43	19	3	71	31	71	42	18	3	27	20	23
Fremont	203	50	7	.....	1	43	6	50	7	.....	1	21	1	.....
Grant	881	123	86	2	2	104	55	123	86	2	2	63	35	31
Hewitt	156	24	14	.....	.....	21	13	24	14	.....	.....	16	4	.....
Hixon	500	46	45	.....	1	41	26	47	44	.....	1	18	13	.....
Lewis	266	36	24	.....	.....	38	12	38	22	.....	.....	31	2	2
Loyal	550	103	39	7	7	94	26	103	43	8	7	53	22	2
Lynn	247	42	29	.....	2	36	22	43	29	.....	1	16	16	4
Mayville	1,249	161	161	1	.....	133	47	170	152	1	.....	83	61	33
Mentor	754	89	64	.....	.....	94	58	92	63	.....	.....	20	23	25
Neillsville, city	1,050	298	187	5	10	.....	.....	307	178	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley	682	143	113	1	6	272	145	146	110	1	6	204	100	48
Sherman	300	52	39	.....	.....	54	18	52	39	.....	.....	37	5	2
Sherwood Forest	115	33	4	.....	.....	24	9	38	4	.....	.....	16	2	.....
Thorp	257	90	76	3	2	27	10	97	70	2	2	20	3	4
Unity	381	81	38	2	20	60	30	81	38	2	20	26	13	15
Warner	435	64	45	1	.....	67	33	61	47	1	.....	31	28	6
Washburn	153	32	13	.....	.....	27	14	32	13	1	.....	16	6	.....
Weston	530	93	67	2	6	73	38	94	67	1	5	55	31	19
Withee .....	.....	54	32	2	1	.....	.....	55	31	2	1	26	14	6
York	477	119	16	.....	23	96	10	122	17	1	18	21	2	50
Total	10,715	1,953	1,244	53	104	1,542	671	2,000	1,208	56	96	869	447	288

ELECTION STATISTICS.

COLUMBIA—6th District.														
Arlington	1,032	109	59	4	.....	91	61	111	56	6	.....	32	20	8
Caledonia	1,297	132	122	3	.....	142	108	132	122	3	.....	61	35	6
Columbus town.	805	74	98	2	.....	101	88	74	98	2	.....	34	33	27
city, 1st ward.	104	49	23	.....	115	41	103	49	24	.....	50	25	60	
2d ward.	1,876	69	52	6	.....	68	56	70	51	6	1	27	35	22
3d ward.		63	94	9	.....	89	78	63	94	9	.....	32	64	33
Courtland	1,321	252	44	4	.....	243	104	253	45	4	.....	81	88	70
Dekorra	1,278	170	110	13	.....	164	105	169	105	16	.....	84	63	14
Fort Winnebago	689	44	99	9	.....	46	96	44	97	11	.....	15	98	70
Fountain Prairie	1,800	187	100	4	.....	188	114	187	109	4	.....	108	41	9
Hampden	944	75	110	25	.....	103	111	75	119	25	.....	33	62	13
Leeds	1,157	117	142	.....	115	105	120	139	.....	.....	.....	54	47	4
Lewiston	993	106	103	.....	101	80	106	102	102	.....	.....	63	45	2
Lodi	1,462	217	112	20	.....	263	77	219	106	24	.....	119	92	60
Lowville	818	55	91	13	.....	80	90	53	94	13	.....	35	69	4
Marcellon	835	102	64	8	.....	112	73	102	64	8	.....	66	32	6
Newport	1,520	211	111	10	7	.....	205	95	210	11	3	78	53	37
Otsego	1,442	244	82	12	.....	249	77	245	82	14	.....	118	26	8
Pacific	249	31	16	4	.....	42	21	31	16	4	.....	23	6	8
Portage, city, 1st ward.	644	25	121	.....	29	112	25	121	.....	.....	.....	19	72	8
2d ward.	800	90	84	6	.....	92	65	94	82	6	.....	53	41	12
3d ward.	897	130	95	8	.....	119	64	133	95	8	.....	67	44	30
4th ward.	891	119	120	1	.....	100	93	121	128	2	.....	54	64	13
5th ward.	1,114	54	204	.....	64	133	54	204	.....	.....	.....	59	80	9
Randolph	1,054	162	76	10	.....	137	68	162	75	11	.....	54	34	18
village, W. ward.	64	6	1	.....	11	3	6	1	1	.....	3	2	6	
Scott	830	124	56	1	.....	105	40	124	56	1	.....	59	15	11
Springvale	680	100	43	21	.....	102	38	100	43	18	.....	40	20	14
West Point	852	95	62	8	.....	107	74	93	62	10	.....	52	34	16
Wycocna	1,228	203	93	22	.....	180	88	200	92	25	.....	87	47	64
Total	28,065	3,470	2,630	218	7	3,572	2,311	3,479	2,623	265	4	1,660	1,164	634
CRAWFORD—7th District.														
Bridgeport	448	29	41	1	.....	34	43	30	40	1	.....	22	16	1
Clayton	1,976	259	217	4	3	.....	221	215	258	9	.....	126	89	18
Eastman	1,459	80	208	.....	69	182	79	209	.....	.....	.....	48	77	.....
Freeman	1,544	182	68	.....	3	186	62	181	65	.....	3	87	34	2
Haney	636	85	49	4	9	.....	49	37	85	5	9	10	15	15
Marietta	1,037	117	97	.....	9	96	75	114	99	.....	.....	31	33	10
Prairie du Chien, town.	724	19	107	.....	16	9	19	107	.....	.....	.....	8	29	.....
city, 1st ward.	689	53	79	1	.....	59	65	52	80	1	.....	40	23	7
2d ward.	953	72	151	4	1	.....	75	118	71	150	6	1	37	51
3d ward.	723	56	115	1	.....	67	99	56	115	1	.....	40	40	9
4th ward.	412	24	42	.....	19	47	25	42	.....	.....	.....	13	27	.....

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler People.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley, G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
CRAWFORD—continued.														
Scott	1,046	139	92	.....	.....	91	134	141	91	.....	.....	54	42	.....
Seneca	1,446	113	148	11	23	130	96	124	138	10	22	75	60	18
Utica	1,496	213	83	8	9	196	70	235	79	6	2	94	35	11
Wauzeka	1,055	96	116	1	.....	107	117	95	117	1	.....	58	65	20
Total	15,644	1,538	1,613	35	47	1,415	1,450	1,556	1,504	40	37	746	636	113
DANE—3d District.														
Albion	1,351	348	53	19	.....	298	77	346	52	22	.....	149	18	38
Berry	1,066	27	191	.....	.....	36	187	27	191	.....	.....	11	108	.....
Black Earth	903	113	63	17	.....	127	63	111	61	.....	.....	83	50	34
Blooming Grove	927	98	141	4	1	86	128	98	142	21	.....	39	57	5
Blue Mounds	1,009	170	100	10	.....	122	87	173	99	4	.....	86	53	2
Bristol	1,139	96	137	1	.....	113	146	95	138	1	.....	47	71	23
Burke	1,002	141	125	2	.....	110	128	157	109	2	.....	59	41	5
Christiana	1,859	359	154	36	.....	253	166	366	148	35	.....	118	67	101
Cottage Grove	1,159	131	149	12	.....	113	157	141	143	8	.....	68	74	19
Cross Plains	1,331	53	228	.....	.....	54	213	53	228	.....	.....	35	129	3
Dane	1,161	119	142	4	.....	122	142	121	140	4	.....	68	84	5
Deerfield	972	191	134	2	.....	120	97	191	134	2	.....	55	62	24
Dunkirk	1,283	219	129	17	2	182	126	218	129	17	.....	41	38	3
Dunn	1,140	171	92	8	2	163	95	173	90	8	.....	83	39	33
Fitchburg	978	67	167	11	1	60	195	74	163	10	.....	24	54	6
Madison town	785	93	110	8	.....	100	96	95	108	9	.....	59	39	18
city, 1st ward	2,248	189	368	20	.....	219	286	212	341	25	.....	165	219	33
2d ward	2,003	264	252	15	.....	230	212	231	227	16	.....	167	192	34
3d ward	3,516	200	532	7	1	227	373	224	508	9	.....	117	297	23
4th ward	2,011	180	272	9	1	182	211	203	248	13	.....	143	151	30
5th ward	1,547	123	229	36	.....	64	182	138	211	40	.....	78	170	48
Mazomanie	1,646	197	154	19	7	256	120	193	146	32	6	151	87	53
Medina	1,406	121	163	35	.....	126	159	122	163	25	.....	58	96	54
Middleton	1,513	64	269	16	.....	109	243	70	262	16	.....	69	183	18
Montrose	1,108	126	124	30	15	137	105	120	132	37	.....	57	66	61

Oregon	1,514	181	157	32	10	298	120	182	153	37	5	127	62	35
Perry	924	145	33	6		126	27	145	33	6		102	25	3
Primrose	887	155	39	4	2	132	34	157	39	4		97	25	3
Pleasant Springs	1,278	273	59	7		218	39	275	58	7		69	17	21
Roxbury	1,157	29	190	1		43	185	31	191			20	100	
Rutland	1,133	229	38	25	1	240	36	227	38	27	1	98	16	23
Springdale	1,006	96	122	11	1	64	126	94	125	11		36	116	3
Springfield	1,240	23	246	2		50	243	23	217	3		18	184	7
Stoughton, village	1,353					206	108					107	65	77
city, 1st ward		130	48	25				131	45	27				
2d ward		199	79	15	1			200	77	16	1			
Sun Prairie, town	923	143	94	5		140	88	144	93	6		92	41	13
village	537	98	53	3		88	52	100	58	2		58	49	23
Vermont	961	106	91	3		111	105	106	91	3		78	59	
Verona	1,017	35	160	53		65	163	36	158	53		14	97	34
Vienna	1,051	133	92	3		129	70	136	92	4		66	29	4
Westport	1,987	84	227	1		89	242	87	224	2		65	120	5
Windsor	1,210	202	83	17		152	59	206	81	18		101	32	3
York	983	97	113	20		121	100	98	113	19		37	59	30
Total	53,234	6,222	6,409	571	45	6,018	5,800	6,390	6,229	617	21	3,210	3,491	968
Dodge — 2d District.														
Ashippun	1,369	134	179	3	3	144	187	133	80	3	3	66	94	29
Beaver Dam, town	1,405	93	183	1	1	99	173	96	180	1	1	48	86	
city, 1st ward	584	20	149	1		18	115	21	147	1		11	80	
2d ward	850	71	145	1		68	117	70	146	1		46	90	7
3d ward	1,009	144	74	14		155	58	145	73	14		107	47	22
4th ward	973	90	146	7		96	121	93	145	4		73	94	4
Burnett	1,117	97	138	4	4	142	97	84	139	16		69	70	33
Calamus	1,166	126	82	2		135	97	126	81	2	4	37	42	21
Chester	750	100	55	2	11	104	64	99	54	3		48	45	4
Clyman	1,235	63	199			64	225	63	201			32	100	
Elba	1,341	115	178	6		135	137	115	178	6		37	69	81
Emmet	1,263	46	239	4		48	225	46	239		4	15	71	
Fox Lake	1,791	204	180	14	3	242	157	205	180	12	3	125	87	37
Herman	1,641	74	204			87	216	76	204			48	117	1
Hubbard	3,249	142	457	2	12	163	462	142	456	2	12	92	222	7
Hustisford	1,666	71	298			90	278	71	298			43	201	12
Lebanon	1,580	27	234			33	264	27	234			10	64	2
Le Roy	1,588	119	161	5	3	165	138	120	161	5	3	55	151	9
Lomira	1,845	156	210	1		185	161	157	209	1		108	115	2
Lowell	2,680	187	329	5	1	208	266	187	329	6	1	123	129	14
Oak Grove	2,227	193	350		3	205	266	194	349		3	97	183	5
Portland	1,271	79	176	1		112	156	80	175	1		37	69	28
Randolph, east ward	357	62	17	12		70	15	62	18	12		34	22	28
Rubicon	1,660	100	238			111	226	101	237			33	127	24

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	St.John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. Peo.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
Dodge—continued.														
Shields.....	1,025	19	187	.....	.....	15	206	19	187	.....	.....	4	69	.....
Theresa.....	2,017	42	337	.....	.....	77	313	42	337	.....	.....	50	232	.....
Trenton.....	1,634	157	126	3	25	207	139	159	124	.....	.....	106	84	20
Watertown, city, 5th w'd	2,092	45	120	.....	2	25	128	45	120	3	25	16	74	2
6th w'd		46	260	.....	7	51	202	47	259	.....	2	18	129	.....
Waupun, city south w'd	1,314	156	48	5	33	171	31	156	46	5	38	109	18	.....
Westford.....	1,008	30	142	3	.....	39	147	3	142	3	.....	12	53	2
Williamstown.....	2,241	137	304	2	.....	161	288	149	293	1	.....	72	276	1
Total.....	45,928	3,145	6,145	96	115	3,624	5,708	3,160	6,121	101	118	1,796	3,319	347
Door—9th District.....														
Bailey's Harbor.....	549	95	65	1	4	52	24	95	65	1	4	44	.....	.....
Brussels.....	999	123	31	.....	6	101	25	123	31	.....	6	38	1	.....
Clay Banks.....	653	93	47	.....	15	90	33	93	47	15	.....	60	5	.....
Egg Harbor.....	730	68	108	.....	.....	55	64	68	108	.....	.....	40	60	.....
Forestville.....	1,042	100	110	.....	21	96	96	110	109	.....	21	51	42	.....
Gardner.....	603	98	39	.....	3	67	22	98	39	.....	3	42	5	.....
Gibraltar.....	832	174	58	4	1	115	26	174	59	4	.....	34	20	7
Jacksonport.....	432	95	46	.....	1	44	12	95	45	.....	1	33	5	.....
Liberty Grove.....	1,092	257	50	18	1	184	23	249	50	26	1	101	.....	.....
Nasewaunee.....	762	131	91	.....	4	67	46	131	91	.....	4	28	.....	.....
Sevastopol.....	865	105	164	.....	4	71	91	105	163	.....	4	51	41	.....
Sturgeon Bay, town.	850	154	59	3	4	290	163	154	59	3	4	297	107	2
city.....	1,199	192	217	7	6	.....	.....	191	213	12	6	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	610	89	1	.....	.....	77	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Washington.....	427	55	31	1	.....	48	10	55	31	.....	.....	20	2	.....
Total.....	11,645	1,838	1,117	34	70	1,357	635	1,830	1,111	61	55	866	543	9
Douglas—8th District.														
Superior.....	655	275	249	1	.....	41	76	279	245	1	.....	33	62	4

DUNN—8th District.

Colfax	460	90	18	4		83	13	91	18	4		36	13	
Dunn	1,115	168	95	4	1	193	95	167	95	5		80	30	31
Eau Galle	1,154	86	149	4	1	99	146	87	148	1	1	57	91	2
Elk Mound	588	90	26			87	15	91	26			45	18	1
Grant	457	70	10			62	16	70	10			50	3	
Hay River	340	54	17			41	4	54	17			18	8	
Lucas	497	73	36		4	77	23	72	36		4	24	10	
Menomonie, town	1,588	88	66	3	4	612	285	90	66	1		348	265	40
city, 1st ward		155	49	1				156	48	8				
2d ward		145	98	8				145	96	8				
3d ward	2,592	194	49	3				193	50	3				
4th ward		195	101	3				197	101	2				
New Haven	268	55	18	1	9	45	12	55	18	1	9	28	10	2
Otter Creek	219	34	21			35	8	34	21			16	4	
Peru	507	41	11			45	16	41	10			17	7	
Red Cedar, 1st dist		61	87			83	87	62	87			39	44	
2d dist	785	104	26					104	26					
Rock Creek	402	159	30		5	128	20	159	30		4	71	13	5
Sand Creek	667	111	25		3	106	14	111	25		3	36	40	
Sheridan	687	84	17		4	91	12	84	17		4	24	2	
Sherman	548	64	7		2	77	7	64	7		2	28	5	3
Spring Brook	1,304	122	93		15	158	50	123	91	16	4	47	30	59
Stanton	967	215	47		8	185	48	210	50	14	1	72	16	69
Tainter	754	47	34		1	106	45	48	34			45	31	14
Tiffany	413	49	13		30	65	12	49	13		30	21	8	9
Weston	506	42	59		3	43	54	42	59	1	3	24	23	4
Total	16,818	2,536	1,202	60	76	2,421	992	2,539	1,199	60	71	1,126	669	239

EAU CLAIRE—8th Dist.

Bridge Creek	1,894	325	193	15	2	288	107	326	193	19		96	56	101
Brunswick	898	197	102	2	7	122	66	198	102	2	6	33	111	25
Clear Creek		64	63	3				65	62	3				
Drammen	401	83	7		5	64	8	87	5		3	39	4	
Eau Claire, city, 1st w.	1,355	333	351	3		131	155	337	345	3		59	157	17
2d ward	1,027	245	295	1	1	135	138	249	287	2		88	128	22
3d ward	1,070	271	132	19		180	55	276	129	16		111	57	60
4th ward	988	141	83	1		102	72	140	84	1		59	54	30
5th ward	1,255	188	197	20	1	154	112	185	196	21	1	63	117	52
6th ward	1,568	371	280	21		141	113	373	280	24		54	123	89
7th ward	1,283	293	201	21	1	165	76	293	201	20	1	81	107	69
8th ward	1,572	323	271	1		123	148	322	261	1		107	152	8
Fairchild		217	59	12		122	66	213	57	18		65	89	68
Lincoln	1,481	46	287			47	192	45	287	1		12	113	2
Ludington	212	32	14		45	38	6	22	14		45	21	4	1
Otter Creek	1,060	105	44			122	45	105	44			36	13	5

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleavel'd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
EAU CLAIRE—continued.														
Pleasant Valley.....	941	95	51	8	.....	150	52	95	51	8	.....	36	13	53
Seymour	515	17	29	.....	9	20	17	29	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....
Union	631	85	89	8	1	49	16	85	89	8	1	15	42	12
Washington, 1st dist. . .	954	105	90	6	2	184	31	105	90	6	2	34	22	41
Altoona dist. ....	.....	96	111	8	.....	.....	.....	96	111	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,992	3,622	2,947	149	65	2,336	1,520	3,644	2,917	161	59	1,011	1,325	655
FLORENCE—9th District.														
Commonwealth .....	.....	106	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence.....	.....	256	106	4	.....	.....	.....	255	106	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	362	142	4	.....	.....	.....	361	142	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOND DU LAC—2d Dist.														
Alto.....	1,335	207	62	4	.....	211	53	207	62	4	.....	71	6	4
Ashford	2,088	135	222	7	5	143	131	255	131	11	5	30	108	7
Auburn	1,651	149	173	5	1	165	153	149	173	5	1	92	88	9
Byron	1,284	112	143	14	24	122	132	112	144	14	23	70	91	7
Calumet	1,447	18	266	.....	.....	32	277	18	266	.....	.....	16	102	.....
Eden	1,403	129	174	2	17	72	215	129	174	2	17	21	95	.....
Eldorado	1,617	146	165	2	1	220	154	146	164	3	1	128	88	1
Empire	1,065	115	116	1	8	121	117	114	117	1	8	78	70	.....
Fond du Lac, town	1,354	137	122	3	11	151	140	132	128	4	10	78	84	13
city, 1st ward.....	1,763	217	193	7	6	201	184	214	188	1	6	134	129	4
2d ward.....	2,445	200	222	12	12	230	230	204	222	13	10	147	170	11
3d ward.....	1,939	246	167	7	22	265	173	254	161	7	20	156	90	5
4th ward.....	2,455	150	285	3	1	146	260	156	280	3	1	81	182	7
5th ward.....	884	104	60	.....	8	139	60	104	59	2	8	60	38	2
6th ward.....	1,221	51	75	6	32	77	90	52	74	6	32	38	68	1
7th ward.....	1,068	92	132	.....	14	105	90	91	133	.....	14	72	61	.....
8th ward.....	1,316	120	136	10	14	134	113	121	132	12	14	95	58	2
Forest	1,388	101	163	.....	1	63	192	98	166	.....	1	31	87	.....
Friendship.....	1,013	90	123	.....	1	8	120	89	123	.....	1	54	66	.....

Lamartine.....	1,378	146	130	5	16	148	130	143	134	8	12	57	69	7
Marshfield.....	2,044	16	408	.....	3	23	382	16	403	.....	3	19	217	.....
Metomen.....	1,808	256	144	20	1	277	141	245	144	27	1	111	78	59
Oakfield.....	1,304	182	61	15	19	219	62	183	60	17	18	138	33	1
Osceola.....	1,363	183	127	.....	.....	86	145	133	127	.....	.....	46	66	.....
Ripon, town.....	1,157	121	80	4	.....	167	86	122	80	4	.....	105	53	2
city, 1st ward...	1,593	164	176	24	1	211	130	167	174	26	.....	149	97	15
2d ward.....	1,524	178	153	13	2	192	141	183	149	13	1	124	95	13
Rosendale.....	1,193	146	62	12	4	185	69	143	59	10	4	82	25	16
Springvale.....	1,158	138	126	16	7	101	125	140	138	16	3	70	72	18
Taycheedah.....	1,376	34	244	.....	.....	44	256	39	239	.....	.....	18	161	2
Waupun, town.....	1,232	136	68	17	21	133	64	136	67	15	21	82	8	4
city, N. ward.	1,039	106	105	5	39	123	91	107	105	5	39	71	44	3
Total.....	46,855	4,275	4,878	214	291	4,683	4,851	4,291	4,857	241	274	2,518	2,699	200
GRANT — 3d District.														
Beetown.....	1,530	158	90	13	23	168	139	158	91	14	21	76	56	.....
Bloomington.....	1,329	145	67	23	21	212	63	141	67	27	20	132	33	11
Boscobel.....	1,616	189	150	11	1	250	126	197	143	11	.....	156	53	46
Cassville.....	1,301	131	167	1	3	131	108	135	152	2	3	109	77	1
Castle Rock.....	1,770	81	110	.....	.....	85	103	82	109	.....	.....	15	39	.....
Clifton.....	1,078	127	55	23	1	152	56	127	55	25	1	47	15	16
Ellenboro.....	1,777	127	43	6	.....	114	41	127	43	5	1	62	13	.....
Fennimore.....	1,126	167	75	24	1	160	59	164	75	25	1	99	17	10
Glen Haven.....	1,022	104	63	3	7	103	54	105	62	3	.....	68	20	.....
Harrison.....	1,090	119	100	1	1	150	98	119	99	1	1	57	26	9
Hazel Green.....	1,821	165	158	25	1	209	190	163	157	27	2	132	67	7
Hickory Grove.....	1,771	112	83	.....	.....	111	43	111	35	2	.....	43	2	13
Jamestown.....	1,215	70	144	.....	.....	83	143	70	144	.....	.....	41	55	4
Lancaster.....	2,810	430	215	36	15	423	172	420	216	27	13	251	81	50
Liberty.....	895	63	94	2	5	70	67	76	95	2	1	24	17	.....
Lima.....	1,154	133	73	7	.....	149	58	140	71	7	.....	59	22	2
Little Grant.....	718	82	40	3	10	93	30	88	42	4	6	31	11	1
Marion.....	639	58	63	3	1	75	43	73	49	3	.....	31	6	.....
Millville.....	204	35	8	2	.....	38	8	35	8	2	.....	34	.....	8
Mount Hope.....	742	102	41	13	.....	121	31	102	41	14	.....	86	10	.....
Mount Ida.....	871	129	63	5	.....	130	63	128	63	6	.....	58	17	1
Muscoda.....	1,226	67	160	1	.....	93	167	67	160	1	.....	52	119	.....
Paris.....	876	69	91	.....	5	84	67	69	91	.....	5	47	13	1
Patch Grove.....	826	81	53	14	21	10	60	78	53	17	18	50	28	.....
Platteville.....	3,813	479	316	64	1	568	287	472	318	70	1	336	203	42
Potosi.....	2,375	105	223	4	.....	170	303	106	222	4	.....	104	170	97
Brit. Hol. dist. }	64	81	4	4	.....	.....	62	81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Smelser.....	1,283	153	114	21	.....	194	95	153	113	22	.....	112	37	18
Waterloo.....	1,029	118	65	.....	6	89	76	118	65	.....	6	44	20	8
Watterstown.....	595	60	49	1	.....	61	50	60	49	1	.....	19	18	9

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevel'nd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler Peoples	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
GRANT—continued.														
Wingville.....	1,178	134	120	27	.....	133	119	133	119	20	.....	53	47	35
Woodman.....	553	46	74	2	.....	56	62	48	72	1	.....	31	16	2
Wyalusing.....	719	99	47	6	1	104	43	96	47	9	2	53	15	7
Total.....	37,852	4,137	3,250	347	124	4,654	3,038	4,140	3,210	387	101	2,512	1,333	405
GREEN—3d District.														
Adams.....	930	77	81	.....	5	80	84	77	81	.....	5	46	31	.....
Albany.....	1,133	171	53	62	65	176	36	172	53	64	62	150	13	4
Brooklyn.....	1,176	149	81	22	33	148	43	152	76	22	28	99	20	1
Cadiz.....	1,358	135	106	22	52	140	111	134	106	22	51	73	35	.....
Clarno.....	1,422	135	158	15	20	117	152	134	158	17	19	61	47	.....
Decatur.....	1,920	334	149	34	13	321	122	316	144	57	13	243	73	14
Exceter.....	893	100	82	34	7	106	67	99	82	36	6	62	43	12
Jefferson.....	1,437	160	120	23	.....	198	116	160	119	23	.....	85	35	3
Jordan.....	1,094	105	98	16	3	122	88	105	98	16	3	71	22	4
Monroe, town.....	4,195	50	119	5	7	531	345	84	117	5	5	335	214	68
city, 1st ward.....	230	143	20	18	.....	.....	.....	231	132	22	15	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	187	196	19	35	.....	.....	.....	193	195	19	28	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,086	126	97	19	13	186	50	123	97	22	13	82	19	34
New Glarus.....	1,060	74	132	6	13	77	94	75	131	.....	.....	34	42	.....
Spring Grove.....	1,166	179	68	23	3	160	69	180	67	5	13	75	21	.....
Sylvester.....	928	136	57	2	1	149	50	134	55	24	3	85	24	5
Washington.....	882	54	135	.....	.....	52	91	54	135	2	1	36	30	.....
York.....	1,049	146	19	27	.....	177	8	145	19	28	.....	106	2	14
Total.....	21,729	2,568	1,804	349	288	2,740	1,526	2,568	1,865	348	265	1,643	674	159
GREEN LAKE—6th Dist.														
Berlin, town.....	791	115	28	8	.....	124	36	114	29	9	.....	42	15	17
city, 1st ward.....	1,511	144	157	17	3	179	134	146	155	17	3	124	79	17
2d ward.....	742	96	63	3	3	104	54	97	64	2	2	88	47	8
3d ward.....	1,100	151	95	2	4	154	77	153	95	2	.....	103	49	4
Brooklyn.....	1,364	192	74	14	.....	231	83	192	74	14	.....	127	41	5

Green Lake, 1st dist . . .	1,406	106	102	8	.....	169	132	104	102	10	.....	76	44	20
2d dist . . .		39	25	1	.....	.....	.....	38	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	825	59	85	45	.....	79	81	58	84	47	.....	36	49	27
Mackford	1,382	159	107	51	.....	201	104	159	112	47	.....	76	45	44
Manchester	1,198	97	118	2	1	129	117	95	118	4	.....	69	75	4
Marquette	933	107	64	3	.....	97	60	106	65	3	.....	60	15	3
Princeton	2,074	189	261	1	.....	203	197	189	259	1	.....	158	136	.....
Ste. Marie	705	36	79	.....	.....	50	75	36	79	.....	.....	37	25	.....
Seneca	445	35	34	.....	.....	44	20	35	34	.....	.....	17	4	.....
Total	14,481	1,525	1,292	155	11	1,764	1,170	1,522	1,295	158	5	983	624	151
Iowa, 3d District.														
Arena	1,796	125	163	59	.....	190	172	121	161	65	.....	99	193	86
Clyde	715	34	112	.....	1	32	116	34	112	.....	1	14	58	1
Dodgeville	3,540	454	298	98	1	514	269	455	296	98	.....	281	201	128
Eden	909	111	125	4	.....	79	142	111	126	4	.....	53	98	6
Highland	2,436	127	362	3	.....	108	379	129	360	3	.....	62	258	3
Linden	1,996	254	98	45	.....	319	105	257	96	44	.....	124	34	26
Mifflin	1,529	280	66	34	.....	231	73	228	68	34	.....	137	44	30
Mineral Point, town	1,490	146	128	37	.....	170	138	142	128	41	.....	54	21	45
city, 1st ward	2,915	171	163	13	.....	190	149	170	164	13	.....	114	102	37
2d ward		116	147	15	.....	127	163	116	147	15	.....	70	100	31
Moscow	921	167	54	6	.....	152	54	166	54	7	.....	79	33	.....
Pulaski	1,402	93	182	3	.....	113	177	93	182	3	.....	85	98	17
Ridgeway	2,348	296	240	23	.....	238	221	297	299	33	.....	144	160	33
Waldwick	896	79	114	18	.....	87	101	78	113	20	.....	33	22	15
Wyoming	735	60	45	27	2	78	51	63	40	26	1	28	21	46
Total	23,628	2,463	2,297	385	4	2,674	2,310	2,460	2,292	396	2	1,377	1,383	504
JACKSON, 8th District.														
Albion	2,889	195	127	.....	10	336	250	194	129	2	8	237	150	145
Alma	1,802	326	129	.....	15	297	107	325	129	.....	15	174	55	30
Bl'k Riv. F'ls, 1st ward	} Part of Albion.	53	14	3	.....	.....	.....	53	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward		60	19	2	.....	.....	.....	55	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward		103	41	1	.....	.....	.....	103	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th ward		78	76	.....	2	.....	.....	79	75	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	531	81	24	.....	.....	74	.....	81	24	.....	.....	77	.....	2
Garden Valley	1,111	97	137	1	3	85	80	97	137	1	3	32	32	3
Garfield . . . . .	.....	91	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	25	.....	.....	39	19	.....
Hixton	1,353	189	79	13	5	243	50	199	78	15	4	174	55	6
Irving	898	105	94	3	2	97	73	107	91	6	.....	60	70	7
Manchester, 1st dist . . .	} 505	48	18	2	12	63	12	43	18	9	10	28	12	16
2d dist		36	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose	1,320	182	54	12	8	193	44	179	55	17	7	132	21	26

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
JACKSON—continued.														
Millston	463	84	23			74	19	84	23			52	10	1
Northfield	1,175	110	26	3	9	184	1	112	26	2	8	79		5
Springfield	838	114	18	1	12	132	22	114	19	1	12	41	80	3
Sullivan, 1st district.....	400	48	9			37	14	48	9			18	3	
2nd district.....		21				26	1					16	4	
3rd district.....		23	35						23	35			31	2
4th district.....		16							16					
Total	13,235	2,060	965	41	79	1,841	673	2,058	961	66	70	1,190	532	246
JEFFERSON, 1st District—														
Aztalan	1,332	102	189	7		113	165	102	189	7		62	73	3
Cold Spring	588	105	45			92	50	102	45	3		64	53	1
Concord	1,437	106	166	2	2	128	156	106	166	2	2	53	60	1
Farmington	2,039	107	308			149	285	107	308			53	113	12
Hebron	1,118	128	101	11		139	123	127	101	11		77	74	25
Ixonia	1,597	128	199			150	165	128	199			77	98	10
Jefferson, 1st dist.....	3,788	215	617	9		207	555	217	613	10		130	435	31
2nd dist.....		11	115			34	75	11	115			10	54	
Koshkonong	3,405	443	412	42		435	392	440	412	46		315	290	78
Lake Mills	1,568	243	156	35		279	83	243	155	35		132	60	66
Milford	1,460	104	175	7		132	180	110	170	7		41	33	23
Oakland	1,043	143	108	23		155	84	145	107	24		64	38	46
Palmyra	1,351	230	69	41	5	253	72	235	67			109	53	85
Sullivan	1,357	190	153	5		183	159	183	153	12		126	153	15
Sumner	532	76	50	2		68	45	76	50	2		23	22	13
Waterloo, town	1,040	42	168	13		65	43	43	108	12		37	78	10
Waterloo, village.....	719	74	117	9		71	74	74	116			24	75	37
Watertown, town	1,951	69	272		2	89	303	70	274	10		34	113	
city, 1st ward.....	5,791	142	252	1		154	210	154	244			102	120	2
2d ward.....		65	252	2		74	233	68	243	3		53	146	1
3d ward.....		75	119		3	35	151	77	121		2	24	98	8
4th ward.....		43	84		1	30	88	33	89		1	14	66	8
7th ward.....		63	100			31	92	63	100			12	50	2
Total	32,155	2,912	4,227	209	13	3,060	3,923	2,919	4,210	231	5	1,636	2,360	487

ELECTION STATISTICS.

JUNEAU — 7th District.	296	20	13	2	5	36	8	22	13	.....	5	20	4	.....
Armenia	283	38	37	.....	.....	31	34	38	37	.....	.....	13	15	.....
Clearfield	815	109	57	.....	.....	93	57	109	57	.....	.....	44	20	.....
Fountain	681	35	78	3	.....	47	81	34	79	4	.....	35	62	20
Germantown	557	59	95	1	.....	53	90	59	95	1	.....	22	63	13
Kildare	111	25	4	.....	.....	11	13	23	6	.....	.....	13	12	.....
Kingston	1,011	134	74	22	.....	151	70	133	74	23	.....	39	32	45
Lemonweir	1,063	157	78	19	1	167	64	157	78	10	1	60	31	29
Lindina	491	77	26	17	.....	89	28	76	26	16	.....	23	11	38
Lisbon	460	31	72	2	.....	37	65	31	72	2	.....	16	32	.....
Lyndon	372	26	44	.....	.....	29	48	26	44	.....	.....	4	41	7
Marion	1,013	157	96	24	2	164	87	150	95	32	1	61	66	77
Mauston	1,857	312	242	3	.....	232	189	314	242	3	.....	161	165	19
Necedah	1,024	156	99	6	.....	140	81	156	100	5	.....	89	75	30
New Lisbon	533	78	40	.....	.....	70	37	79	39	.....	.....	50	22	.....
Orange	1,503	253	201	10	8	193	115	254	200	10	8	165	59	36
Plymouth	785	39	150	1	.....	37	141	39	150	1	.....	4	62	2
Seven Mile Creek	1,010	87	105	10	.....	80	82	83	105	14	.....	32	77	13
Summit	1,711	218	199	5	10	181	162	228	197	4	4	135	136	25
Wenewoc														
Total	15,580	2,012	1,710	125	26	1,821	1,452	2,011	1,709	134	19	986	985	354
KENOSHA — 1st District.														
Brighton	1,024	75	153	5	.....	76	153	74	153	5	.....	50	119	1
Bristol	1,069	210	72	6	.....	201	89	212	72	6	.....	139	52	6
Kenosha city, 1st ward	1,777	209	223	.....	.....	179	191	209	222	2	.....	140	134	1
2d ward	1,192	61	226	.....	.....	58	188	63	224	.....	.....	61	125	.....
3d ward	1,098	147	103	2	.....	147	89	150	99	3	.....	128	54	6
4th ward	972	111	119	.....	.....	124	93	111	119	.....	.....	85	79	2
Paris	1,002	109	113	6	.....	116	113	110	113	6	.....	59	89	8
Pleasant Prairie	1,386	187	152	.....	.....	183	136	188	151	.....	.....	108	59	.....
Randall	451	82	57	.....	.....	82	52	83	57	.....	.....	73	50	.....
Salem	1,286	207	115	5	.....	215	97	208	113	6	.....	163	62	5
Somers	1,453	233	109	5	.....	218	110	233	108	7	.....	119	52	16
Wheatland	835	74	115	1	.....	72	105	74	114	1	.....	47	79	.....
Total	13,550	1,705	1,557	30	.....	1,676	1,411	1,715	1,545	36	.....	1,172	949	45
KEWAUNEE — 5th District														
Ahnapee, town	1,430	69	176	3	.....	70	136	69	176	4	.....	27	55	.....
Ahnapee, city	948	85	149	1	.....	82	123	87	147	1	.....	60	96	1
Carlton	1,604	63	211	.....	.....	58	181	63	211	.....	.....	19	124	.....
Casco	1,659	36	177	5	.....	103	146	36	177	5	.....	10	91	.....
Franklin	1,691	39	219	.....	.....	16	180	39	219	.....	.....	4	128	.....
Kewaunee	1,352	48	208	.....	.....	62	213	48	203	.....	.....	35	206	2

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTE—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevela'd. Dem.	St. John. Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
KEWAUNEE—continued.														
Lincoln.....	1,146	59	127	.....	.....	79	78	58	128	.....	.....	18	39	.....
Luxemburg.....	81	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	1,405	77	163	.....	.....	91	107	77	163	.....	.....	59	85	.....
Pierce.....	1,743	23	143	.....	.....	63	189	25	141	.....	.....	45	130	.....
Red River.....	1,582	125	47	.....	.....	129	32	125	47	.....	.....	21	15	.....
West Kewaunee.....	1,336	41	223	.....	.....	37	183	41	223	.....	.....	5	118	.....
Total.....	15,806	746	2,006	9	.....	795	1,567	749	2,003	10	.....	306	1,087	3
LA CROSSE—7th District.														
Bangor.....	1,196	180	92	3	.....	196	88	177	93	5	.....	152	34	49
Barre.....	656	56	84	.....	.....	60	42	56	84	.....	.....	44	30	30
Burns.....	1,020	131	51	27	.....	132	34	124	50	31	.....	58	21	32
Campbell.....	885	59	113	2	.....	52	83	63	111	2	.....	40	61	8
Farmington.....	1,686	232	160	.....	5	227	68	234	160	.....	.....	212	44	3
Greenfield.....	869	63	99	.....	.....	50	71	63	99	.....	.....	45	60	4
Hamilton.....	1,661	305	100	17	.....	284	50	204	33	1	.....	127	17	1
Holland.....	874	206	32	.....	.....	161	25	306	99	17	.....	287	16	35
La Crosse 1st ward.....	3,163	321	489	9	2	240	309	317	33	1	.....	127	17	1
2d ward.....	1,958	187	291	3	3	116	198	191	491	11	2	194	281	30
3d ward.....	5,112	314	447	6	.....	419	423	290	290	3	1	119	217	7
4th ward.....	1,342	171	193	14	.....	154	118	315	447	6	.....	208	228	14
5th ward.....	2,925	721	491	15	3	278	196	176	188	15	.....	120	106	24
6th ward.....	.....	371	380	17	3	.....	.....	373	488	15	3	185	145	29
Onalaska.....	1,916	369	159	8	.....	252	109	371	380	15	3	157	116	21
Shelby.....	796	55	148	3	.....	58	57	55	156	9	.....	195	114	16
Washington.....	1,008	39	113	.....	.....	52	104	39	113	.....	.....	45	33	3
Total.....	27,072	3,780	3,442	125	16	2,731	1,995	3,787	3,430	136	13	2,143	1,598	281
LA FAYETTE—3d District.														
Argyle.....	1,225	207	75	14	.....	200	77	206	75	15	.....	148	62	4
Beimont.....	1,244	146	133	1	.....	156	116	148	132	1	.....	79	61	20
Benton.....	1,519	166	151	10	6	182	179	165	156	11	.....	99	120	12



15	Blanchard	622	86	62	11	72	61	87	63	9	46	58	2	
	Darlington	2,539	325	320	20	313	284	320	321	25	207	222	61	
	Elk Grove	959	98	104	.....	103	101	98	104	1	37	46	4	
	Fayette	1,143	115	73	43	26	131	84	113	73	45	26	66	33
	Gratiot	1,634	192	187	26	.....	212	168	192	25	187	25	143	132
	Kendall	849	63	123	1	.....	48	139	62	123	1	.....	15	70
	Monticello	413	39	37	5	.....	53	28	39	37	5	.....	31	21
	New Diggings	1,641	180	121	20	.....	203	147	178	122	21	.....	105	64
	Seymour	2,393	72	149	2	.....	69	145	72	140	2	.....	24	124
	Shullsburg	2,244	250	259	.....	.....	231	265	252	260	6	.....	177	219
	Wayne	1,056	165	60	28	14	154	45	159	60	36	12	71	15
	White Oak Springs	451	64	30	2	.....	77	40	64	30	2	.....	32	24
	Willow Springs	1,039	48	179	28	.....	78	187	47	179	29	.....	18	67
	Wiota	1,687	275	196	12	.....	207	116	278	137	8	.....	178	87
	Total	21,278	2,491	2,193	230	46	2,541	2,182	2,480	2,208	242	38	1,476	1,425	217
LANGLADE—9th District.														
Antigo	368	353	326	21	19	.....	.....	351	326	25	18	66	33	.....
Carpenter	44	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Gagen .....	.....	.....	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Neva .....	.....	85	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood .....	.....	37	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelican, 1st district .....	.....	7	13	.....	1	.....	.....	7	13	.....	1	18	22	.....
2d district .....	.....	273	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polar .....	.....	18	43	.....	4	.....	.....	18	43	.....	4	22	3	.....
Price .....	.....	27	33	1	.....	.....	.....	27	33	1	.....	14	8	.....
Rolling .....	.....	46	51	.....	2	.....	.....	46	51	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	685	559	628	23	28	.....	.....	556	628	27	27	131	66	.....
LINCOLN—9th District.														
Ackley, 1st district .....	.....	24	17	.....	.....	22	13	24	17	.....	.....	3	4	.....
2d district	184	40	44	1	8	.....	.....	40	45	1	6	.....	.....	.....
3d district .....	.....	85	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corning	112	7	35	.....	.....	14	5	7	35	.....	.....	14	1	.....
Merrill, 1st district .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	70	.....
2d district	1,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....
3d district .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
town .....	.....	25	15	1	.....	.....	.....	26	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
city, 1st ward .....	.....	100	142	.....	2	.....	.....	100	142	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2d ward .....	.....	85	103	2	6	.....	.....	85	102	3	6	.....	.....	.....
3d ward .....	.....	135	135	2	4	.....	.....	135	133	1	4	.....	.....	.....
4th ward .....	.....	87	83	2	.....	.....	.....	87	83	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th ward .....	.....	157	125	4	1	.....	.....	157	125	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th ward .....	.....	61	46	1	2	.....	.....	62	46	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pelican .....	.....	58	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevel'nd. Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
LINCOLN — continued.														
Pine River.....	278	82	38	.....	.....	65	59	82	38	.....	.....	25	4	.....
Rock Falls.....	101	20	24	.....	2	20	9	20	25	.....	2	5	12	.....
Russell.....	.....	70	25	1	1	.....	.....	72	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	27	19	.....
Total.....	2,011	1,077	989	14	26	370	262	1,081	994	13	21	254	111	.....
MANYTOWOC — 5th Dist.														
Cato.....	1,875	172	208	6	.....	192	191	172	208	6	.....	136	133	.....
Centerville.....	1,560	134	133	.....	.....	176	86	138	129	.....	.....	92	75	.....
Cooperstown.....	1,700	91	199	.....	.....	90	212	91	199	.....	.....	58	125	.....
Eaton.....	1,525	92	193	.....	.....	104	210	92	198	.....	.....	54	145	.....
Franklin.....	1,875	78	193	1	.....	108	171	78	193	1	.....	8	111	.....
Gibson.....	1,739	87	160	6	.....	151	133	87	161	6	.....	60	61	.....
Kossuth.....	2,168	110	242	.....	.....	141	232	112	241	.....	.....	79	91	.....
Liberty.....	1,387	143	98	2	.....	167	94	143	98	2	.....	101	33	.....
Manitowoc, town..	1,282	126	93	7	.....	158	78	129	90	7	.....	89	59	.....
city, 1st ward.....	.....	153	212	.....	3	188	142	184	186	.....	1	136	128	.....
2d ward.....	6,367	113	54	6	.....	109	57	113	54	6	.....	91	43	.....
3d ward.....	.....	199	287	.....	.....	212	188	213	277	.....	.....	126	198	.....
4th ward.....	.....	184	101	4	.....	183	86	192	96	4	.....	127	74	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	2,077	154	158	4	.....	188	156	104	149	4	.....	85	96	.....
Maple Grove.....	1,523	57	193	.....	.....	71	189	57	193	.....	.....	24	91	.....
Meeme.....	1,684	77	213	1	.....	101	194	79	211	.....	.....	79	135	.....
Mishicot.....	1,568	37	276	.....	.....	42	278	39	274	.....	.....	23	178	.....
Newton.....	1,867	156	153	.....	.....	190	165	159	151	.....	.....	94	64	.....
Rockland.....	1,234	110	108	.....	.....	96	91	110	108	.....	.....	39	84	.....
Schleswig.....	2,069	82	292	.....	.....	141	161	82	282	.....	.....	53	100	.....
Two Creeks.....	630	14	86	.....	.....	14	78	14	86	.....	.....	9	46	.....
Two Rivers, town..	1,324	42	196	.....	.....	69	181	42	195	.....	.....	29	117	.....
city, 1st ward.....	.....	112	349	.....	.....	33	102	114	347	.....	.....	15	70	.....
2d ward.....	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	101	.....
3d ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	43	.....
Total.....	37,506	2,525	4,203	37	3	2,988	3,676	2,615	4,126	37	1	1,672	2,401	17

MARATHON, 9th District.														
Bergen, 1st district.....	450	15	23			1	11	15	23		1	9	26	
2d district.....						12	34							
3d district.....						11	5							
Berlin.....	1,000	35	161			42	142	49	147			34	79	
Brighton, 1st dist.....	726	78	95	1	2	57	36	78	95	1	2	37	33	
2d dist.....						1	26							
Day.....		30	79					30	79					
Easton.....	186	38	17			11	22	38	17			6	11	
Hamburg, 1st dist.....	563	33	68			23	67	33	68			25	30	
2d dist.....												2	18	
Halsey.....		3	80					3	80					
Holton.....	749	59	74			65	18	60	73			40	2	
Hull.....	461	70	77	7	16	96	69	69	77	8	16	55	58	
Johnson.....		8	36					8	36					
Knowlton.....	379	40	22	4		30	27	40	22	4		19	17	
Maine.....	880	53	142	1		40	36	36	141	1		9	48	
Marathon.....	871	11	160			12	161	11	160			26	110	
Marathon City, village		13	49					13	49					
Mosinee, 1st dist.....	882	86	138			60	84	87	138			22	48	
2d dist.....								34	3					
Rib Falls.....	574	30	81			10	97	31	79			11	25	
Rietbrock.....	409	14	96			2	67	14	96			3	48	
Spencer, 1st district.....	1,091	42	47			107	76	42	47			51	70	
2d district.....													10	
Stettin.....	684	25	128	2	6	35	25	95	115	5	3	17	11	
Texas.....	458	75	52	1		20	120	25	128			10	73	
Wausau, town.....	1,061	71	142			11	46	75	52	1	7	18	3	
city, 1st ward.....			142	219			40	132	70	142		10	9	58
2d ward.....			99	250			56	97	145	216		2	39	74
3d ward.....			125	188			43	122	100	259		6	26	96
4th ward.....			121	90	1	2	65	70	124	188		2	47	71
5th ward.....			186	137			49	108	131	88	1	5	22	114
6th ward.....			205	227			70	50	205	132		6	67	43
7th ward.....			110	98					227					
Weston, 1st district.....	968	199	151	2	3	37	80	199	99	2	3	84	50	
2d district.....			7	27	1				7	27				4
Wien.....	452	37	54	2		20	65	41	52	2		8	45	
Total.....	17,121	2,144	3,358	22	65	1,025	1,977	2,170	3,330	26	63	696	1,305	
MARINETTE, 9th District.														
Marinette, 1st dist.....	5,412	992	619	64	1	612	344	1,003	608	66		611	295	
2d dist.....			193	85	7		83	71	195	83	7		127	71
Peshtigo, 1st dist.....	3,517	680	156	27		637	164	683	154	27		400	82	
2d dist.....			142	33	3				142	33	3			
3d dist.....			19	31					20	31				
Total.....	8,929	2,026	924	101	1	1,333	579	2,043	909	103		1,138	448	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881		
		Blaine. Rep.	Clevela'd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G.B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
MARQUETTE — 6th Dist.														
Buffalo.....	750	69	90	11	.....	91	81	71	90	9	.....	63	57	11
Crystal Lake.....	644	54	52	.....	.....	62	54	54	52	.....	.....	26	45	.....
Douglas.....	657	64	96	.....	.....	52	92	64	96	.....	.....	26	72	.....
Harris.....	531	64	59	.....	.....	53	62	64	59	.....	.....	35	41	.....
Mecan.....	620	35	86	.....	.....	30	78	35	86	.....	.....	14	56	.....
Montello.....	950	78	184	.....	.....	53	178	78	184	.....	.....	53	166	6
Moundville.....	334	49	17	21	.....	60	27	49	18	21	.....	41	22	7
Neshkoro.....	589	26	89	.....	.....	35	72	26	89	.....	.....	17	51	.....
Newton.....	724	30	98	.....	.....	40	76	30	98	.....	.....	5	55	.....
Oxford.....	532	116	15	.....	.....	103	21	116	15	.....	.....	49	8	35
Packwaukee.....	691	73	81	3	7	86	68	73	81	3	7	43	45	27
Shields.....	620	66	73	.....	.....	63	71	66	73	.....	.....	37	67	.....
Springfield.....	428	76	44	1	.....	55	34	76	44	1	.....	27	18	.....
Westfield.....	834	140	94	3	.....	122	67	141	94	3	.....	67	70	14
Total.....	8,907	940	1,078	39	7	905	984	943	1,079	37	7	500	773	100
MILWAUKEE — 4th Dist.														
Bay View.....	2,852	683	63	6	1	.....	.....	675	66	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1,819	134	201	.....	.....	113	221	136	201	.....	.....	62	59	.....
Granville.....	2,370	168	238	1	.....	176	262	169	227	1	.....	103	115	.....
Greenfield.....	2,674	252	273	4	.....	239	286	251	271	6	.....	100	166	7
Lake, 1st district.....	2,578	235	301	3	.....	637	378	236	304	3	.....	97	194	8
Lake, 2d district.....															233	64	27
Milwaukee, town, 1st dis	3,472	346	157	1	13	396	247	354	152	1	10	121	99	.....
Milwaukee, town, 2d dis		140	144	151	142
city, 1st ward.....	11,010	1,073	1,589	20	28	1,045	1,029	1,179	1,485	32	27	623	657	33
2d ward.....	14,406	1,448	1,806	34	122	1,490	1,532	1,617	1,617	4	146	783	685	12
3d ward.....	6,891	506	1,053	8	25	415	1,038	503	1,063	13	23	202	566	9
4th ward.....	12,491	1,816	1,495	45	52	1,530	1,026	1,844	1,437	73	43	635	368	92
5th ward.....	8,641	1,092	882	22	42	971	606	1,174	789	31	42	306	454	64
6th ward.....	9,639	986	1,123	12	149	1,025	561	1,203	925	2	137	625	378	8
7th ward.....	7,192	869	774	16	23	979	490	984	668	19	21	564	314	34
8th ward.....	7,905	1,156	829	24	33	821	481	1,188	760	33	29	430	397	31
9th ward.....	10,006	1,209	1,285	5	94	824	739	1,267	1,219	9	94	400	462	9

ELECTION STATISTICS.

10th ward.....	8,895	1,268	766	4	133	915	423	1,348	688	6	130	497	393	4
11th ward.....	8,881	832	1,205	2	13	716	784	839	1,197	2	13	447	408	2
12th ward.....	5,448	771	870	4	20	495	525	790	810	4	19	232	299	34
13th ward.....	4,173	777	352	3	133	493	140	824	305	3	130	282	113	3
Oak Creek.....	2,097	222	210	.....	.....	209	223	222	209	.....	.....	121	141	.....
Wauwatosa, 1st dist. }	5,083	852	667	16	11	589	596	863	651	21	10	69	102	8
2d dist.....														
Total.....	188,523	16,844	16,291	221	901	14,088	10,397	17,876	15,235	274	888	7,398	6,989	410
MONROE—7th District..														
Adrian.....	715	65	55	5	5	70	63	65	55	5	5	36	24	1
Angelo.....	469	86	44	7	.....	86	20	87	43	6	.....	46	20	9
Byron.....	415	45	37	.....	10	47	41	47	35	.....	10	19	9	9
Clifton.....	684	64	132	.....	.....	66	130	64	132	.....	.....	31	49	.....
Glendale.....	1,401	204	127	4	.....	197	108	204	127	4	.....	72	28	15
Greenfield.....	586	75	73	1	2	51	69	77	73	.....	2	29	46	.....
Jefferson.....	1,087	80	195	1	.....	60	189	80	195	1	.....	57	90	4
La Fayette.....	402	51	33	3	.....	40	39	52	33	2	.....	28	19	2
La Grange.....	839	132	29	3	3	135	32	132	29	3	3	76	3	7
Leon.....	748	126	52	13	.....	135	41	127	47	18	.....	85	33	13
Lincoln.....	975	221	43	3	.....	182	38	223	41	3	.....	144	19	1
Little Falls.....	706	121	108	1	.....	64	65	123	109	.....	.....	54	39	19
New Lyme.....	140	37	7	1	.....	31	8	39	5	1	.....	11	5	17
Oakdale.....	733	47	95	2	4	37	74	48	90	2	4	37	41	4
Portland.....	1,056	144	62	6	.....	151	54	144	62	5	.....	95	35	5
Ridgeville.....	1,286	118	177	9	.....	93	165	129	167	8	.....	91	109	15
Sheldon.....	794	99	69	1	4	101	47	98	68	2	4	51	4	8
Sparta, town.....	106	90	43	.....	.....	476	223	98	91	41	.....	321	171	103
city, 1st ward.....	67	66	4	4	.....	.....	.....	68	64	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	3,457	84	43	5	.....	.....	.....	83	43	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward.....		91	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	58	3	.....	.....	.....
4th ward.....		68	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	42	5	.....	.....	.....
Tomah, town.....		76	82	2	4	214	217	79	82	2	154	165	13
city, 1st ward.....	2,106	115	81	4	1	.....	.....	113	81	5	1	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....		95	99	2	6	.....	.....	.....	93	98	4	6	.....	.....
Wellington.....	1,050	94	91	1	31	72	56	99	91	7	28	29	12	.....
Wells.....	653	52	64	6	.....	60	84	51	64	7	.....	20	39	10
Wilton.....	1,099	70	151	4	1	59	161	70	151	4	1	34	59	2
Total.....	21,606	2,633	2,207	138	74	2,427	1,913	2,649	2,176	143	64	1,520	1,019	257
OCONTO—9th District.														
Darling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillett.....	637	196	33	.....	2	77	35	137	33	.....	2	49	27	5
Howe.....	178	45	35	.....	.....	19	18	45	35	.....	.....	10	15	1

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler Peo.	Garfield Rep.	Hancock Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
Oconto—continued.														
Little River, 1st dist.	695	73	26			62	11	73	26			50	6	6
2d dist.		46	49			24	31	46	49			23	19	
Little Suamico, 1st dist.	942	72	54			102	29	75	51			66	21	4
2d dist.		53	7						53	7				
Maple Valley	589	106	73	7		61	28	105	73	8		45	27	7
Oconto, town	898	83	117	3		71	94	83	117	3		47	77	15
city, E ward	1,057	162	123	10		123	116	150	123	13		77	58	30
W. ward	810	64	161	7		56	120	64	162	6		38	58	20
N. ward	785	82	92	8		55	88	82	92	8		36	89	22
S. ward	1,519	199	146	16		43	145	198	146	17		71	77	86
Pensaukee, 1st dist.	1,057	49	20			115	27	49	20			47	23	2
2d dist.		186	23	2		75	29	189	23	2		113	6	1
3d dist.		56	6			39	4	56	6			27	4	1
Stiles	323	82	63			19	34	82	63			35	51	
Total	9,848	1,494	1,033	53		1,036	822	1,496	1,031	57	2	734	556	200
OUTAGAMIE—6th district.														
Appleton, city, 1st ward	1,273	241	154	19	3	200	93	236	155	20	1	80	44	75
2d ward	2,663	267	364	11		285	286	270	361	15		134	186	40
3d ward	1,616	134	334	4		102	230	130	337	4		22	146	11
4th ward	870	81	162		2	58	101	81	162		2	13	44	4
5th ward	859	85	184	7	1	64	94	83	187	8	1	16	41	5
6th ward	725	81	161	7		51	76	81	161	7		16	33	17
Black Creek	1,285	83	170	1	6	82	135	83	170	1		67	89	
Bovina	690	111	23	2	7	89	57	113	28		7	59	20	2
Buchanan	1,010	14	174			21	179	14	174			13	81	
Center	1,596	41	293			40	249	41	291			19	126	
Cicero	777	58	66			55	59	59	65			22	25	
Dale	1,123	110	161		25	65	150	108	161	2	25	34	117	6
Deer Creek	653	70	47		19	65	27	70	47		19	19	24	5
Ellington	1,377	103	159		31	108	144	106	159		28	68	77	1
Freedom	1,663	102	219		1	93	200	101	220		1	27	64	
Grand Chute	9,583	101	214	7		92	195	102	214	7		27	82	5
Greenville	1,326	88	189		19	105	172	88	189		20	55	130	

Hortonia	1,193	194	145	7	8	110	137	131	145	10	8	70	91	27
Kaukauna, 1st district. } 2d district. }	2,235	216	275	2	14	106	215	218	275	2	18	64	95	21
Ledyard		85	142			9	143	85	142			4	68	
Liberty	504	51	33	2	7	31	31	51	32	2	7	12	23	
Maine	403	40	28		21	41	35	40	29		21	9	8	
Maple Creek	818	30	72		27	27	49	30	72		27		15	2
New London, 3d ward.	256	11	38		1	8	38	11	38		1	3	23	
Osborn	612	74	52			46	46	74	52			21	18	3
Seymour, town. }	762	107	54		1	87	49	107	54		1	36	31	4
city, 1st ward. }		64	39			89	88	64	39			46	62	22
2d ward. }	850	40	32					40	32					
Total	28,716	2,644	4,169	70	102	2,124	3,258	2,630	4,182	85	181	955	1,763	250
OZAUKEE—5th District.														
Belgium	1,948	5	298	4		6	311	6	292		4	1	104	
Cedarburg	2,536	201	348			164	329	206	341			88	226	
Fredonia	1,839	52	313			102	260	66	299			41	109	
Grafton	1,579	100	208	1		103	191	110	194	1		52	158	1
Mequon	3,023	176	351			239	285	210	318			119	180	
Pt. Washing't'n, town. } city. }	2,604	46	154			102	387	47	153		5	57	269	1
Saukville	1,942	65	243	1	6			66	242	1	6			
		71	266	3	5	90	299	73	264	3	5	55	152	5
Total	15,462	716	2,171	9	16	806	2,065	784	2,103	5	20	413	1,193	7
PEPIN—8th District.														
Albany	431	61	19			42	7	62	18			58	13	
Durand	879	164	117	3	3	156	61	182	92	11	3	286	106	14
Frankfort	639	110	17			112	12	110	13	11		77		20
Lima	605	44	74		3	39	69	44	74		3	46	89	
Pepin	1,515	222	73	1	1	254	33	229	68	1		173	18	46
Stockholm	763	166	14			147	4	167	14			25		108
Waterville	1,197	160	91	4	4	150	95	160	91	5	3	159	85	52
Waubeek	197	30	8			39	15	31	8			33	5	2
Total	6,226	957	413	8	11	939	296	985	378	23	9	807	316	203
PIERCE—8th District.														
Clifton	703	97	32	5		103	35	90	32	11		25	8	48
Diamond Bluff	534	68	27		6	65	14	72	28		2	30	5	15
Ellsworth	1,502	238	107	10	7	206	54	240	108	10	6	133	47	39

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
PIERCE — continued.														
El Paso	690	64	81	3	.....	46	67	64	81	3	.....	10	38	2
Gilman	888	145	23	3	.....	126	13	146	23	3	.....	63	7	.....
Hartland	1,215	186	70	19	.....	202	49	188	70	17	.....	69	31	31
Isabelle	250	41	6	7	.....	43	.....	43	5	.....	.....	14	.....	8
Maiden Rock	1,375	205	49	17	6	220	42	205	49	18	6	58	17	1
Martel	1,284	161	38	1	2	183	17	167	34	2	.....	98	25	62
Oak Grove	973	99	82	3	.....	54	71	99	82	3	.....	13	23	14
Prescott, 1st ward	975	54	30	4	.....	48	21	54	30	4	.....	7	13	14
2d ward		33	42	.....	.....	26	50	32	42	.....	.....	9	18	18
3d ward		46	24	2	.....	52	19	43	24	5	.....	14	10	24
River Falls	2,516	353	189	28	7	368	157	355	192	25	7	143	66	62
Rock Elm	899	132	84	3	.....	109	55	131	84	4	.....	62	27	14
Salem	478	98	30	11	.....	48	21	68	30	12	.....	15	9	22
Spring Lake	843	115	42	6	4	96	32	116	42	6	4	34	5	2
Trenton	737	143	24	.....	.....	137	5	143	24	.....	.....	12	5	14
Trimbelle	1,148	164	56	17	1	94	26	164	56	17	1	35	17	57
Union	734	84	17	17	4	89	49	59	81	24	4	21	34	32
Total	17,744	2,478	1,120	156	38	2,320	840	2,479	1,117	174	31	865	408	479
POLK — 8th District.														
Alden, 1st district	1,274	138	43	3	.....	145	29	138	43	3	.....	100	16	13
2d district		94	9	.....	.....	67	13	95	8	.....	.....	45	5	4
Apple River	412	48	13	2	.....	39	15	48	13	2	.....	32	10	.....
Balsam Lake	357	39	30	.....	.....	33	20	39	30	.....	.....	32	17	.....
Black Brook	732	108	31	12	.....	125	10	104	22	15	.....	82	3	19
Clam Falls	115	25	16	.....	.....	59	41	25	16	.....	.....	17	4	.....
Clear Lake	809	244	54	16	.....	129	51	244	55	15	.....	97	27	59
Clayton	546	84	31	9	.....	17	7	84	31	9	.....	78	9	2
Eureka	595	111	31	66	.....	66	20	111	31	.....	.....	47	12	.....
Farmington	968	54	124	7	.....	87	81	88	57	7	1	73	32	4
Georgetown	123	19	4	.....	.....	9	3	19	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Laketown	461	82	19	7	.....	76	16	82	19	7	.....	42	6	.....
Lincoln	557	75	35	8	.....	80	22	79	32	8	.....	67	13	2
Lorraine	109	33	6	.....	.....	16	3	33	6	.....	.....	15	3	.....

Luck	270	59	12	.....	47	6	65	12	.....	41	7	.....	
Milltown.....	282	51	39	.....	31	19	46	44	.....	24	11	.....	
Osceola, 1st district.....	1,297	146	51	18	160	51	145	51	19	115	9	38		
2d district.....		97	23	.....	67	7	98	22	.....	31	18	18		
St. Croix Falls.....	542	98	28	2	96	24	101	27	1	90	17	.....	
Sterling.....	406	75	29	5	54	15	75	29	5	33	11	.....	
West Sweden.....	173	38	9	.....	37	.....	38	9	.....	27	1	.....	
Total	10,018	1,717	637	89	1,439	453	1,737	591	91	1	1,105	224	160	
PORTAGE — 9th District.														
Alban.....	310	74	32	.....	45	28	74	32	.....	32	8	1	.....
Almond.....	872	151	49	6	2	139	31	150	49	7	2	88	26	16
Amherst.....	1,375	326	51	8	.....	255	50	326	51	9	.....	146	27	33
Belmont.....	585	107	10	2	3	89	20	107	11	2	3	54	7	.....
Buena Vista.....	830	103	79	16	18	132	57	104	80	13	18	61	34	.....
Carson.....	476	51	120	.....	48	50	51	120	.....	21	.....	36	.....	.....
Eau Pleine.....	598	49	90	8	.....	56	49	90	8	.....	11	26	14	.....
Grant.....	309	34	36	.....	30	21	35	34	.....	17	.....	27	.....	.....
Hull.....	1,044	40	177	.....	40	117	40	177	.....	10	.....	96	.....	.....
Lanark.....	663	102	42	9	.....	90	49	102	42	9	.....	49	23	12
Linwood.....	406	46	34	.....	12	41	48	45	34	1	12	19	21	.....
New Hope.....	801	177	27	.....	149	12	172	27	.....	96	1	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	339	79	6	.....	58	3	78	6	1	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Plover.....	1,230	256	81	6	7	215	65	261	79	6	6	137	49	4
Sharon.....	1,639	13	310	.....	18	272	13	310	.....	103	.....	34	7	.....
Stevens Point, town.....	569	24	111	3	.....	32	65	24	111	3	.....	11	84	.....
city, 1st ward.....	1,020	169	154	3	.....	147	88	173	153	3	.....	83	96	12
2d ward.....	1,373	173	207	7	2	120	136	172	207	8	3	56	91	14
3d ward.....	1,063	190	161	7	.....	113	74	196	157	12	.....	69	53	8
4th ward.....	988	57	262	1	.....	39	135	58	261	1	.....	24	91	5
Stockton.....	1,346	98	217	.....	96	155	98	217	.....	43	.....	79	.....	.....
Total	17,731	2,319	2,256	76	44	1,952	1,534	2,328	2,248	83	44	1,080	927	189
PRICE — 9th District.														
Brannan, 1st district.....	278	61	23	.....	12	21	62	22	.....	11	10	.....	.....	.....
2d district.....		36	.....	50	34	.....	46	5	.....	55	15	.....	.....	.....
3d district.....		46	4	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifield, 1st district.....	230	179	149	.....	30	51	179	149	.....	39	44	.....	.....	.....
2d district.....		50	6	.....	.....	.....	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogema.....	277	204	13	.....	.....	.....	205	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	277	218	134	2	.....	50	88	218	134	2	.....	66	56	.....
Total	785	794	3.9	2	142	194	706	328	2	171	125	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
RACINE — 1st District.														
Burlington	2,738	189	421	10	1	251	364	201	412	14	1	112	246	13
Caledonia	2,653	157	379	8	.....	195	362	161	372	8	.....	98	186	6
Dover	927	95	111	17	.....	122	102	92	113	18	.....	78	68	6
Mt. Pleasant	2,166	322	185	38	.....	347	168	311	201	33	.....	160	103	16
Norway	981	169	65	5	.....	149	71	171	63	5	.....	70	66	16
Racine, 1st ward	1,414	149	182	1	3	179	186	147	185	1	3	80	116	6
2d ward	1,796	317	113	16	1	291	102	292	121	26	4	173	96	6
3d ward	2,892	402	305	28	3	411	228	383	313	29	2	221	207	22
4th ward	3,916	253	461	3	.....	324	462	250	464	3	.....	171	340	5
5th ward	3,740	541	307	10	.....	527	283	538	310	10	1	249	194	10
6th ward	2,373	429	357	33	6	298	185	422	366	34	4	170	154	22
7th ward .....	.....	237	255	.....	2	.....	.....	237	255	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Raymond	1,667	251	85	39	.....	279	79	251	86	42	.....	127	52	28
Rochester	1,775	86	63	26	1	106	63	87	66	24	1	66	47	19
Waterford	1,451	223	139	29	.....	210	146	223	139	29	.....	113	112	35
Yorkville	1,532	245	29	35	5	266	66	235	30	41	8	138	86	37
Total	30,921	4,065	3,458	298	21	3,955	2,867	4,001	3,496	317	26	2,026	2,023	259
RICHLAND — 7th District.														
Akan	841	101	88	6	4	89	94	101	88	6	4	61	9	.....
Bloom	1,358	166	111	16	2	140	132	165	112	17	2	89	49	10
Buena Vista	1,075	159	101	11	11	128	85	160	99	12	11	81	73	29
Dayton	1,109	124	160	15	.....	91	159	124	160	15	.....	52	43	1
Eagle	1,303	171	111	7	.....	163	116	172	113	5	.....	74	37	10
Forest	950	161	90	7	1	158	60	102	90	6	1	107	25	5
Henrietta	1,005	120	103	16	2	93	103	116	108	17	2	68	39	4
Ithaca	1,110	154	133	20	9	155	113	155	133	21	7	95	65	43
Marshall	989	160	82	11	2	156	68	160	82	11	2	111	29	1
Orion	733	104	57	9	.....	101	59	103	57	10	.....	44	19	7
Richland	2,048	355	460	59	1	351	135	358	157	61	1	218	74	59
Richwood	1,515	211	117	9	1	196	129	212	117	8	1	99	24	4
Rockbridge	1,200	144	139	15	.....	130	99	146	138	15	.....	97	47	6

Sylvan	1,035	96	102	5	6	99	90	96	102	5	6	49	25	.....	2
Westford.....	1,002	95	102	2	.....	89	125	95	162	.....	.....	46	89	.....	.....
Willow	901	133	69	7	.....	129	68	139	69	7	.....	92	39	.....	.....
Total	18,174	2,459	1,785	215	39	2,200	1,635	2,464	1,787	216	37	1,383	686	.....	185
Rock — 1st District															
Avon	815	145	43	2	.....	127	34	145	42	2	.....	79	21	.....	.....
Beloit, town	707	94	69	3	1	108	41	94	69	3	1	33	7	.....	3
city, 1st ward	1,304	172	119	7	10	203	68	173	117	7	10	75	27	.....	8
2d ward	1,006	184	66	26	1	176	46	185	63	23	.....	53	11	.....	28
3rd ward	1,229	237	102	7	10	144	115	235	102	8	10	73	32	.....	14
4th ward	1,251	221	107	26	2	171	90	230	107	26	2	66	48	.....	25
Bradford.....	979	100	90	4	.....	141	99	100	86	10	.....	42	12	.....	12
Center	1,105	196	75	5	.....	160	67	194	75	7	.....	54	13	.....	7
Clinton	2,126	361	122	28	12	322	106	355	122	28	8	195	45	.....	44
Edgerton, city	2,244	182	165	9	.....	.....	.....	151	165	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	2,244	218	153	9	.....	313	236	217	153	10	.....	155	141	.....	98
Harmony	1,085	150	107	10	.....	159	69	153	106	10	.....	41	11	.....	11
Janesville, town	900	129	102	1	.....	118	79	120	101	1	.....	59	31	.....	8
city, 1st ward	2,313	366	212	9	.....	313	138	377	202	10	.....	206	116	.....	22
2d ward	1,778	274	205	5	.....	234	142	276	202	5	.....	170	101	.....	11
3rd ward	1,415	216	134	6	.....	192	81	223	126	7	.....	148	48	.....	17
4th ward	2,495	288	280	4	.....	268	177	273	273	7	.....	162	165	.....	34
5th ward	1,017	83	178	1	.....	75	123	84	178	1	.....	43	84	.....	5
Johnstown	1,217	132	147	5	1	153	120	134	137	10	.....	59	47	.....	10
La Prairie	819	147	58	2	.....	132	67	152	53	3	.....	36	8	.....	11
Lima	1,094	191	55	14	.....	229	39	188	54	18	.....	125	16	.....	11
Magnolia	1,143	156	90	30	6	164	100	152	87	37	6	96	29	.....	13
Milton	1,794	399	131	38	.....	362	112	389	129	49	.....	204	52	.....	58
Newark	1,130	185	45	9	.....	172	33	186	44	9	.....	61	9	.....	.....
Plymouth	1,245	183	116	6	.....	162	311	183	118	6	.....	65	36	.....	6
Porter	1,224	206	126	14	.....	211	114	209	124	13	.....	60	47	.....	18
Rock	1,006	127	136	2	.....	121	100	124	136	5	.....	56	51	.....	6
Spring Valley	1,172	254	55	18	.....	244	41	256	52	19	.....	99	15	.....	2
Turtle	1,133	215	68	6	8	192	56	208	68	11	6	74	18	.....	1
Union	2,077	454	91	63	15	359	72	444	90	102	10	164	35	.....	144
Total	38,833	6,266	3,447	370	65	5,741	2,646	6,262	3,381	474	53	2,783	1,276	.....	630
Sr. Croix— 8th District.															
Baldwin, 1st dist	1,228	165	110	.....	.....	202	59	165	110	.....	.....	133	117	.....	16
2d dist		70	8	1	69	8	2
Cady	516	82	45	1	.....	73	28	82	45	1	.....	36	24	.....	4
Cylon	716	90	61	20	.....	117	40	96	61	14	.....	60	25	.....	12
Eau Galle	646	192	37	7	.....	116	16	192	37	7	.....	42	46	.....	19

ELECTION STATISTICS.

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveln'd Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hast- ings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
St. Croix — continued.														
Emerald.....	619	60	69	13	.....	76	50	60	71	10	.....	12	33	16
Erin Prairie.....	1,013	11	267	.....	2	8	262	9	269	.....	2	3	162	.....
Forest.....	25	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	26	4	3	.....	16	.....	.....
Hammond.....	1,418	187	165	8	1	198	150	185	165	11	.....	56	131	74
Hudson, town.....	665	77	78	2	.....	85	71	77	77	1	.....	28	32	12
city, 1st ward.....	455	64	84	2	.....	59	53	63	84	3	.....	35	36	11
2d ward.....	1,061	174	139	7	.....	169	98	174	137	9	.....	91	80	37
3d ward.....	782	123	99	4	.....	100	87	123	98	6	.....	36	78	28
Kinnickinnic.....	778	75	42	11	.....	86	43	76	40	12	.....	34	25	9
Pleasant Valley.....	593	45	59	6	.....	54	27	46	58	6	.....	13	42	3
Richmond.....	1,386	229	184	7	2	216	155	231	184	7	.....	97	145	73
Rush River.....	677	63	53	1	.....	72	48	63	53	1	.....	20	46	.....
St. Joseph.....	642	46	114	1	.....	41	58	45	116	1	.....	21	45	2
Somerset.....	968	33	139	1	.....	62	71	37	140	1	.....	51	46	3
Springfield, 1st district.....	1,372	194	112	2	.....	189	104	196	113	2	.....	95	58	4
2d district.....															43	19	9
Stanton.....	752	65	127	2	.....	67	105	63	127	4	.....	25	59	13
Star Prairie.....	944	218	69	4	.....	190	37	222	69	4	.....	124	32	38
Troy.....	979	121	57	4	.....	128	65	121	58	4	.....	55	25	1
Warren.....	746	88	115	.....	.....	88	82	87	115	1	.....	60	51	5
Total.....	18,956	2,502	2,227	107	5	2,396	1,718	2,508	2,239	110	2	1,183	1,357	381
SAUK — 7th District.														
Baraboo, N. district.....	4,594	147	48	34	1	702	292	137	47	46	1	251	137	120
S. district.....															101	41	32
city, 1st ward.....	389	185	51	1	.....	.....	.....	381	180	64	1	.....	.....	.....
2d ward.....	149	91	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	88	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	808	81	129	1	.....	75	120	77	133	1	.....	52	84	.....
Dellona.....	580	86	81	2	.....	57	78	85	81	2	.....	32	19	.....
Delton.....	857	142	45	16	.....	146	41	136	43	22	.....	70	16	38
Excelsior.....	1,109	177	65	8	.....	175	81	178	64	8	.....	68	28	14
Fairfield.....	744	112	31	32	5	130	39	109	28	39	5	46	11	24
Franklin.....	1,010	63	107	.....	.....	75	109	63	107	.....	.....	32	49	.....
Freedom.....	1,332	224	51	8	.....	203	76	223	51	9	.....	130	34	32

Greenfield.....	792	112	46	4	98	47	107	46	9	47	7	11		
Honey Creek.....	1,248	104	105	.....	112	64	104	105	.....	58	40	1		
Ironton.....	1,310	171	116	10	156	106	164	114	19	78	57	32		
Lavalle.....	1,364	177	106	3	178	76	180	100	3	59	39	42		
Merrimack.....	1,829	77	84	11	106	63	76	85	12	27	31	36		
Prairie du Sac.....	1,963	195	240	4	239	154	213	218	7	141	119	12		
Reedsburg.....	2,546	269	266	2	271	259	265	265	7	113	127	73		
Spring Green.....	1,090	149	88	9	135	87	145	88	13	53	50	44		
Sumpter.....	746	122	30	20	149	15	122	23	.....	72	3	11		
Troy.....	1,029	133	39	5	160	26	131	35	11	53	8	8		
Washington.....	1,175	138	64	1	144	51	193	63	2	63	25	.....	
Westfield.....	1,462	78	189	.....	82	165	85	183	.....	54	108	.....	
Winfield.....	773	99	93	.....	83	81	99	94	.....	36	24	8		
Woodland.....	1,398	163	84	19	162	69	159	84	24	64	27	13		
Total.....	28,729	3,557	2,381	244	71	3,638	2,080	3,531	2,325	327	68	1,694	1,084	551
SAWYER—9th District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayward.....	.....	298	109	5	.....	.....	.....	286	121	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHAWANO—9th District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Almon.....	303	26	33	.....	7	36	26	33	.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....
Angelica.....	335	61	11	.....	52	7	61	11	.....	33	4	.....	.....	.....
Belle Plain.....	735	68	95	4	51	87	68	95	4	26	46	.....	.....	.....
Biramwood.....	.....	45	32	6	5	.....	.....	45	32	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Fairbanks.....	191	55	64	.....	41	41	55	64	.....	41	28	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	757	70	111	.....	28	100	70	111	.....	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Green Valley.....	392	121	16	.....	78	2	121	16	.....	55	1	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	1,196	105	136	.....	60	128	105	136	.....	44	60	.....	.....	.....
Herman.....	462	39	93	.....	24	65	39	93	.....	10	32	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson, 1st dist.....	.....	60	24	1	.....	29	13	59	.....	25	4	.....	.....	.....
2d dist.....	280	14	26	1	.....	15	20	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lessor.....	465	106	25	.....	87	7	106	25	.....	23	44	4	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....	600	67	88	.....	61	29	67	88	.....	34	18	22	.....	.....
Milltown.....	485	.....	.....	.....	29	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris.....	.....	42	8	.....	1	.....	43	8	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Navarino.....	189	34	5	.....	30	5	34	6	.....	6	22	6	.....	.....
Pella.....	585	34	100	.....	7	1	35	99	.....	1	12	37	.....	.....
Richmond.....	706	108	89	2	112	35	110	88	2	29	9	6	.....	.....
Seneca.....	346	15	29	.....	20	23	15	29	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Shawano, city, 1st ward.....	.....	69	82	14	2	21	48	70	.....	17	35	16	.....	.....
2d ward.....	890	75	86	9	1	76	48	76	.....	31	32	9	.....	.....
Washington.....	809	32	156	.....	58	77	32	156	.....	47	34	.....	.....	.....
Waukechon.....	645	59	85	4	.....	62	66	85	4	26	19	.....	.....	.....
Wittenburg.....	.....	93	10	2	6	.....	94	9	2	8	19	1	.....	.....
Total.....	10,371	1,398	1,404	43	81	932	968	1,405	1,402	42	79	500	462	34

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G.B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
SHEBOYGAN — 5th Dist.														
Greenbush	1,977	187	152	21	68	197	140	186	152	21	68	143	99	4
Herrman	2,133	171	261			168	231	171	201			103	136	
Holland, 1st district.....	3,013	291	121	7	12	261	99	292	121	7	12	178	23	1
2d district.....		158	21		10	131	10	158	21					
Lima	2,126	232	162	46	4	213	117	232	162	4	46	116	92	9
Lyndon	1,704	255	121	14	16	254	65	250	121	21	14	170	56	36
Mitchell	1,173	81	137		3	70	98	81	137		3	36	94	3
Mosel	1,011	86	94			104	72	87	92			55	47	
Plymouth, town.....	1,482	204	131	3	9	249	121	206	129	3	9	163	85	
city, 1st ward.....	1,052	49	67		1	43	61	50	66		1	29	51	1
2d ward.....		63	98			3	46	90	64	98		3	45	98
Rhine.....	1,542	72	247		4	96	201	73	248		4	41	118	
Russell	657	18	75			15	73	18	75			12	53	
Scott.....	1,534	173	133	2	5	201	86	174	137	2	5	144	57	3
Sheboygan, town.....	1,616	79	267		3	71	196	83	266		1	46	114	
city, 1st ward.....	1,278	158	214			136	118	162	213		1	92	113	
2d ward.....		2,310	262	345		3	203	225	262	344		1	141	188
3d ward.....		769	129	92		1	105	38	129	92		1	59	46
4th ward.....		2,125	200	357			139	278	202	356		1	85	233
5th ward.....		632	177	124		1	84	78	179	123		1	50	78
Sheboygan Falls.....	1,810	144	244	2	16	141	182	143	244	3	16	81	86	5
village.....	1,148	120	133	9	32	105	92	120	137	11	31	57	47	4
Sherman	1,750	97	235	2		123	200	101	235	2		73	90	1
Wilson.....	1,210	105	115	1	3	127	88	106	115	1	3	80	61	4
Total.....	34,206	3,511	3,986	107	194	3,252	2,950	3,528	3,975	77	230	1,900	2,055	67
TAYLOR — 9th District.														
Chelsea.....	298	151	131			30	40	151	131			56	56	
Deer Creek.....		48	46	1		31	22	48	46	1		27	15	
Little Black.....	763	145	107			76	49	143	106			67	64	1
Medford.....	1,020	285	251			127	95	294	249			152	98	14
Rib Lake.....		79	15					79	15					
Westboro.....	230	81	54			36	68	81	54			52	59	
Total.....	2,311	789	604	1		300	274	796	601	1		354	292	15

TREMPEALEAU — 8th Dist.

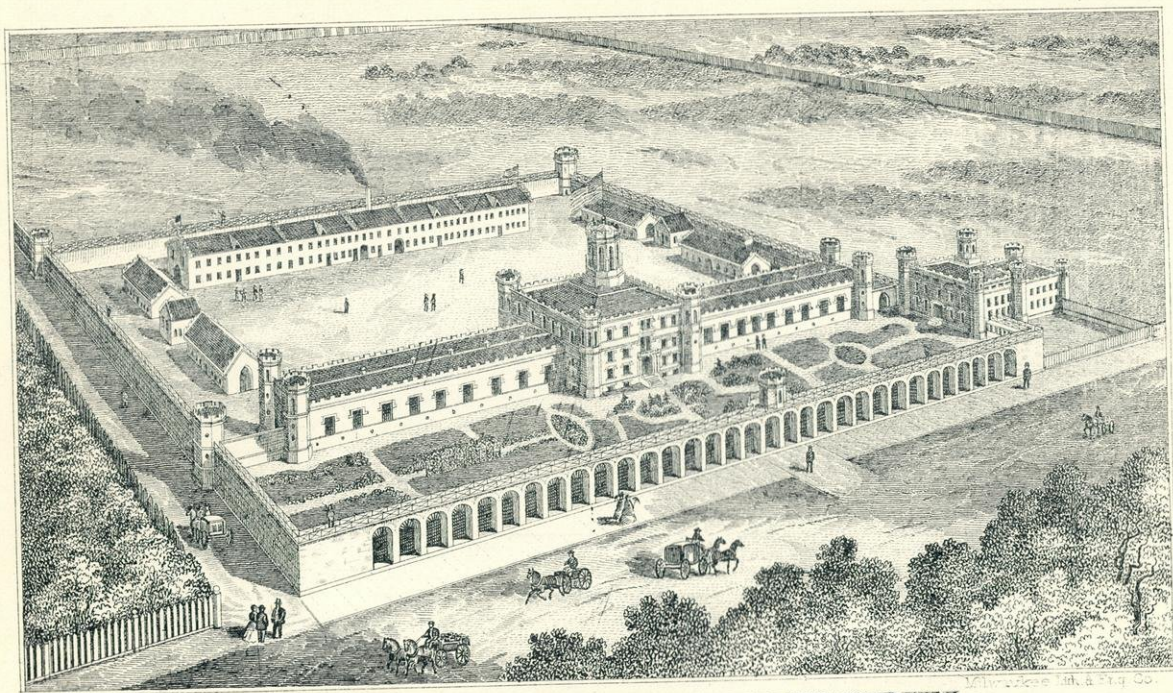
Albion	666	125	40		2	95	24	125	40		2	53	1	4
Arcadia	3,167	246	300	16	4	351	236	250	296	16	4	196	106	13
Burnside	1,591	125	106		3	243	68	125	106		3	126	8	1
Caledonia	446	53	20	5		55	15	53	20	5		25	6	11
Chimney Rock		99	28					99	28					
Dodge	569	10	53			6	71	11	53			3	20	
Etrick	1,656	287	50	1	13	232	54	289	50	1	11	141	14	
Gale	1,786	218	137	33	16	220	61	218	137	33	16	118	33	27
Hale, 1st district	1,301	99	140	1	12	96	1	169	79	1	2	44		
Hale, 2d district						52	5							
Lincoln	863	82	94	18	6	134	29	100	81	17	3	73	14	5
Pigeon	793	91	79	3	28	121	1	105	57	3	27	28	2	
Preston	1,530	282	48		23	232	2	289	36		23	174	2	
Summer	693	142	68			137	18	141	68			60	5	5
Trempealeau	1,567	226	85	23	4	234	77	230	85	22	6	138	32	16
Unity	561	81	51			91	13	85	48			40	6	
Total	17,189	2,166	1,285	100	111	2,302	675	2,289	1,183	98	97	1,219	249	82

VERNON — 7th District.

Bergen	1,014	62	88	4	5	90	31	71	82	4		54	20	2
Christiana	1,305	275	15			235	3	270	8			156	8	
Clinton	1,008	134	61	3	8	114	38	128	61	6	8	54	2	16
Coon	983	185	31	4		173	13	187	29	4		108	17	
Forest	889	99	31	43	4	119	38	99	31	43	4	68	8	9
Franklin	1,319	179	100	3	2	133	83	178	89	4	1	125	25	
Genoa	919	68	90	5	1	90	63	81	77	4	1	66	9	4
Greenwood	1,050	100	113			78	81	99	108			65	12	
Hamburg	1,156	135	88	2		126	45	162	61	2		89	21	9
Harmony	1,062	147	39	13	21	171	5	148	33	18	21	114	8	10
Hillsborough	1,218	189	109	11		162	91	199	98	12		148	16	3
Jefferson	1,284	147	79	18	40	126	30	147	79	22	33	84	24	11
Kickapoo	1,233	130	96	2		162	114	130	96	2		69	70	11
Liberty	543	70	45	6	9	52	37	74	42	5	8	45	13	
Stark	954	95	87	6	29	91	19	116	73	7	23	57	4	4
Sterling	1,382	134	64	4	5	167	44	141	63	4	5	109	9	5
Union	741	49	87	5	11	49	60	57	82	3	10	41		2
Viroqua	2,368	380	160	26	13	328	106	392	163	34	11	319	38	7
Webster	1,060	104	94	3	16	66	33	94	96	10	15	58	22	14
Wheatland	917	139	39	9	8	137	43	136	39	10	8	72	17	22
Whitestown	830	95	28	18	15	121	33	101	35	17	13	121	6	15
Total	23,235	2,916	1,569	195	187	2,774	1,014	3,019	1,445	211	161	2,022	358	153

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
WALWORTH — 1st District														
Bloomfield.....	1,097	223	67	.....	.....	218	59	223	61	1	.....	130	17	.....
Darien.....	1,394	211	125	7	.....	218	102	209	123	11	.....	82	29	.....
Delavan.....	2,560	430	198	37	.....	431	179	409	193	54	.....	261	74	32
East Troy.....	1,407	201	109	15	.....	223	130	202	108	15	.....	125	64	39
Elkhorn.....	1,122	193	116	25	1	169	96	187	115	32	1	130	59	31
Geneva.....	2,899	535	195	21	2	473	162	520	196	36	2	255	56	27
La Fayette.....	1,028	159	96	.....	.....	158	87	160	94	1	.....	91	41	3
La Grange.....	921	176	37	16	.....	193	45	173	35	20	.....	112	15	4
Linn.....	823	165	54	1	.....	137	49	102	54	4	.....	68	20	.....
Lyons.....	1,312	187	150	18	.....	188	140	177	148	30	.....	94	84	21
Richmond.....	882	116	104	5	.....	130	110	116	102	7	.....	67	46	1
Sharon.....	1,956	398	110	32	.....	401	94	392	106	45	.....	157	43	26
Spring Prairie.....	1,107	190	81	27	.....	173	78	189	81	28	.....	104	41	7
Sugar Creek.....	980	136	69	12	5	156	65	135	66	16	5	85	20	.....
Troy.....	964	124	98	4	4	146	105	121	91	10	4	57	44	18
Walworth.....	1,278	256	63	9	.....	237	89	246	63	19	.....	113	27	8
Whitewater.....	4,519	633	448	116	11	696	296	612	429	155	7	394	196	94
Total.....	26,249	4,323	2,115	345	23	4,361	1,886	4,233	2,070	484	19	2,325	876	311
WASHBURN — 8th District														
Bashaw.....	160	267	125	47	.....	.....	.....	267	125	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veazie.....	.....	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	160	281	137	47	.....	.....	.....	281	137	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON — 2d Dist.														
Addison.....	1,174	53	323	.....	.....	83	295	56	323	.....	.....	46	145	.....
Barton.....	1,275	68	184	5	.....	95	193	72	180	.....	.....	49	130	11
Erin.....	1,273	58	180	.....	.....	59	200	57	181	5	.....	38	69	.....
Farmington.....	1,170	120	212	5	.....	153	191	125	206	.....	.....	99	114	9
Germantown.....	1,979	126	227	.....	.....	158	195	136	217	6	.....	108	124	2
Hartford, town.....	2,739	108	205	.....	.....	328	312	109	206	.....	.....	229	208	22



WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

W. H. & F. G. CO.

city, 1st ward.....		83	61					68	56								
2d ward.....		75	83					80	78								
Jackson.....	1,844	182	147			172	131	186	143		4	95	64			5	
Kewaskum.....	1,436	177	164	3	4	172	141	176	166			117	112			9	
Polk.....	2,037	128	171			167	190	133	168	2		104	113				
Richfield.....	1,708	71	250			82	255	71	253			46	148				
Schleisingsville.....		25	52			35	44	28	40			26	41				
Trenton.....	1,890	68	250	2	17	72	262	77	241	2	17	45	184			3	
Wayne.....	1,594	147	131			192	134	163	131			130	61			3	
West Bend, town.....	850	40	113		1	63	113	41	112	1	1	35	72			3	
village.....	1,273	54	219	3		74	181	63	211	3		60	149			7	
Total.....	23,442	1,563	2,972	18	22	1,905	2,841	1,661	2,911	19	22	1,217	1,732	66			
WAUKESHA—2d District.																	
Brookfield.....	2,096	150	298	15	2	177	280	148	293	15	2	55	222			40	
Delafield.....	1,451	205	117	1		224	107	207	117	2		104	61			16	
Eagle.....	1,155	115	174	13	6	142	158	115	174	13	6	70	142			27	
Genesee.....	1,368	187	145	23		224	170	185	145	25		105	158			37	
Lisbon.....	1,437	167	169	15		185	151	168	168	16		135	103			10	
Menomonee.....	2,253	143	340	15		192	420	136	342	20		41	198			55	
Merton.....	1,577	182	139	7	10	202	143	180	134	7	13	84	99			43	
Mukwonago.....	1,084	147	94	30	1	165	97	145	94	31	1	103	70			52	
Muskego.....	1,422	140	144	7		128	173	142	144	7		78	96			10	
New Berlin.....	1,620	117	258	11		154	230	119	257	9		88	173			16	
Ottawa.....	841	140	94	1		114	87	139	95	1		87	59			2	
Oconomowoc, town.....	1,336	139	105	2	16	148	125	139	106	2	6	78	90			3	
city.....	2,174	277	244	16	13	221	175	271	240	26	13	158	168			30	
Pewaukee.....	2,192	244	286	15		229	236	242	290	16		155	187			29	
Summit.....	1,133	118	137	4	1	135	111	120	136	4	1	55	75			14	
Vernon.....	1,195	168	92	19	8	148	89	169	90	24	4	74	69			25	
Waukesha.....	4,613	568	428	69	8	533	338	563	438	69	8	371	263			67	
Total.....	28,967	3,207	3,264	263	65	3,321	2,990	3,188	3,263	287	64	1,841	2,233	476			
WAUPACA—9th District.																	
Bear Creek.....	984	71	109			58	115	71	109			31	61				
Caledonia.....	902	15	117		9	17	123	15	117	9	9	6	76				
Clintonville, village.....		152	126	7				147	124	13							
Dayton.....	801	131	20	8	20	135	24	131	20	8	20	76	10			12	
Dupont.....	654	186	80	3		132	33	187	80	3		104	19			17	
Farmington.....	764	191	21	3	5	148	11	191	22	3	5	120	7				
Fremont.....	878	65	82		7	63	44	65	82		7	30	29				
Helvetia.....	243	34	9		4	41	12	36	9		4	26	6				
Iola.....	979	221	22		7	181	25	212	22	10		107	20				
Larrabee.....	1,385	149	80	4	2	191	119	150	80	4	1	116	101			6	

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population, 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleaveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peo.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Kanouse. Pro.
WAUPACA—continued.														
Lebanon	843	28	135			28	125	28	135			14	47	
Lind	978	127	43	16	10	148	54	127	43	16	10	82	31	3
Little Wolf	1,342	137	141	3	8	137	104	136	142	5	7	116	56	4
Matteson	520	117	38	3	1	79	31	117	37	4	1	48	21	5
Mukwa	1,022	106	76	9	17	104	91	106	76	9	17	80	61	8
New London, 1st ward..		28	73		3	27	73	28	74		2	11	52	
2nd ward..		55	30	1	9	42	35	55	30	1	9	26	19	
4th ward..	1,552	51	43	3	8	44	29	51	42	3	9	29	21	3
5th ward..		45	18		4	30	19	44	18	1	4	12	7	2
Royalton	1,086	112	107	2		136	94	112	107	2		50	39	1
St. Lawrence	874	165	23	2	2	147	21	165	23	2	2	105	15	12
Scandinavia	987	229	16	2		187	9	227	14	4		143	4	3
Union	684	53	69	8	40	71	27	52	68	10	40	43	14	8
Waupaca, town	841	112	40	5	6	130	24	112	40	5	6	105	14	2
Waupaca, city	1,332	351	69	7	8	244	56	329	71	6	7	227	50	24
Weyauwega	1,243	120	175	6		133	143	120	175	6		72	105	9
Total	20,954	3,031	1,763	92	163	2,647	1,440	3,014	1,760	124	160	1,779	885	119
WAUSHARA—6th District.														
Aurora	1,081	158	39	15	1	203	37	156	39	17	1	75	27	15
Bloomfield	1,384	197	39			175	62	197	39			128	12	
Coloma	443	69	43	11		73	23	67	43	13		47	5	9
Dakota	537	76	19			74	15	76	19			46	6	
Deerfield	307	73	9	4	1	56	8	73	9	4	1	32		
Hancock	576	92	43	3	5	94	33	92	43	3	5	72	13	2
Leon	768	167	36	6	4	164	18	163	33	8	1	138	14	9
Marion	582	103	27			97	22	103	27			89	12	1
Mt. Morris	665	142	15	2		131	9	144	13	2		94	13	
Oasis	628	102	24	3	13	125	16	102	24	3	13	74	2	
Plainfield, town	761	145	21	1	10	219	55	145	21	1	10	189	36	5
Plainfield, village	348	96	35	5				96	35	5				
Poysippi	1,031	138	51	4		153	45	138	51	4		89	35	3
Richford	449	50	49	1		64	39	49	50	1		54	18	2
Rose	464	84	15	5		91	6	85	15	4		62		13

Saxville	719	156	11	2	1	139	26	156	11	2	1	147	5	.....
Springwater.....	577	104	18	.....	.....	100	11	104	18	18	.....	63	4	.....
Warren.....	660	61	75	2	.....	81	40	61	75	2	.....	69	26	8
Wautoma.....	708	133	36	3	1	133	44	133	36	3	1	108	36	1
Total	12,688	2,146	605	85	36	2,172	509	2,141	605	92	33	1,571	267	71
WINNEBAGO—6th District														
Algoma.....	791	111	52	7	4	125	35	112	47	9	6	73	12	8
Black Wolf.....	888	55	84	1	1	90	81	56	83	1	1	27	45	.....
Clayton.....	1,270	124	119	8	6	140	122	123	117	11	6	63	36	.....
Menasha, town	631	34	79	5	6	54	80	36	80	2	6	31	28	.....
city, 1st ward		107	123	2	5	106	102	105	126	2	5	66	91	2
2d ward		84	153	2	3	59	144	76	163	2	2	26	116	.....
3d ward	3,144	75	68	5	5	57	55	73	74	3	3	40	37	.....
4th ward		41	147	1	3	60	94	41	148	1	3	25	66	.....
Neenah, town	588	67	54	3	6	72	54	68	54	3	6	33	30	1
city, 1st ward	1,305	174	121	14	23	183	107	176	117	16	23	94	78	13
2d ward	1,343	136	141	18	47	170	115	135	142	18	47	82	116	20
3d ward	1,141	134	119	6	19	124	93	130	123	6	19	62	81	1
4th ward	413	48	32	2	23	45	25	48	32	2	23	25	16	1
Nekimi.....	1,226	105	110	13	.....	107	126	105	110	13	2	39	72	.....
Nepeskun.....	1,050	128	50	15	4	138	51	127	50	16	4	63	20	24
Omro.....	2,634	341	142	90	17	394	137	337	141	94	16	171	86	109
Oshkosh, town	1,334	90	98	4	.....	126	84	91	96	5	.....	62	31	2
city, 1st ward	2,965	457	314	16	8	430	217	451	311	17	8	236	146	23
2d ward	2,519	246	442	5	1	211	337	248	439	5	1	146	262	1
3d ward	2,679	272	453	7	8	219	355	273	452	7	8	135	270	2
4th ward, 1st pre		202	345	7	2	330	408	204	344	6	2	185	320	14
4th ward, 2d pre	3,696	214	232	16	10	.....	.....	224	224	12	12	.....	.....	.....
5th ward, 1st pre		54	26	.....	4	236	95	54	26	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
5th ward, 2d pre	1,702	261	133	19	6	.....	.....	265	135	21	6	135	55	10
6th ward	2,188	194	406	9	11	162	226	197	404	9	10	102	154	3
Poygan.....	925	76	106	.....	14	44	107	76	106	.....	14	32	66	9
Rushford.....	2,059	244	66	25	48	282	85	244	67	27	47	136	32	64
Utica.....	1,045	146	48	19	3	165	49	144	43	21	3	77	25	5
Vinland.....	1,069	128	95	6	.....	152	91	125	95	9	.....	55	51	.....
Winchester.....	1,176	180	53	6	.....	172	59	180	53	6	.....	107	27	3
Winneconne.....	1,910	320	175	10	.....	260	151	316	173	17	.....	151	97	22
Wolf River.....	940	54	97	.....	2	40	113	45	98	.....	2	20	28	.....
Total	42,741	4,893	4,688	311	291	4,762	3,798	4,885	4,678	361	289	2,490	2,494	326
WOOD—9th District.														
Auburndale, town	809	49	49	.....	.....	157	57	50	48	.....	.....	29	10	.....
village.....		46	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	29	.....	.....	15	32	.....

POPULATION, PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Population 1880.	PRESIDENT, 1884.				PRESIDENT, 1880.		GOVERNOR, 1884.				GOVERNOR, 1881.		
		Blaine. Rep.	Cleveland Dem.	St. John Pro.	Butler. Peop.	Garfield. Rep.	Hancock. Dem.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Hastings. Pro.	Utley. G. B.	Rusk. Rep.	Fratt. Dem.	Ka- nouse. Pro.
Wood—continued.														
Centralia, city, 1st w'd	806	26	28	.....	8	22	11	25	28	1	8	12	3	8
2d ward		42	50	.....	8	25	16	41	53	.....	7	7	6	4
3d ward		27	45	.....	13	6	15	29	45	.....	11	5	3	3
Dexter	209	.....	.....	.....	19	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	34	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, town	630	37	94	.....	1	48	61	38	93	.....	1	28	35	.....
city, 1st ward	1,367	25	62	.....	.....	24	51	27	60	.....	.....	8	26	3
2d ward		61	74	3	1	45	41	66	70	3	1	24	5	18
3d ward		57	67	2	1	46	52	57	67	2	1	19	16	4
Lincoln	532	70	107	.....	9	37	43	70	116	.....	.....	25	23	.....
Marshfield, town	1,001	17	87	.....	.....	105	176	17	87	.....	.....	59	158	5
city, 1st ward		25	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d ward		117	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d ward	61	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milladore	.....	94	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Edwards	348	62	63	.....	1	40	27	62	63	.....	.....	15	18	1
Remington	196	37	27	.....	.....	19	34	37	27	.....	.....	9	50	.....
Richfield	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock	261	44	13	.....	25	27	12	44	33	.....	5	15	7	.....
Rudolph	908	136	126	2	6	85	56	137	127	.....	6	38	35	5
Saratoga	316	48	33	.....	2	31	22	48	33	.....	2	7	3	.....
Seneca	567	141	107	.....	13	57	12	144	108	.....	12	65	13	.....
Sigel	656	81	127	.....	.....	61	34	81	127	.....	.....	23	18	.....
Wood	366	134	65	.....	9	58	19	133	64	1	9	37	6	6
Total	8,981	1,455	1,699	7	97	912	753	1,465	1,723	7	64	452	497	57

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN WISCONSIN.

From 1848 to 1884.

NOTE — Names indented denote unsuccessful candidates. Figures in left hand column denote the number of the election, from the first presidential election in 1789 to the twenty fifth in 1884.

Number.	Year.	CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.	VOTE FOR CANDIDATES.				TOTAL VOTE.			
			Popular.	Per cent. Popular.	Majority.	Electoral.	Popular.	Increase Popular.	Per cent. Increase.	Electoral.
16	1848	Zachary Taylor	13,747	35.1	.....	.....	39,166	.....	.....	4
		Lewis Cass	15,001	28.3	1,254*	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1852	Martin Van Buren	10,418	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Franklin Pierce	33,658	52.0	2,604	5	61,712	25,546	65.2	5
		Winfield Scott	22,210	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1856	John P. Hale	8,814	13.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		James Buchanan	52,843	44.2	.....	.....	119,512	54,800	84.7	5
		John C. Fremont	66,090	55.3	12,668	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	1860	Millard Filmore	579	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Abraham Lincoln	86,113	56.6	20,040	5	152,180	32,688	27.3	5
		John C. Breckinridge	888	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1864	John Bell	161	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		S. A. Douglas	65,021	42.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Abraham Lincoln	83,453	55.9	17,574	8	149,342	2,888†	1.8†	8
21	1868	Geo. B. McClellan	65,884	44.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ulysses S. Grant	108,857	56.2	24,150	8	193,564	44,222	29.6	8
22	1872	Horatio Seymour	84,707	43.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ulysses S. Grant	104,997	54.6	17,686	10	162,308	1,256†	.7†	10
		Horace Greeley	86,477	45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1876	Charles O'Connor	834	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rutherford B. Hayes	130,668	51.0	5,205	10	256,131	63,823	33.2	10
		Samuel J. Tilden	123,927	48.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1880	Peter Cooper	1,509	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		G. C. Smith	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		James A. Garfield	144,398	54.1	21,709	10	267,182	11,051	4.3	10
		Winfield S. Hancock	114,644	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. E. Weaver	7,986	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	1884	Neal Dow	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		J. B. Phelps	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grover Cleveland	146,477	45.8	.....	.....	319,888	52,706	16.5	11
		James G. Blaine	161,157	50.4	2,426	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. P. St. John	7,656	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benj. F. Butler	4,598	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Plurality.

† Decrease.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1884—BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	St. John.	Rutler.
Adams	1,002	454	9	5.
Ashland	1,084	672	16	.....
Barron	1,695	792	70	19.
Bayfield	431	243	1	.....
Brown	2,946	3,681	44	34
Buffalo	1,544	1,825	3	31
Burnett	601	27	1	6.
Calumet	957	2,136	48	140.
Chippewa	2,545	2,500	48	56.
Clark	1,952	1,244	53	104
Columbia	3,470	2,630	248	7
Crawford	1,536	1,615	35	47
Dane	6,222	6,410	572	45
Dodge	3,145	6,145	96	115
Door	1,838	1,117	34	70.
Douglas	275	249	1	.....
Dunn	2,536	1,202	57	76.
Eau Claire	3,622	2,949	152	65.
Florence	362	142	4	.....
Fond du Lac	4,273	4,878	213	291
Grant	4,137	3,253	347	124
Green	2,568	1,894	349	288.
Green Lake	1,525	1,292	155	11
Iowa	2,463	2,297	385	4
Jackson	2,060	965	41	79
Jefferson	2,912	4,227	209	13.
Juneau	2,012	1,710	125	26
Kenosha	1,705	1,557	30	.....
Kewaunee	746	2,006	9	.....
La Crosse	3,780	3,442	125	16.
La Fayette	2,491	2,198	230	46.
Langlade	559	628	23	28
Lincoln	1,075	989	14	26.
Manitowoc	2,522	4,203	37	3.
Marathon	2,144	3,358	22	65.
Marinette	2,024	924	101	1
Marquette	940	1,078	39	7
Milwaukee	16,841	16,290	231	901
Monroe	2,633	2,207	138	74
Oconto	1,494	1,033	52	2.
Outagamie	2,614	4,169	70	192
Ozaukee	716	2,171	9	16.
Pepin	957	413	8	11
Pierce	2,478	1,120	156	38.
Polk	1,717	627	89	.....
Portage	2,319	2,256	76	44.
Price	794	329	2	.....
Racine	4,063	3,458	298	23.
Richland	2,457	1,785	215	39.
Rock	6,266	3,447	370	65.
St. Croix	2,501	2,237	107	5.
Sauk	3,557	2,381	244	71
Sawyer	298	109	5	.....
Shawano	1,398	1,404	43	81
Sheboygan	3,511	3,986	107	194
Taylor	789	604	1	.....
Trempealeau	2,166	1,285	100	111
Vernon	2,917	1,568	194	187
Walworth	4,323	2,115	345	23
Washington	281	137	47	.....
Washington	1,583	2,972	18	23
Waukesha	3,207	3,264	263	65
Waupaca	3,031	1,762	92	163
Waushara	2,146	605	85	36
Winnebago	4,893	4,688	341	291
Wood	1,455	1,699	7	97
Total	161,135	146,453	7,649	4,598

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1884.—BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.					LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				
	Jeremiah M. Rust.	Nicholas D. Fratt.	S. D. Hastings.	W. L. Utley.	Scattering.	Sam S. Field.	A. C. Parkinson.	A. A. Kelly.	Milan Ford.	Scattering.
Adams	1,017	445	9	5	1	1,018	445	8	5	...
Ashland	1,107	654	17	...	1	1,064	698	17	...	...
Barron	1,714	780	66	11	1	1,709	784	68	7	...
Bayfield	498	236	1	...	...	433	241	1	...	...
Brown	2,950	3,638	86	32	...	2,962	3,633	77	32	...
Buffalo	1,709	1,072	2	22	...	1,604	1,175	2	23	...
Burnett	601	27	1	6	...	601	27	1	6	...
Calumet	1,042	2,057	50	134	...	1,013	2,085	50	135	1
Chippewa	2,550	2,503	41	53	...	2,549	2,504	39	53	...
Clark	2,000	1,208	56	96	...	1,976	1,224	49	97	...
Columbia	3,479	2,623	265	4	...	3,383	2,720	251	3	...
Crawford	1,556	1,594	40	37	...	1,533	1,613	41	42	3
Dane	6,390	6,229	617	21	...	6,165	6,430	633	21	...
Dodge	3,160	6,121	101	118	...	3,133	6,149	101	119	...
Door	1,830	1,111	61	55	...	1,823	1,114	46	70	...
Douglas	279	245	1	...	...	280	245	1	...	...
Dunn	2,539	1,199	60	71	...	2,540	1,199	59	72	...
Eau Claire	3,644	2,917	161	59	1	3,633	2,928	160	59	1
Florence	361	142	6	...	...	362	142	5	...	...
Fond du Lac	4,281	4,857	241	274	...	4,292	4,838	242	277	...
Grant	4,149	3,210	387	101	...	4,127	3,242	371	109	...
Green	2,568	1,865	384	265	2	2,549	1,881	386	274	...
Green Lake	1,522	1,295	158	6	...	1,519	1,301	156	5	...
Iowa	2,460	2,292	396	2	1	2,459	2,298	386	2	1
Jackson	2,058	961	66	70	1	2,053	965	65	73	...
Jefferson	2,919	4,210	231	5	...	2,900	4,226	234	5	...
Juneau	2,011	1,709	134	19	1	2,009	1,709	134	19	...
Kenosha	1,715	1,545	36	...	...	1,713	1,548	36	...	...
Kewaunee	749	2,003	10	...	...	748	2,003	10	...	...
La Crosse	3,787	3,430	136	13	...	3,785	3,442	129	13	...
La Fayette	2,450	2,208	242	33	...	2,454	2,251	231	30	...
Langlade	557	623	27	27	...	558	623	27	27	...
Lincoln	1,081	994	13	21	...	1,079	996	12	21	...
Manitowoc	2,615	4,126	37	1	...	2,595	4,143	37	1	...
Marathon	2,170	3,330	26	63	...	2,093	3,407	26	63	...
Marinette	2,043	909	103	...	...	2,042	909	101	...	...
Marquette	943	1,079	37	7	...	940	1,079	38	7	...
Milwaukee	17,876	15,235	274	883	2	17,661	15,475	256	852	...
Monroe	2,649	2,177	143	64	1	2,627	2,201	144	73	...
Oconto	1,496	1,031	57	2	...	1,500	1,029	55	2	...
Outagamie	2,630	4,182	85	181	...	2,634	4,176	81	181	...
Ozaukee	784	2,103	5	20	...	774	2,113	5	20	...
Pepin	985	378	22	9	...	984	383	24	9	...
Pierce	2,479	1,117	174	31	...	2,469	1,121	173	32	...
Polk	1,757	591	91	...	1	1,713	627	96	...	1
Portage	2,328	2,248	83	44	...	2,329	2,251	79	44	...
Price	796	338	2	...	...	781	342	2	...	...
Racine	4,001	3,496	317	26	...	4,105	3,393	322	18	...
Richland	2,464	1,787	216	37	...	2,451	1,794	218	39	...
Rock	6,262	3,381	474	53	...	6,264	3,300	468	50	...
St. Croix	2,508	2,239	110	2	1	2,493	2,244	107	3	1
Sauk	3,531	2,335	327	68	1	3,514	2,340	327	69	...
Sawyer	286	121	4	...	...	286	121	4	...	...
Shawano	1,405	1,402	42	79	...	1,405	1,400	42	80	...
Sheboygan	3,528	3,975	77	230	...	3,518	3,988	73	230	...
Taylor	796	601	1	...	...	812	587	1	...	...
Trempealeau	2,289	1,183	98	97	...	2,212	1,258	100	106	...
Vernon	3,019	1,445	211	161	3	2,926	1,560	192	179	4
Walworth	4,233	2,071	484	19	...	4,235	2,069	482	19	...
Washburn	281	137	47	...	...	279	137	47	...	...
Washington	1,661	2,911	19	22	...	1,656	2,917	18	22	...
Waukesha	3,188	3,263	287	64	...	3,186	3,266	288	60	...
Waupaca	3,014	1,760	124	160	...	3,015	1,760	116	161	...
Wauzara	2,141	605	92	33	...	2,143	605	87	33	...
Winnebago	4,885	4,678	361	289	...	4,900	4,661	362	291	...
Wood	1,468	1,723	7	64	...	1,464	1,725	6	65	...
Total	163,214	143,945	8,545	4,274	19	162,037	145,155	8,406	4,308	12

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1884—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.					STATE TREASURER.				
	Ernst G. Timme.	Hugh J. Gallagher.	E. G. Durant.	G. W. Jones.	Scattering.	Edward C. McPetridge.	Frank R. Falk.	C. M. Blackman.	Val. J. Blatz.	Scattering.
Adams	1,023	445	8	5	...	1,022	446	8	5	...
Ashland	1,096	661	17	...	...	932	827	18	...	...
Barron	1,694	790	67	7	4	1,705	787	69	7	1
Bayfield	452	221	1	...	...	453	221	1	...	...
Brown	2,965	3,628	76	34	...	2,993	3,605	72	34	...
Buffalo	1,600	1,181	2	23	...	1,585	1,193	2	23	...
Burnett	601	27	1	6	...	601	27	1	6	...
Calumet	1,023	2,071	50	135	...	1,014	2,085	50	135	...
Chippewa	2,547	2,596	37	53	...	2,543	2,500	37	53	...
Clark	1,999	1,212	56	98	...	1,980	1,225	57	47	50
Columbia	3,489	2,618	254	3	...	3,559	2,551	249	3	...
Crawford	1,534	1,614	38	46	...	1,533	1,614	38	46	...
Dane	6,302	6,326	605	21	...	6,345	6,261	610	21	...
Dodge	3,161	6,119	100	119	...	3,649	5,626	97	119	...
Door	1,831	1,112	46	70	...	1,842	1,101	46	69	...
Douglas	293	232	1	...	...	279	246	...	...	...
Dunn	2,540	1,197	60	72	...	2,541	1,198	60	72	...
Eau Claire	3,632	2,934	154	59	...	3,631	2,918	147	58	2
Florence	362	142	5	...	...	362	142	5	...	...
Fond du Lac	4,290	4,837	241	274	...	4,283	4,844	247	276	...
Grant	4,209	3,181	353	109	...	4,181	3,206	354	108	...
Green	2,559	1,876	382	274	...	2,550	1,881	372	274	...
Green Lake	1,519	1,297	156	5	...	1,534	1,287	155	5	1
Iowa	2,462	2,303	383	2	...	2,464	2,297	385	2	...
Jackson	2,054	965	64	73	...	2,053	964	65	73	...
Jefferson	2,906	4,218	231	5	...	2,900	4,217	237	5	...
Juneau	2,010	1,710	134	19	...	2,011	1,709	134	19	...
Kenosha	1,971	1,290	35	...	...	1,710	1,550	36	...	...
Kewaunee	748	2,003	9	...	...	748	2,004	9	...	...
La Crosse	3,790	3,435	123	13	...	3,790	3,435	123	13	...
La Fayette	2,399	2,289	236	38	...	2,488	2,203	238	38	...
Langlade	559	628	28	25	...	557	628	28	27	...
Lincoln	1,095	981	14	19	...	1,081	995	12	21	...
Manitowoc	2,611	4,123	30	1	...	2,580	4,155	37	1	...
Marathon	2,148	3,355	25	63	...	2,130	3,370	26	63	...
Marquette	2,043	908	101	...	...	2,044	906	100	...	...
Marquette	942	1,079	37	7	...	940	1,080	38	7	...
Milwaukee	17,726	15,411	257	849	2	10,060	17,045	255	841	...
Monroe	2,642	2,184	141	73	...	2,628	2,194	145	71	...
Oconto	1,501	1,028	55	2	...	1,503	1,026	55	2	...
Outagamie	2,636	4,177	81	181	...	2,634	4,181	81	179	3
Ozaukee	779	2,110	5	20	...	741	2,147	5	20	...
Pepin	987	390	13	9	1	968	409	13	9	1
Pierce	2,476	1,120	173	32	...	2,475	1,119	173	33	...
Polk	1,729	624	69	...	...	1,728	625	68	...	...
Portage	2,331	2,247	73	44	...	2,328	2,252	78	44	...
Price	796	328	1	...	...	784	340	2	...	...
Racine	4,213	3,300	329	17	...	4,121	3,399	322	18	...
Richland	2,451	1,794	213	39	...	2,453	1,793	218	39	...
Rock	6,273	3,391	460	51	...	6,461	3,208	465	40	...
St. Croix	2,503	2,246	105	3	...	2,511	2,237	107	3	...
Sauk	3,516	2,343	327	69	...	3,524	2,336	324	69	...
Sawyer	287	120	4	...	...	285	122	4	...	...
Shawano	1,406	1,400	43	79	...	1,413	1,394	41	57	23
Sheboygan	3,523	3,982	73	225	...	3,515	3,994	71	196	...
Taylor	795	602	1	...	...	795	601	1	...	...
Trempealeau	2,194	1,266	98	108	...	2,196	1,266	98	106	...
Vernon	2,931	1,559	193	181	...	2,929	1,560	189	181	...
Walworth	4,272	2,032	484	17	...	4,217	2,059	512	18	1
Washburn	278	137	47	...	...	282	137	47	...	...
Washington	1,639	2,887	15	60	...	1,272	3,298	17	22	...
Waukesha	3,189	3,266	286	63	...	3,167	3,290	284	60	2
Waupaca	3,016	1,758	116	161	...	3,016	1,756	116	162	...
Waushara	2,145	605	88	34	...	2,145	605	88	...	32
Winnebago	4,899	4,649	362	290	...	4,899	4,655	364	289	1
Wood	1,465	1,724	6	65	...	1,463	1,722	7	68	...
Total	163,062	144,197	8,313	4,350	7	161,126	146,077	8,339	4,157	117

ELECTION STATISTICS.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1884—Continued.

COUNTIES.	ATTORNEY GENERAL.					STATE SUPERINTENDENT.				
	Leander F. Frisby.	Willis C. Silverthorn.	F. M. Angel.	M. W. Stevens	Scattering	Robert Graham.	W. D. Parker.	Isaac Stewart.	H. S. Brown.	Scattering.
Adams	1,028	446	8	5	1	1,026	153	292	5	.....
Ashland	1,087	672	17	.....	.....	1,109	32	638	.....	.....
Barron	1,697	796	67	10	.....	1,773	779	.....	11	.....
Bayfield	433	241	1	.....	.....	434	93	39	.....	73
Brown	2,960	3,634	76	34	.....	2,954	330	3,234	34	161
Buffalo	1,598	1,183	2	21	.....	1,602	863	314	23	.....
Burnett	601	27	1	6	.....	602	13	14	6	.....
Calumet	1,023	2,073	50	136	.....	1,082	306	1,762	135	.....
Chippewa	2,547	2,508	41	53	.....	2,585	514	1,959	53	.....
Clark	1,990	1,211	55	53	49	2,032	103	1,062	90	1
Columbia	3,481	2,626	253	3	.....	3,746	212	2,398	3	.....
Crawford	1,534	1,615	37	46	.....	1,570	68	1,528	43	.....
Dane	6,263	6,358	595	21	.....	6,841	627	5,728	22	1
Dodge	3,155	6,128	99	119	.....	3,257	.....	6,093	119	.....
Door	1,829	1,113	46	70	.....	1,870	580	534	70	.....
Douglas	278	247	1	.....	.....	279	.....	247	.....	.....
Dunn	2,540	1,199	60	72	.....	2,592	287	914	72	.....
Eau Claire	3,632	2,933	146	58	1	3,752	519	2,232	59	.....
Florence	362	142	5	.....	.....	367	.....	30	1	112
Fond du Lac	4,292	4,836	241	279	1	4,537	5	4,822	277	.....
Grant	4,141	3,246	353	108	1	4,488	321	2,933	108	.....
Green	2,527	1,869	384	273	.....	2,918	473	1,348	285	.....
Green Lake	1,523	1,297	155	5	1	1,681	344	952	4	.....
Iowa	2,465	2,299	385	2	.....	2,827	84	2,213	2	.....
Jackson	2,053	965	65	73	.....	2,114	219	746	73	1
Jefferson	2,898	4,232	230	5	.....	3,139	348	3,869	3	.....
Juneau	2,022	1,692	134	19	.....	2,147	272	1,429	19	.....
Kenosha	1,709	1,550	35	.....	.....	1,739	269	1,284	.....	.....
Kewaunee	749	2,003	10	.....	.....	761	219	1,780	.....	.....
La Crosse	3,789	3,438	123	13	.....	3,909	572	2,863	13	.....
La Fayette	2,481	2,208	241	33	.....	2,726	.....	2,206	33	.....
Langlade	556	628	32	23	.....	584	144	483	29	.....
Lincoln	1,069	1,005	12	21	.....	1,095	76	915	21	.....
Manitowoc	2,598	4,143	37	1	.....	2,635	743	3,375	.....	.....
Marathon	2,084	3,398	25	62	.....	2,165	2,083	1,270	63	.....
Marinette	2,043	908	101	.....	.....	2,145	156	732	.....	.....
Marquette	937	1,081	33	7	.....	978	.....	1,080	7	.....
Milwaukee	17,424	15,686	254	857	.....	17,683	23	15,661	858	.....
Monroe	2,629	2,200	140	74	.....	2,747	.....	2,203	71	2
Oconto	1,500	1,029	55	2	.....	1,626	565	391	2	.....
Outagamie	2,625	4,193	81	180	.....	2,706	997	3,182	180	.....
Ozaukee	773	2,114	5	20	.....	770	.....	2,123	20	.....
Pepin	969	408	14	9	.....	982	117	291	9	.....
Pierce	2,477	1,118	173	33	.....	2,619	993	127	32	.....
Polk	1,722	583	91	.....	.....	1,801	412	218	.....	.....
Portage	2,330	2,251	78	44	.....	2,408	735	1,254	42	.....
Price	790	334	2	.....	.....	797	174	155	.....	.....
Racine	4,120	3,392	321	18	.....	4,379	188	3,257	54	.....
Richland	2,452	1,794	218	39	.....	2,673	82	1,682	33	.....
Rock	6,268	3,389	464	46	.....	6,704	214	3,174	46	.....
Saint Croix	2,506	2,241	108	3	.....	2,615	.....	2,239	3	.....
Sauk	3,515	2,345	326	69	.....	3,842	.....	2,343	69	.....
Sawyer	287	120	4	.....	.....	291	120	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,405	1,401	42	57	23	1,451	786	609	79	1
Sheboygan	3,520	3,985	73	232	.....	3,603	722	3,253	228	.....
Taylor	795	602	1	.....	.....	796	16	582	.....	.....
Trempealeau	2,194	1,266	98	108	.....	2,239	.....	1,266	108	.....
Vernon	2,927	1,562	193	180	.....	3,121	182	1,379	181	.....
Walworth	4,236	2,068	486	18	.....	4,754	6	2,026	18	.....
Washburn	281	137	47	.....	.....	328	136	1	.....	.....
Washington	1,741	2,824	14	22	1	1,671	889	2,025	22	.....
Waukesha	3,187	3,265	237	63	2	3,457	336	2,937	63	.....
Waupaca	3,013	1,700	116	161	.....	3,132	1,121	618	162	.....
Waushara	2,145	605	88	34	.....	2,224	301	276	.....	.....
Winnebago	4,896	4,661	361	291	1	5,252	53	4,599	292	.....
Wood	1,464	1,725	6	65	.....	1,423	.....	1,486	63	.....
Total	163,167	145,018	8,313	4,261	81	170,406	20,985	122,675	4,322	352

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1884 — Continued.

COUNTIES.	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.							INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.					
	Nils P. Haugen.	Conrad Krez.	Henry Sandford.	John Keifer.	Nelson La Due.	O. S. Hohm.	Scattering.	Philip L. Spooner, Jr.	Ole S. Hohm.	Nelson La Due.	J. B. Russell.	Wilson La Due.	Scattering.
Adams	1,021	446	8	5				1,021	446	8	5		
Ashland	1,092	670	17					1,092	666	17			
Barron	1,702	793	67	11				1,698	797	67	11		
Bayfield	453	222	1					467	134	1			72
Brown	2,962	3,633	76	34				2,964	3,632	75	34		
Buffalo	1,595	1,183	2	23				1,597	1,184	2	21		
Burnett	601	27	1	6				601	27	1	6		
Calumet	1,010	2,086	5	136	33			1,019	2,076	17	136		1
Chippewa	2,546	2,508	41	53				2,550	2,505	41	53		
Clark	1,975	1,233	50	97				1,978	1,238	55	92		1
Columbia	3,484	2,622	253	3				3,486	2,621	55	3	198	
Crawford	1,537	1,618	34	40				1,533	1,621	33	33		
Dane	6,288	6,320	475	20	131	1		6,340	6,303	443	21		
Dodge	3,154	6,126	88	115				3,157	6,126	96	119		
Door	1,829	1,114	45	70				1,828	1,114	70	45		
Douglas	278	247						279	276	1			
Dunn	2,539	1,198	59	72				2,542	1,198	58	72		
Eau Claire	3,636	2,927	147	59				3,633	2,932	145	59		
Florence	362	142	5					363	142				
Fond du Lac	4,292	4,835	242	279				4,279	4,836	71	279	171	
Grant	4,136	3,255	354	108				4,136	3,251	149	107	206	
Green	2,551	1,881	384	261				2,559	1,872	336	274		
Green Lake	1,525	1,296	156	5				1,527	1,293	9	5	147	
Iowa	2,463	2,296	384	2				2,465	2,300	383	2		
Jackson	2,051	965	64	73	1			2,051	966		73	59	1
Jefferson	2,909	4,218	229	5				2,911	4,218	228	5		
Juneau	2,010	1,709	134	19				2,011	1,709	1	19	133	
Kenosha	1,709	1,550	36					1,710	1,550	1		34	
Kewaunee	745	2,008	10					749	2,003	11			
La Crosse	3,788	3,438	129	13				3,786	3,439	129	13		
La Fayette	2,490	2,200	228	38	8			2,477	2,206	241	35		1
Langlade	557	628	19	23				567	628	14	26		
Lincoln	1,081	995	10	20			1	1,076	993	12	21		
Manitowoc	2,583	4,147	36	1				2,642	4,089	36	1		
Marathon	2,134	3,321	26	96				2,143	3,360	23	63		
Marquette	2,042	909	101					2,043	908	101			
Marquette	940	1,078	38	7				940	1,078	38	7		
Milwaukee	17,372	15,771	257	866				17,461	15,686	257	806		59
Monroe	2,627	2,200	17	74	120			2,626	2,201	16	69		
Oconto	1,498	1,029	48	2				1,498	1,030	55	2		
Outagamie	2,634	4,176	79	181				2,641	4,175	77	182		
Ozaukee	746	2,143	5	19				773	2,115	5	20		
Pepin	971	403	12	9				971	408	12	9		
Pierce	2,464	1,110	170	32				2,476	1,118	6	33	164	
Polk	1,725	627	82		7			1,722	629	79			
Portage	2,331	2,250	78	44				2,327	2,254	78	44		
Price	792	332	2					796	328	2			
Racine	4,120	3,391	324	17				4,118	3,393	322			
Richland	2,453	1,794	218	39				2,453	1,794	218	39		
Rock	6,271	3,386	464	46				6,273	3,386	462	46		
St. Croix	2,512	2,231	109	3				2,501	2,233	107	3		
Sauk	3,515	2,344	326	69			1	3,516	2,344	326	69		
Sawyer	287	120	4					286	121	4			
Shawano	1,406	1,401	42	79				1,404	1,402	42	80		
Sheboygan	3,516	3,971	70	228				3,520	3,985	69	198		
Taylor	795	602	1					795	597	1			
Trempealeau	2,210	1,250	98	108				2,200	1,266	98	108		
Vernon	2,927	1,556	193	181				2,930	1,561	192	181		
Walworth	4,225	2,067	486	18				4,237	2,067	485	18		
Washburn	233	135	47					281	137	47			
Washington	1,656	2,838	17	22		78		1,656	2,839	17	22		78
Waukesha	3,187	3,267	237	63				3,191	3,263	19	63		
Waupaca	3,013	1,758	115	162				3,013	1,758	115	162	264	
Waushara	2,146	604	86	34				2,150	600	85	33		
Winnebago	4,902	4,658	364	291				4,898	4,656	363	294		
Wood	1,457	1,728	6	65	5			1,463	1,726	6	64		
Total	162,116	145,001	7,993	4,346	318	79	2	162,387	144,785	6,598	4,222	1,425	218

SUMMARY OF GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1848.		1867.	
Dewey, democrat.....	19,538	Fairchild, republican.....	73,637
Tweedy, whig.....	14,449	Tallmadge, democrat.....	68,873
Dewey's majority.....	5,089	Fairchild's majority.....	4,764
1849.		1869.	
Dewey, democrat.....	16,649	Fairchild, republican.....	69,502
Collins, whig.....	11,317	Robinson, democrat.....	61,239
Dewey's majority.....	5,332	Fairchild's majority.....	8,263
1851.		1871.	
Farwell, whig.....	22,319	Washburn, republican.....	78,301
Upham, democrat.....	21,812	Doolittle, democrat.....	68,910
Farwell's majority.....	507	Washburn's majority.....	9,391
1853.		1873.	
Barstow, democrat.....	30,405	Taylor, democrat.....	81,599
Holton, republican.....	21,886	Washburn, republican.....	66,224
Baird, whig.....	3,394	Taylor's majority.....	15,375
Barstow's plurality.....	8,519	1875.	
1855.		Ludington, republican.....	85,155
Barstow, democrat.....	36,355	Taylor, democrat.....	84,314
Bashford, republican.....	35,198	Ludington's majority.....	841
Barstow's majority.....	1,157	1877.	
1857.		Smith, republican.....	78,759
Randall, republican.....	44,693	Mallory, democrat.....	70,486
Cross, democrat.....	44,239	Allis, greenback.....	26,216
Randall's majority.....	454	Smith's majority.....	8,273
1859.		1879.	
Randall, republican.....	59,999	Smith, republican.....	100,535
Hobart, democrat.....	52,539	Jenkins, democrat.....	75,089
Randall's majority.....	7,460	May, greenback.....	12,096
1861.		Smith's majority over both.....	12,509
Harvey, republican.....	53,777	1880.	
Ferguson, democrat.....	45,456	Rusk, republican.....	81,754
Harvey's majority.....	8,321	Fratt, democrat.....	69,797
1863.		Kanouse, prohibition.....	13,225
Lewis, republican.....	72,717	Allis, greenback.....	7,002
Palmer, democrat.....	49,053	Rusk's plurality.....	11,957
Lewis' majority.....	23,664	1884.	
1865.		Rusk, republican.....	163,214
Fairchild, republican.....	58,332	Fratt, democrat.....	143,045
Hobart, democrat.....	48,330	Hastings, prohibition.....	8,545
Fairchild's majority.....	10,002	Utley, greenback.....	4,274
		Rusk's plurality.....	19,269

1 This certificate was set aside by the Supreme Court.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN
1882 AND 1884.

BY COUNTIES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.							1882.				
	Lucien B. Caswell.	Ernst Merton.	Robert Fargo.	Walter S. Maxwell.	J. E. Thomas.	Blank.	Wm. T. Hall.	C. G. Williams	J. Winans.	C. M. Blackman.	W. L. Utley.	D. Worrall.
Jefferson	2,996	4,145	212	...	...	...	...	1,604	3,232	458	...	...
Kenosha	1,737	1,488	...	9	...	41	...	1,209	1,339	45	...	...
Racine	4,046	3,477	281	...	3	...	...	2,389	2,975	324	9	4
Rock	6,264	3,408	432	...	...	...	5	2,976	2,872	725	1	...
Walworth	4,241	2,072	472	...	...	...	...	2,615	1,889	605	...	...
Total	19,284	14,500	1,404	9	3	41	5	11,853	12,307	2,207	10	1

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.						1882.						
	Samuel S. Barney.	Edward S. Bragg.	T. J. Fatchen.	W. M. Jones.	Belva Lockwood.	D. H. Sumner.	J. S. Rowell.	D. H. Sumner.	E. W. Chafin.	L. Merrill.	D. Short.	E. S. Bragg.	D. Giddings.
Dodge	3,171	6,095	64	105	...	...	2,973	3,656	154	95	1	...	...
Fond du Lac	4,296	4,873	224	227	...	...	3,975	3,030	295	462	...	...	...
Washington	1,732	2,820	6	21	1	...	1,314	1,537	45	55	...	...	...
Waukesha	3,424	3,077	269	3	...	1	1,848	2,448	512	15	...	1	2
Total	12,643	16,865	563	356	1	1	8,870	10,671	1,006	627	1	1	2

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.							1882.						
	Robert M. La-Follette.	Burr W. Jones.	John M. Olin.	J. B. Treat.	John A. Johnson.	Burrows.	Geo. Vernon.	G. C. Hazelton.	E. W. Keyes.	B. W. Jones.	S. D. Hastings.	P. W. Matts.	D. Bechtel.	G. D. St. ester.
Dane	6,160	6,523	542	...	3	2	1	1,476	2,412	4,891	979	66	1	...
Grant	4,010	3,485	339	...	...	...	...	2,805	35	2,616	82	23	...	1
Green	2,406	2,303	375	5	...	...	...	692	652	1,715	496	263	...	...
Iowa	2,387	2,300	373	...	...	...	...	1,343	210	1,935	657	...	...	...
La Fayette	2,470	2,241	250	...	...	...	...	1,608	482	1,878	198	32	...	...
Total	17,433	16,942	1,855	5	3	2	1	7,924	3,791	13,035	3,152	444	1	1

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	1884.					1882.			
	Isaac W. Van Schaick.	P. V. Deuster.	Henry Smith.	C. E. Reed.	H. C. Hobart.	F. C. Winkler.	P. V. Deuster.	G. B. Goodwin.	J. M. Witing.
Milwaukee	16,783	15,907	1,296	226	1	8,320	9,688	1,922	1
Total	16,783	15,907	1,296	226	1	8,320	9,688	1,922	1

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.						1882.											
	Charles Luling.	Joseph Rankin.	John E. Thomas	R. Guenther.	Wm. Miller.	T. R. Hudd.	D. I. Miller.	L. Howland.	J. Rankin.	R. L. Wing.	J. E. Thomas.	R. Guenther.	J. O'Hern.	R. W. Cole.	J. Burk.	F. Horn.	R. C. Kent.	George End.
Brown.....	2,976	3,611	4	1	60	1	...	1,660	1,770	312	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet.....	920	2,108	143	...	7	...	...	435	1,348	124	429	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kewaunee.....	747	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	210	3,313	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc.....	2,653	4,006	79	...	...	...	...	1,482	3,328	91	7	...	6	3	1	1	...	...
Ozaukee.....	743	2,137	9	...	...	...	...	310	1,650	17	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Sheboygan.....	3,506	3,979	283	...	...	...	...	2,011	3,024	32	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,610	17,851	473	1	67	1	126	6,108	12,933	813	764	1	6	3	1	1	3	1

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.							1882.							
	R. Guenther.	A. L. Smith.	J. J. Sutton.	W. E. Hanson.	H. P. Hanson.	A. H. F. Krueger	Belva Lockwood	J. Bowman.	R. Guenther.	A. Haben.	T. D. Kanouse.	L. A. Stewart.	J. N. Stone.	C. B. Clark.	A. Hobart.
Adams.....	959	505	3	...	...	...	...	...	610	259	50	1	...	...	...
Columbia...	3,359	2,734	251	...	...	...	...	1	1,782	1,497	700	...	...	...	...
Green Lake.	1,556	1,247	163	6	...	...	...	...	1,195	847	341	23	...	...	...
Marquette..	907	1,122	23	6	...	...	...	...	869	821	176	...	...	...	...
Outagamie..	2,615	4,273	65	...	52	...	...	...	1,261	2,261	575	246	...	...	...
Waushara..	2,139	646	81	...	...	...	...	...	1,702	279	302	53	...	...	...
Winnebago..	4,899	4,670	369	259	...	...	1	...	2,884	3,301	1,131	174	1	3	1
Total ..	16,425	15,197	955	271	52	1	1	1	10,303	9,265	3,275	496	1	3	1

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.							1882.								
	O. B. Thomas.	G. M. Woodward	S. B. Loomis.	C. K. Erwin.	J. S. Tripp.	Christian Sprecher.	N. L. James.	Geo. Crawford.	C. M. Butt.	G. M. Woodward	B. F. Parker.	R. May.	F. Winsor.	C. Bell.	W. S. Grubb.	G. H. Pepper.
Crawford	1,587	1,620	6						867	1,292	186	126				
Juneau.....	1,982	1,769	121						1,168	1,479	273	6				
La Crosse.....	3,644	3,592	118						1,358	3,094	246	6				
Monroe.....	2,563	2,319	136	1					1,694	1,806	269	6				
Richland.....	2,408	1,828	261						1,787	1,399	228	18				
Sauk.....	2,426	2,463	323		1				1,682	1,852	546	101				
Vernon.....	2,827	1,855	179						2,042	1,046	189	97				1
Total	18,497	15,446	1,147	1	1	1	1	1	10,604	11,908	1,877	360	1	1	1	1

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.							1882.															
	Wm. T. Price.	L. R. Larson.	J. F. Nason.	C. Taylor.	Jas. A. Taylor.	David Widum.	Geo. Daniels.	W. F. Bailey.	W. T. Price.	W. F. Bailey.	D. Reinville.	N. I. Willey.	A. Finkenburg.	P. McGinnis.	G. Thompson.	W. Russell.	O. D. Quint.	G. B. Shaw.	H. L. Humphrey.	C. R. Kellman.	S. Barnes.	H. B. Warner.	
Barron.....	1,736	834							776	288	1												
Bayfield.....	425	247		1					449	96													
Buffalo.....	1,403	1,388							613	993		1											
Burnett.....	600	53							338	12													
Clark.....	2,018	1,316							1,039	1,088			1										
Douglas.....	270	256							1,443	145													
Dunn.....	2,565	1,283			1				2,879														
Eau Claire.....	3,567	3,084				3	2		1,364	2,079				2		1		1	1	3	1		
Jackson.....	1,907	1,222							1,535	425													
Pepin.....	970	429							704	288													
Pierce.....	2,593	1,201							1,796	923													1
Polk.....	1,618	795							730	288													
St. Croix.....	2,498	2,352							1,636	1,346					1								
Trempealeau.....	2,012	1,602							1,466	1,630													
Washburn.....	276	141																					
Total	24,460	16,183	1	1	1	1	3	2	14,059	11,315	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1

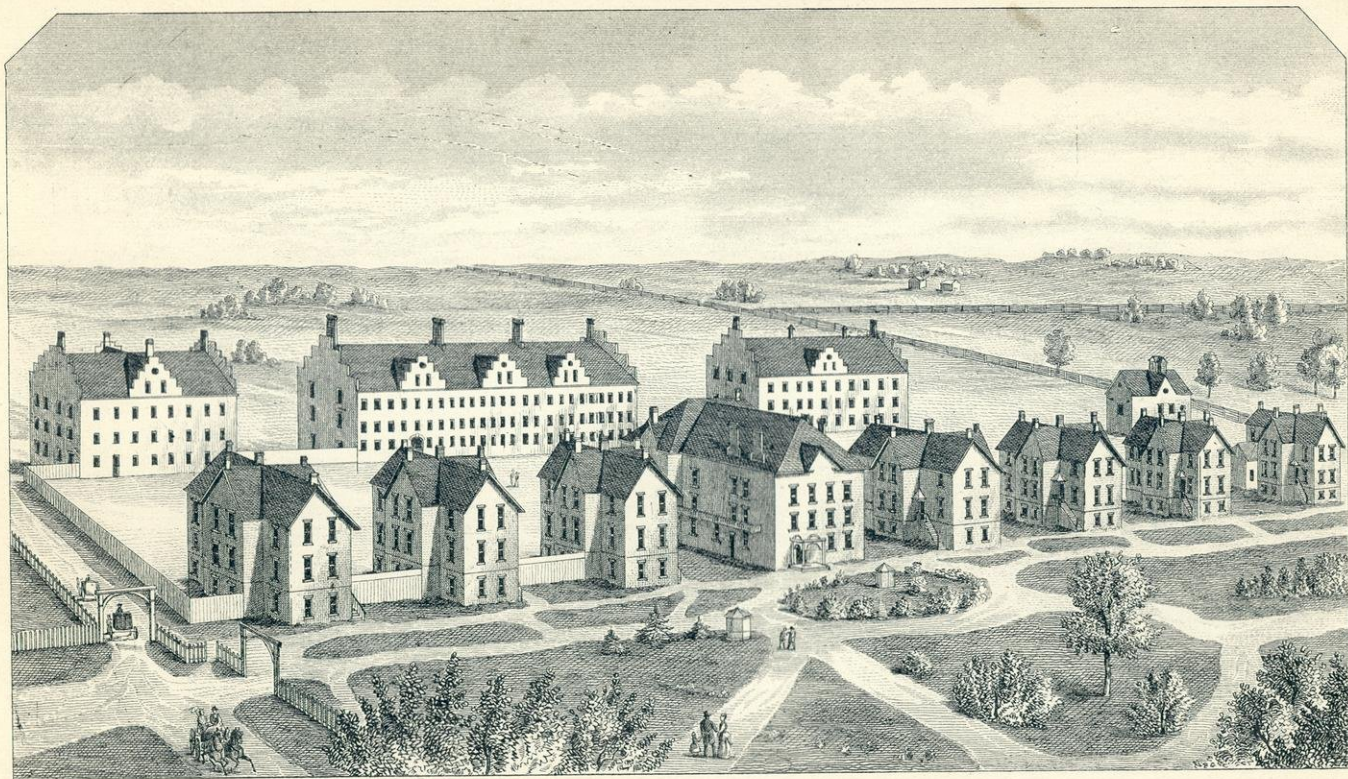
ELECTION STATISTICS.

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NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	1884.						1882.								
	Isaac Stephen-son.	James Meehan.	A. J. Smith.	Thomas Lynch.	E. L. Brown.	William Young.	Isaac Stephen-son.	G. L. Park.	H. H. Wood-mansiee.	James Meehan.	W. J. Knapp.	W. W. Hopkins.	W. F. Price.	F. Felbaum.	E. Heise.
Ashland	971	787	17	...	...	1	469	163	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chippewa	2,660	2,441	10	...	...	...	952	1,666	168	196	...	...	...	...	...
Door	1,776	1,227	40	...	...	...	1,594	543	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Florence	352	155	3	...	...	...	465	109	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langlade	554	656	26	1	...	...	342	187	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	1,088	1,006	12	...	...	...	473	647	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marathon	2,126	3,434	17	...	...	...	896	2,493	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marinette	2,395	568	65	...	...	...	1,410	333	148	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oconto	1,578	943	50	...	...	1	754	622	311	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage	2,257	2,354	82	...	...	...	1,107	1,524	187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Price	750	367	...	...	...	...	303	241	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawyer	292	117	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawano	1,475	1,417	26	...	...	...	914	948	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor	806	590	...	...	...	...	240	249	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waupaca	2,933	1,926	85	1	...	...	1,929	1,338	351	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	1,401	1,827	3	...	...	...	926	1,455	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23,414	19,885	457	1	1	1	12,774	12,518	1,460	199	1	1	1	1	1





WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

PART IV.

STATE FINANCES.

THE STATE FINANCES.

For the two years ending September 30, 1884.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State amounts to and is classified as follows:

To School Fund	\$1,562,700 00	.....
To Normal School Fund.....	515,700 00	.....
To University Fund.....	111,000 00	.....
To Agricultural College Fund	60,600 00	.....
	\$2,250,000 00	.....
War bonds maturing in 1886	\$1,000 00	.....
War bonds maturing in 1888.....	1,000 00	.....
	2,000 00	.....
Total indebtedness.....		\$2,252,000 00

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The aggregate result of the last two years' financial transactions on all the funds of the state is as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.....	\$2,907,204 04	
Disbursements		\$2,332,857 57
Balance September 30, 1882.....	364,220 68	
Balance September 30, 1884.....		938,567 15
	\$3,271,424 72	\$3,271,424 72

ALL OTHER FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

School Fund.....	\$668,704 48
School Fund Income	398,973 62
University Fund.....	21,085 68
University Fund Income	152,058 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	80,628 65
Agricultural College Fund Income	34,947 54
Normal School Fund	258,813 53
Normal School Fund Income.....	176,223 96
Drainage Fund	131,575 46
Delinquent Tax Fund.....	21,465 85
Deposit Fund.....	2,695 05
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund.....	2,353 65
Redemption Fund.....	471 71
Wisconsin R. R. Farm Mortgage Land Co. Fund.....	8,935 09
Manitowoc & Calumet Swamp Land Fund.....	318 17
	\$1,912,250 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

School Fund.....		\$657,979 16
School Fund Income		413,701 81
University Fund.....		24,933 38
University Fund Income		152,058 00
Agricultural College Fund.....		35,866 48
Agricultural College Fund Income.....		34,947 54
Normal School Fund		262,331 77
Normal School Fund Income.....		176,223 96
Drainage Fund.....		131,763 93
Delinquent Tax Fund.....		27,729 88
Deposit Fund		1,677 03
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund.....		8,627 93
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Deposit Fund.....		431 50
Redemption Fund		231 63
Wisconsin R. R. Farm Mortgage Land Co. Fund.....		3,708 75
Manitowoc and Calumet Swamp Land Fund.....		20 50
Allotment Fund.....		29 33
	\$1,912,250 44	\$1,932,265 58
Balance September 30, 1882	162,412 93	
Balance September 30, 1884.....		142,397 84
	\$2,074,663 42	\$2,074,663 42

GENERAL FUND.

This fund embraces all the revenue of the state applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government.

The sources from which it is derived are the annual state tax, tax on civil actions, license of railroad companies, plank road companies, telegraph companies, insurance companies, hawkers and peddlers, notary public fees, office fees, and sales of laws and reports. The expenditures therefrom are authorized by permanent and temporary appropriations, and by the several laws requiring the Secretary of State to audit accounts.

The receipts and disbursements have been as follows:

	1883.	1884.
From state tax, and amount due from counties	\$812,256 37	\$433,403 24
From railroad companies.....	683,082 51	754,269 44
From insurance, telegraph, telephone and other companies.....	61,835 57	70,813 48
From sundry sources.....	47,917 72	43,625 71
Total receipts for two years.....		\$2,907,204 04
Balance October 1, 1883.....		364,220 68
Total		\$3,271,424 72

DISBURSEMENTS.*Salaries and Permanent Appropriations—*

	1883.	1884.	
Governor's office.....	\$6,751 00	\$6,720 00	
Secretary's office	7,000 00	7,000 00	
State Treasurer's office.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	
Attorney General's office	5,000 00	5,000 00	
State Superintendent's office	5,650 00	5,650 00	
Railroad Commissioner's office.....	5,025 20	5,068 00	
Insurance Commissioner's office.....	3,812 50	4,500 00	
Public Property office	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Supreme Court	30,039 25	30,227 25	
Circuit Courts	39,913 04	41,250 00	
State Historical Society	8,625 00	8,775 00	
State Library	3,565 32	3,293 18	
State Board of Charities and Reform	3,477 42	3,893 31	
Land Protection	4,941 71	5,355 63	
State Board of Health.....	4,754 85	3,324 62	
Fish Culture	6,500 00	6,500 00	
Interest on State Indebtedness and Bonds.....	157,590 00	157,650 00	
School Fund Income	7,088 36	7,088 36	
University Fund Income.....	45,632 51	57,442 52	
	\$354,866 16	\$367,737 87	\$722,104 03

Legislative Expenses—

		1883.	1884.	
Lt. Governor		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	
Senate—Salaries	\$16,500 00			
Mileage	856 60			
Employes.....	15,464 00			
		32,320 60		
Assembly—Salaries.....	50,500 00			
Mileage	2,699 80			
Employes	21,552 00			
		74,751 80		
Legislative Employes		297 50		
Printing.....		4,947 78		
Blue Book.....		6,298 83		
Gas.....		1,122 30		
Supplies.....		209 76		
Legislative Visiting Committee.....		300 00		
Investigating Committee.....		171 61		
Newspapers (Legislature of 1883).....		2 00		
Chaplains		165 00		
Contesting Seats.....		1,165 10		
		\$123,222 28	1,000 00	\$124,222 28

STATE FINANCES.

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Charitable and Penal Institutions—

	1883.	1884.	
State Hospital for the Insane	\$105,042 04	\$91,514 00	
Northern Hospital for the Insane	113,842 60	108,267 06	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	37,111 27	36,007 32	
Institute for the Blind	14,294 23	17,376 42	
Industrial School for Boys	58,201 88	46,724 11	
Industrial School for Girls	2,500 00	.....
State Prison	14,369 35	9,000 72	
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	79 00	13 50	
	<u>\$345,380 87</u>	<u>\$308,903 13</u>	\$654,283 50

Clerk hire—

Governor's office	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	
Secretary's office	13,259 00	12,010 00	
Services, Chap. 90, Laws 1883	7,750 00	1,500 00	
Treasurer's office	7,308 00	7,812 00	
Land Office	13,920 00	13,920 00	
Public Property office	1,375 00	1,625 00	
State Superintendent's office	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Railroad Commissioner's office	687 50	.....
Insurance Commissioner's office	550 00	.....
	<u>\$40,849 50</u>	<u>\$39,367 00</u>	\$80,216 50

Labor about the capitol—

Engineers and firemen	\$3,466 50	\$3,828 50	
Carpenters	1,794 00	1,941 00	
Watchmen	1,460 00	1,464 00	
Police	2,109 92	2,120 64	
Janitors and messengers	11,491 71	12,904 18	
Laborers	6,311 06	5,788 98	
	<u>\$26,633 19</u>	<u>\$28,042 30</u>	\$54,675 49

Sundry purposes—

Contingent expenses	\$10,635 70	\$25,662 77	
Printing	15,895 84	10,643 35	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	741 25	2,060 00	
Postage	4,327 09	4,760 09	
Paper	14,191 72	6,344 35	
Geological Report	27,832 62	.....
Gas	3,212 30	3,696 30	
Fuel	3,966 48	1,576 11	
Stationery	3,329 51	1,574 99	
Militia	21,141 44	30,760 68	
Governor's Contingent Fund	1,100 00	1,500 00	
Examiners of State Teachers	190 95	250 10	
Immigration Commission	3,487 42	3,243 68	
Amber Cane Experiments	1,816 90	.....
State Board of Supervision	12,703 69	13,126 52	
Publishing Notices and Proclamations	419 15	649 16	
Publishing General Laws	22,281 80	.....
Publishing Private and Local Laws	1,819 20	.....
Advertising Lands	898 25	779 60	
Capital Enlargement	109,237 27	36,926 22	
Free High Schools	26,741 80	25,000 00	
County Agricultural Societies	5,300 00	5,300 00	
Statistics of Crime	40	17 20	
Real Estate Returns	192 95	2,619 05	
Apportionment of Railroad Licenses to Counties	24,367 05	21,950 97	
Maintaining Insane in County Hospitals	50,565 05	68,413 11	
Bounties on wild animals	10,579 00	7,103 00	
Special appropriations	24,372 00	8,714 48	
Miscellaneous	4,657 07	8,663 14	
	<u>\$406,020 90</u>	<u>\$291,334 87</u>	697,355 77

Total disbursements for two years			\$2,332,857 57
Total receipts for two years		\$2,907,204 04	
Balance September 30, 1882		364,220 68	
Balance September 30, 1884			938,567 15
		<u>\$3,271,424 72</u>	<u>\$3,271,424 72</u>

TRUST FUNDS.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund is composed of:

1. Proceeds of lands granted by United States for support of schools.
2. All moneys accruing to the State by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All penalties for trespass on school lands.
4. All fines collected in the several counties for breaches of penal laws.
5. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty.
6. Five *per cent.* of net proceeds of sales of United States public lands.

The number of acres of unsold land, the proceeds of which are applicable to this fund, is 120,820. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$668,704 48
Balance October 1, 1882.....	7,767 85
Total.....	\$676,471 88
Disbursements for two years	657,979 16
Balance September 30, 1884.....	18,492 67
Total.....	\$676,471 88

The amounts of productive School Fund on the 30th days of September 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	<i>1883.</i>	<i>1884.</i>
Total at interest.....	\$2,888,115 80	\$2,913,612 16
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	17,629 44	5,129 44

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The interest received on School Fund investments and on the principal due for sales of school lands, constitute the School Fund Income. The amount of this Fund in the Treasury on the 1st day of June, is annually certified by the Secretary of State to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him apportioned, under the provisions of section 554 of the Revised Statutes, among the several counties of the State, for the use of common schools in the manner provided by law. The apportionment is made according to the number of children in each town, village and city over the age of four and under the age of twenty years, as shown by the report of the State Superintendent during the year preceding.

The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$398,973 62
Balance October 1, 1882.....	21,518 98
Total.....	\$420,492 60
Disbursements for two years.....	\$413,701 81
Balance September 30, 1884.....	6,790 79
	\$420,492 60

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to Wisconsin for the support of the State University, by acts of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846, and December 12, 1852, form the University Fund. The principal or capital, excepting the small cash balance in the State Treasury, is productive, drawing interest, mainly at seven per cent.

The number of acres of unsold land is 1,791.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years	\$21,085 63
Balance Oct. 1, 1882.....	2,966 39
Overpaid Sept. 30, 1884	881 31
Total.....	\$24,933 33
Disbursements for two years.....	\$24,933 33

The amounts of productive University Fund on the 30th days of September, 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	<i>1883.</i>	<i>1884.</i>
Total at interest	\$222,675 32	\$228,909 30
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	\$3,270 88	\$3,270 88

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived chiefly from the annual tax levy authorized by section 390, Revised Statutes, and from the interest on University land certificates and loans, and is perpetually appropriated to the support and endowment of the State University by section 389, Revised Statutes. By provisions of said section, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents, by transfer to the treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept by said Treasurer distinct and independent of the accounts of the State.

Receipts for two years.....	\$153,058 00
Disbursements for two years.....	\$153,058 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

The proceeds of sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by the United States to the state by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts, form the Agricultural College Fund. The number of acres of unsold land is 13,305.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$30,628 65
Balance October 1, 1883.....	5,304 47
Total.....	\$35,933 12
Disbursements for two years.....	\$35,866 48
Balance September 30, 1884.....	66 64
Total.....	\$35,933 12

The amounts of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th days of September, 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Total at interest.....	\$285,968 00	\$286,965 22
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	1,361 30	1,361 30

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

This Fund is derived from the interest on the Agricultural College land certificates and loans, and is applied to the support of the State University. It is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents by transfer to the Treasurer of the Board in the same manner as the University Fund Income.

The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$34,947 54
Disbursements for two years.....	34,947 54

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund consists of one-half the proceeds of the sales of all swamp and overflowed lands received by the State from the United States, under Act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850. The number of acres of unsold lands is 476,100. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$258,813 53
Balance October 1, 1883.....	17,969 62
Total.....	\$276,783 15
Disbursements for two years.....	\$262,331 77
Balance September 30, 1884.....	14,451 38
Total.....	\$276,783 15

The amounts of productive Normal School Fund on the 30th days of September 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Total at interest.....	\$1,217,870 66	\$1,290,572 36
Premium on U. S. bonds.....	\$24,870 88	\$21,120 88

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools as provided by law. By the provisions of section 394, Revised Statutes, this entire fund is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the State. The receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$176,223 96
Disbursements for two years.....	176,223 96
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DRAINAGE FUND.

This fund consists of one-half the proceeds of sales of all swamp and overflowed lands, received by the state from the United States, and is distributed on the first Monday of July under the provisions of section 254, Revised Statutes, among the several counties, wherein such lands lie, in proportion to the amount of sales in the respective counties. The moneys so paid are then apportioned by the county clerks to the several towns in their respective counties, and are expended under direction of the town board in draining and reclaiming the swamp lands in such town, and in constructing roads and bridges over such swamp lands. The number of acres of unsold land is 509,073. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$131,575 46
Balance October 1, 1882.....	48,808 29
Total.....	<hr/> \$180,383 75
Disbursements for two years.....	\$131,763 93
Balance September 30, 1884.....	48,619 82
Total.....	<hr/> \$180,383 75

The amounts of productive Drainage Fund on the 30th days of September, 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Certificates of sales of land.....	<u>\$6,555 00</u>	<u>\$6,252 00</u>

DELINQUENT TAX FUND.

This fund consists of the taxes collected on State lands by the State Treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of section 1146, Revised Statutes, and is credited quarterly to the different counties in which the lands are situated. The amounts which have been so received and disbursed are as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$24,465 85
Balance October 1, 1882.....	4,142 18
Total.....	<hr/> \$28,608 03
Disbursements for two years.....	\$27,729 88
Balance September 30, 1884.....	878 15
Total.....	<hr/> \$28,608 03

REDEMPTION FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received for the redemption of School, University and Agricultural College lands, sold for the non-payment of interest and taxes, and that have been redeemed as provided by section 228, Revised Statutes.

Receipts for two years.....	\$471 71
Balance October 1, 1882.....	178 92
Total.....	<hr/> \$650 63
Disbursements for two years.....	\$231 63
Balance September 30, 1884.....	419 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$650 63

DEPOSIT FUND.

On the sale of land forfeited to the State, and the payment of the amount due the State and all costs and penalties accrued, under the provisions of section 225 of the Revised Statutes, if any balance remain, the amount of such balance is deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the person entitled thereto, and is denominated the Deposit Fund. The transactions therein have been as follows:

Receipts for two years.....	\$2,635 05
Balance October 1, 1882.....	9,601 32
Total	<u>\$12,296 37</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$1,677 03
Balance September 30, 1884	10,619 34
Total	<u>\$12,296 37</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD TRESPASS FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received into the State Treasury, in trust, under the provisions of chapter 46, of the General Laws of 1869, and acts amendatory thereof. The disbursements therefrom have been for the purpose of protecting the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad lands, in accordance with the terms of said acts.

Receipts for two years.....	\$2,353 65
Balance October 1, 1882.....	42,367 07
Total	<u>\$44,720 72</u>
Disbursements for two years.....	\$8,627 93
Balance September 30, 1884.....	36,092 79
Total	<u>\$44,720 72</u>

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR R. R. DEPOSIT FUND.

This fund consists of moneys received by the State Treasurer in trust, under the provisions of section 14, chapter 126, Laws 1874, as amended by chapter 392, Laws 1876. The time for proving settlement upon and thereby acquiring title to the railroad lands in said acts described, having expired in April 1877, no payments have been made into this Fund during the last two years. The disbursements have been as follows:

Balance October 1, 1882.....	\$842 52
Disbursements for two years.....	434 50
Balance September 30, 1884.....	408 02
Total	<u>\$842 52</u>

WISCONSIN RAILROAD FARM MORTGAGE LAND COMPANY.

Chapter 235, laws of 1882, authorizes the Commissioners of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company to close up the business of said corporation, and to turn over and pay to the State Treasurer all its money and bank accounts, and take his receipt therefor, and at the same time to make its report in writing, to the Secretary of State, of its proceedings under this act. Accordingly, the said Commissioners paid the sum of \$8,935.09 into the Treasury, and deposited with the Secretary of State the books together with a list of claimants to whom dividends are yet due with the amounts set opposite to their respective names. Since the receipt of said money by the State the following have been the disbursements:

Disbursements	\$8,708 75
Balance September 30, 1884.....	5,226 34
Total	<u>\$8,935 09</u>

MANITOWOC AND CALUMET SWAMP LAND FUND.

Chapter 51, Laws of 1866, conferred upon certain commissioners named therein, lands in Manitowoc and Calumet counties, to be sold for "drainage and other purposes," of those counties. The legislature of 1883, by chapter 352, revoked the trust thus created, and directed the State Commissioners of public lands to investigate and sell the residue, and, after defraying the expenses thereof, to deposit the balance in the State Treasury. From said sale arises the fund.

Receipts for 1884	\$318 17
Disbursements for 1884	\$20 50
Balance September 30, 1884	297 67
Total	<u>\$318 17</u>

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Section 3, of chapter 190, General Laws 1862, directed the State Treasurer to receive such sums of money as might be placed in his hands by any volunteer making an allotment, as provided by the act of Congress approved December 24, 1861, and to dispose of the same according to the order and direction of such volunteer. This fund consists of moneys so received by the State Treasurer and yet unclaimed by the beneficiaries named by the volunteers.

Balance, September 30, 1884	<u>\$916 54</u>
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STATE FINANCES.

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VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1884.

(AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD.)

COUNTIES.	Total assessed valuation of all personal property.	City and village lots.	Lands.	Total assess'd valuation of all property.
Adams.....	\$395,172	\$23,400	\$1,040,907	\$1,459,479
Ashland.....	105,391	124,800	1,144,611	1,374,802
Barron.....	398,047	52,491	1,014,551	1,465,089
Bayfield.....	30,162	75,061	626,876	738,099
Brown.....	1,575,584	2,132,821	2,998,915	6,707,320
Buffalo.....	790,136	308,144	2,163,872	5,262,152
Burnett.....	98,125	16,079	175,636	289,840
Calumet.....	999,920	317,391	4,811,260	6,128,571
Chippewa.....	746,446	667,708	4,329,520	2,743,674
Clark.....	732,255	237,103	3,094,688	4,054,046
Columbia.....	2,411,646	1,435,564	7,231,499	11,078,709
Crawford.....	867,624	490,820	2,080,819	3,439,323
Dane.....	5,500,751	4,170,843	14,123,028	23,854,622
Dodge.....	3,444,689	1,944,868	15,840,254	21,229,811
Door.....	406,785	75,330	1,014,784	1,496,899
Douglas.....	68,787	198,565	414,902	682,194
Dunn.....	1,414,658	402,663	2,470,265	4,287,786
Eau Claire.....	1,684,669	2,268,113	2,700,453	6,653,235
Florence.....	166,695	41,600	922,365	1,130,660
Fond du Lac.....	3,476,559	4,108,943	11,305,187	18,890,689
Grant.....	3,264,977	1,228,314	7,922,786	12,416,077
Green.....	2,791,199	1,211,839	6,100,098	10,103,136
Green Lake.....	962,215	848,390	3,441,406	5,252,011
Iowa.....	1,855,360	1,011,263	4,879,172	7,745,801
Jackson.....	810,731	395,848	1,758,678	2,875,257
Jefferson.....	2,624,961	2,319,657	7,819,335	12,764,003
Juneau.....	1,032,911	526,517	1,786,823	3,366,256
Kenosha.....	1,681,428	1,112,930	4,350,194	7,144,552
Kewaunee.....	815,338	394,380	1,753,012	2,872,730
La Crosse.....	1,800,681	3,224,000	3,007,148	8,031,826
La Fayette.....	2,030,763	540,833	5,605,711	8,197,307
Langlade.....	60,881	31,200	851,843	943,929
Lincoln.....	132,902	47,320	1,633,702	1,808,924
Manitowoc.....	2,424,939	1,224,844	8,520,777	12,178,620
Marathon.....	1,247,583	730,251	2,525,247	4,533,086
Marquette.....	643,455	390,231	1,967,982	3,011,663
Marquette.....	461,929	177,752	1,194,737	1,834,418
Milwaukee.....	14,709,920	38,372,000	10,543,876	63,525,806
Monroe.....	1,145,734	707,200	2,560,008	4,412,962
Oconto.....	798,965	434,942	1,866,965	3,100,872
Outagamie.....	1,756,227	2,201,763	4,654,412	8,612,512
Ozaukee.....	910,027	531,228	4,651,637	6,092,932
Pepin.....	302,217	130,756	716,771	1,149,744
Pierce.....	1,005,186	530,753	2,808,739	4,339,678
Polk.....	492,866	117,056	1,443,355	2,053,277
Portage.....	776,134	655,200	1,564,456	2,995,790
Price.....	87,120	62,608	1,243,353	1,398,081
Racine.....	3,004,951	5,200,785	6,389,298	14,595,034
Richland.....	1,153,413	312,000	2,616,624	4,082,037
Rock.....	5,267,564	4,187,988	11,890,191	21,345,743
St. Croix.....	1,193,306	694,646	3,822,570	5,910,522
Sauk.....	1,906,697	1,118,452	4,638,289	7,663,438
Sawyer.....	68,145	.....	426,000	494,145
Shawano.....	506,286	120,534	1,846,024	2,472,844
Sheboygan.....	3,094,036	2,269,656	9,338,056	14,701,748
Taylor.....	127,644	63,003	1,494,987	1,685,634
Trempealeau.....	1,046,900	369,200	3,101,418	4,517,518
Vernon.....	1,355,490	339,990	3,352,747	4,948,227
Walworth.....	3,742,685	2,075,209	8,762,426	14,580,320
Washburn.....	67,492	15,600	426,000	509,092
Washington.....	1,755,900	712,400	7,656,548	10,124,857
Waukesha.....	3,332,747	2,080,000	10,729,704	16,142,451
Waupaca.....	1,051,436	920,566	2,654,259	4,626,261
Waushara.....	680,339	124,800	2,079,196	2,884,235
Winnebago.....	4,497,282	4,784,479	7,109,598	16,391,359
Wood.....	445,388	239,430	1,257,618	1,942,436
Total.....	\$106,344,781	\$103,748,339	\$266,303,243	\$476,396,354

VALUATION, STATE TAX, AND SPECIAL CHARGES FOR 1884 (AS DETERMINED BY STATE BOARD).

COUNTIES.	Valuation by State Board, 1884.	State Tax, 47048618 mills per cent. on valuation.	SPECIAL CHARGES.						Special Loans.	Total Tax.
			State Hospi- tal for In- sane.	North'n Hos- pital for In- sane.	Milwaukee Co. Insane Asylum.	Industrial School for Boys.	Care Chronic Insane, Ch. 235, L. 1881.	Due on Lo'ns to School Districts.		
Adams.....	\$1,459,479	\$686 66	\$508 04			\$52 00		\$360 78		\$1,607 48
Ashland.....	1,374,802	646 83		\$214 99					\$5,030 00	5,891 82
Barron.....	1,465,089	689 30	434 32					1,391 36	2,259 60	4,774 58
Bayfield.....	733,099	347 27		101 31					1,750 00	2,198 58
Brown.....	6,707,520	3,155 70		3,093 34		400 42		2,666 03	1,400 00	10,773 49
Buffalo.....	3,262,152	1,534 80	1,262 25							3,773 79
Burnett.....	289,840	136 37	729 21				54 19	921 54		2,084 95
Calumet.....	6,123,571	2,833 41		1,593 38		52 00		404 00		4,877 79
Chippewa.....	5,749,674	2,702 32	430 34	1,208 25		253 00		1,157 63		5,756 54
Clark.....	4,054,046	1,907 37		1,087 14		209 42		2,155 47	2,764 66	8,124 06
Columbia.....	11,073,700	5,212 38	530 15			101 00		385 80		6,232 33
Crawford.....	3,430,323	1,618 15	1,655 41			358 00		1,411 90		5,043 46
Dane.....	23,854,622	11,223 27	2,692 83		1 99	193 84		769 90		14,875 77
Dodge.....	21,220,811	9,988 33		920 51		29 00		350 00		11,287 84
Door.....	1,496,890	704 27		964 11	\$80 25	52 00		314 50		2,115 13
Douglas.....	682,194	320 96	92 65							413 61
Dunn.....	4,287,786	2,017 34	1,838 57			134 00		2,593 47		7,034 90
Eau Claire.....	6,653,235	3,130 26	1,886 72	594 25		148 85	501 52	2,881 25		8,641 33
Florence.....	1,130,660	531 96								531 96
Fond du Lac.....	18,890,689	8,887 81		3,863 93		651 26				13,403 00
Grant.....	12,416,077	5,841 59	1,891 77	39 86		98 00				8,106 22
Green.....	10,103,136	4,753 39	1,183 77			191 57		235 00		6,128 73
Green Lake.....	5,252,011	2,471 00		1,055 35		54 00				6,325 35
Iowa.....	7,745,801	3,644 29	2,679 52						2,745 00	6,325 35
Jackson.....	2,875,257	1,352 77	1,548 53	78 43		71 28	733 29	570 50	37,361 08	44,898 23
Jefferson.....	12,764,003	6,005 29	4,49 72	1,567 33		365 57		553 80	1,400 00	5,004 81
Juneau.....	3,366,256	1,583 78	1,214 59			75 00		3,000 00	675 00	12,062 91
Kenosha.....	7,144,552	3,361 41		1,475 42	82 13	97 57	229 34	849 97	2,973 50	6,926 18
Kewaunee.....	2,872,730	1,351 58		1,079 79						5,654 18
La Crosse.....	8,031,829	3,778 86	2,187 18			752 27	257 77	65 20	1,284 00	3,780 57
La Fayette.....	8,197,307	3,856 72	2,211 77			104 00	88 09		5,680 00	12,686 08
Langlade.....	943,924	444 10		122 20				247 50	1,420 00	7,928 08
Lincoln.....	1,803,924	851 07		203 54		4 00		517 85	1,177 00	1,315 15
								914 40	10,771 72	12,744 73

1Unpaid State Tax for 1883, \$246.

Manitowoc.....	12,178,620	5,729 87	.....	3,776 91	.....	230 43	.....	190 00	6,905 00	16,832 21
Marathon.....	4,553,083	2,142 16	.....	1,533 88	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	10,610 17
Marquette.....	3,011,668	1,416 95	.....	1,265 04	.....	52 00	48 62	2,425 51	4,412 00	2,733 90
Marquette.....	1,834,418	863 07	.....	931 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850 83
Milwaukee.....	63,525,806	29,888 01	.....	304 21	.....	891 00	.....	53 50	.....	31,083 22
Monroe.....	4,442,962	2,090 35	1,256 92	.....	.....	204 00	.....	.....	.....	3,869 55
Oconto.....	3,100,872	1,458 92	.....	1,004 36	.....	177 28	.....	318 28	.....	3,184 40
Outagamie.....	8,612,512	4,052 07	.....	2,898 54	.....	188 71	168 52	375 32	.....	9,495 96
Ozaukee.....	6,092,932	2,866 64	.....	1,583 74	75 01	35 00	659 50	1,202 14	495 00	4,500 39
Pequin.....	1,149,744	540 94	669 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487 45
Pierce.....	4,339,678	2,041 76	1,647 67	.....	.....	104 00	283 61	277 00	.....	5,922 03
Polk.....	2,053,277	966 04	1,134 70	.....	.....	205 00	.....	1,844 99	.....	3,794 66
Portage.....	2,995,790	1,409 48	83 23	1,319 70	.....	.....	.....	1,151 42	337 50	3,782 92
Price.....	1,398,081	657 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863 59	.....	1,542 78
Racine.....	14,595,034	6,866 76	.....	2,772 01	.....	159 00	712 23	.....	885 00	10,506 03
Richland.....	4,082,037	1,920 54	1,508 79	.....	.....	327 00	.....	.....	.....	5,206 18
Rock.....	21,345,743	10,042 88	728 00	1,200 02	.....	196 88	.....	1,449 85	.....	14,629 18
St. Croix.....	5,910,122	2,780 82	1,591 09	.....	5 36	87 43	.....	1,112 00	1,350 00	7,836 04
Sauk.....	7,663,438	3,605 54	2,041 99	.....	.....	94 28	.....	3,257 58	1,280 00	9,002 28
Sawyer.....	2,494,145	232 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	562 08	972 15	560 00	7,836 04
Shawano.....	2,472,844	1,163 44	495 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 49
Sheboygan.....	14,701,748	6,916 97	1,700 84	.....	.....	104 00	.....	73 75	293 08	3,075 53
Taylor.....	1,685,634	793 07	350 16	.....	.....	15 14	.....	.....	.....	10,931 81
Trempealeau.....	4,517,518	2,125 43	1,629 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	733 10	983 40	2,874 87
Vernon.....	4,948,227	2,328 07	2,031 26	.....	.....	25 28	.....	1,326 61	3,787 67	8,869 36
Walworth.....	14,580,520	6,859 93	1,308 06	855 93	.....	132 85	.....	1,605 75	3,266 01	9,256 36
Washburn.....	509,092	239 52	91 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,156 77
Washington.....	10,124,857	4,763 61	.....	2,230 04	293 56	.....	.....	350 00	2,447 49	3,128 41
Waukesha.....	16,143,451	7,594 80	25 13	2,086 05	604 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,287 21
Waupaca.....	4,626,261	2,176 59	.....	1,637 60	.....	270 57	689 00	.....	.....	11,360 47
Wausara.....	2,884,235	1,356 99	.....	922 62	.....	178 57	.....	888 26	12,983 79	17,264 81
Winnebago.....	16,391,350	7,711 91	3,365 19	.....	.....	43 00	.....	601 01	.....	2,923 62
Wood.....	1,942,436	913 89	812 72	.....	.....	254 00	.....	.....	1,850 00	12,681 10
Total.....	\$476,396,354	\$224,137 90	\$41,175 56	\$52,289 17	\$1,230 34	\$8,584 01	\$5,806 37	\$47,893 02	\$139,144 07	\$520,506 44

COUNTY, TOWN AND VILLAGE TAXES IN 1883.

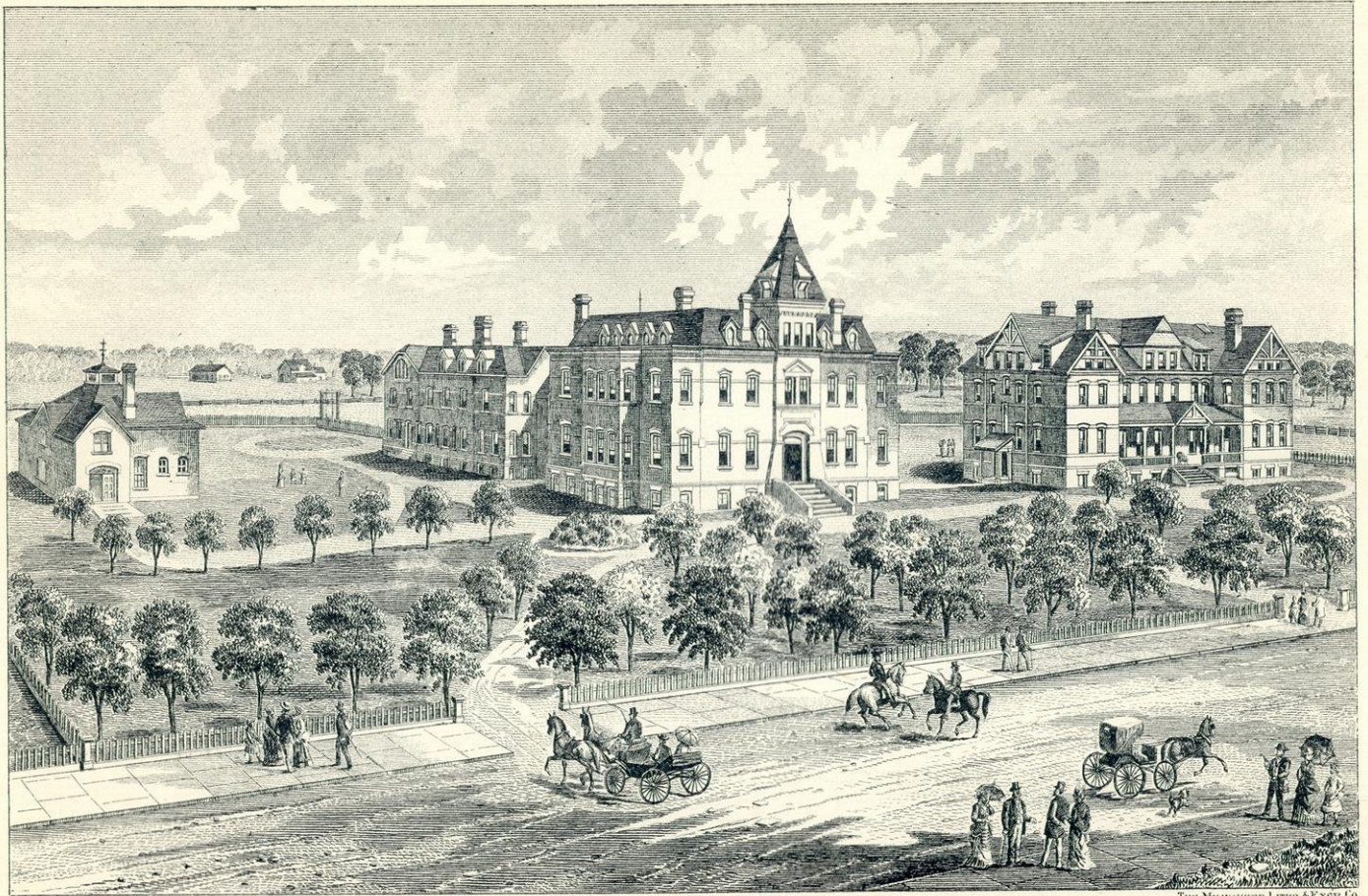
COUNTIES.	TOWN, CITY AND VILLAGE TAXES.					County taxes.	Total town, city and village taxes.	Total taxes of county.
	Current ex-penses.	School pur-poses.	Support of Poor.	Roads and bridges in-cluding poll taxes.	Other pur-poses.			
Adams.....	\$2,085 67	\$8,937 27		\$6,240 27	\$628 89	\$5,575 96	\$17,892 10	\$24,482 08
Ashland.....	8,750 00	8,600 00	400 00	10,580 03	3,067 03	26,308 97	31,397 06	58,659 77
Barron.....	25,073 00	59,950 08	2,770 00	49,903 70	8,120 00	19,245 86	145,816 78	166,055 27
Bayfield.....	1,850 00	1,785 00		8,609 45		15,616 06	12,244 45	28,226 67
Brown.....	88,144 62	42,586 70	2,694 79	37,985 24	29,624 32	70,399 85	151,035 67	226,109 43
Buffalo.....	6,742 69	21,676 58	655 00	17,504 48	1,208 08	14,405 32	47,786 53	64,598 54
Burnett.....	977 75	3,061 44	392 58	1,626 65		4,061 06	6,058 42	10,977 29
Calumet.....	3,384 70	19,545 55	1,360 00	25,554 57	9,813 53	15,505 17	59,598 35	79,320 22
Chippewa.....	33,266 35	52,089 51	627 92	28,536 45	20,567 00	48,254 35	135,637 32	187,900 05
Clark.....	12,485 42	32,439 22		33,320 11	14,629 27	30,975 76	33,365 02	117,009 06
Columbia.....	13,894 63	54,439 65		36,384 24	9,299 82	37,462 94	114,618 34	159,809 93
Crawford.....	5,454 36	21,312 72	2,100 00	14,622 72	6,228 80	14,496 52	49,718 60	66,608 75
Dane.....	74,739 29	31,294 53		64,981 61	17,172 06	94,126 16	238,247 40	349,083 89
Dodge.....	11,320 59	57,621 69	3,440 74	40,822 27	10,605 56	61,481 76	123,811 25	200,165 18
Door.....	6,620 00	18,915 78	1,025 00	15,508 19	2,134 28	15,891 31	44,213 25	61,048 77
Douglas.....	5,500 00	6,185 00	1,000 00	27,000 00	500 00	18,974 91	40,185 00	59,610 66
Dunn.....	14,513 86	44,288 23	1,765 00	37,171 17	1,112 24	26,520 28	88,851 10	118,350 67
Eau Claire.....	68,305 24	58,553 67	1,050 00	30,357 28	32,528 16	41,821 22	190,794 35	237,131 10
Florence.....	5,000 00	4,735 37		2,814 75	395 87	13,550 00	12,945 99	27,284 61
Fond du Lac.....	47,677 70	66,953 44	3,932 08	46,121 90	18,378 79	73,471 65	183,064 00	269,781 97
Grant.....	14,106 88	66,753 90	2,833 40	51,023 32	16,734 92	42,337 27	151,452 42	202,496 63
Green.....	10,985 67	42,989 39		29,577 32	731 18	34,708 66	84,263 55	126,050 11
Green Lake.....	6,965 94	22,876 48	1,475 00	13,434 41	19,977 64	16,279 79	64,729 48	84,680 23
Iowa.....	22,068 65	37,801 27		26,340 64	7,472 96	24,981 52	93,683 52	124,039 17
Jackson.....	9,375 17	27,721 32	50 00	14,439 04	12,973 66	36,535 94	64,559 10	103,104 03
Jefferson.....	10,465 08	60,011 36		43,610 85	23,392 90	46,264 45	137,420 19	192,605 05
Juneau.....	7,737 54	29,266 30	2,597 64	11,857 55	3,362 69	16,075 94	54,821 72	73,254 47
Kenosha.....	7,147 23	26,374 75	1,940 00	13,545 67	11,210 65	30,854 92	60,218 10	96,067 27
Kewaunee.....	4,983 32	16,952 76	1,050 00	23,154 57	4,067 29	16,497 67	50,157 94	68,632 09
La Crosse.....	56,919 17	53,167 59	1,300 00	14,097 46	42,281 22	30,600 35	167,765 44	203,978 92
La Fayette.....	7,354 25	38,809 28	2,372 50	28,522 55	16,702 06	26,751 68	93,760 64	126,283 10
Langlade.....	5,350 00	14,408 19	150 00	4,192 62	718 20	23,918 17	24,819 01	49,387 60
Lincoln.....	28,096 60	46,885 68	1,500 00	16,387 75	15,938 72	17,587 34	108,808 75	127,654 54
Manitowoc.....	71,171 98	47,301 93	2,300 00	47,890 35	43,368 28	52,916 70	168,032 54	229,428 85

Marathon	40,436 13	52,402 70		27,050 31	1,614 90	44,032 41	121,494 04	168,511 46
Marinette	7,000 00	23,686 00	1,500 00	14,478 20		19,906 54	46,664 20	68,663 80
Marquette	2,171 26	9,531 14	800 00	7,487 67	4,938 03	10,929 35	25,228 10	37,447 81
Milwaukee	965,317 37	265,216 37	66,000 00	43,699 11	8,677 19	418,745 36	1,343,909 94	1,812,142 79
Monroe	9,859 98	35,545 31		21,856 49	25,133 76	28,927 20	92,395 57	124,421 65
Oconto	13,980 39	21,856 92	1,669 19	15,781 77	32,311 15	43,214 44	85,599 42	130,889 08
Outagamie	58,222 06	50,875 05	1,173 00	44,398 78	26,583 82	47,806 18	181,254 71	235,077 40
Ozaukee	5,753 07	21,370 70	1,183 08	20,625 23	7,587 31	14,010 99	56,520 02	74,795 57
Pepin	1,983 71	11,475 51	305 00	8,086 28	2,209 88	5,925 02	23,960 38	39,690 85
Pierce	8,116 71	35,472 78	50 00	31,242 32	10,276 15	27,851 46	85,157 96	116,028 65
Polk	6,521 05	20,855 25		24,235 39	4,962 96	17,618 75	56,574 65	75,613 20
Portage	11,532 23	21,635 05	2,938 40	10,497 35	8,001 09	34,184 37	54,605 02	90,867 90
Price	6,000 00	9,806 76		11,238 00	8,817 99	27,322 20	35,853 75	64,139 28
Racine	124,401 29	55,013 89	3,300 00	14,327 01	54,429 74	43,923 26	251,371 93	305,631 70
Richland	8,248 25	26,946 37		23,464 94	3,454 96	20,272 92	62,114 52	85,327 20
Rock	21,700 62	74,315 38		44,042 21	34,265 82	65,348 92	174,324 03	254,586 81
St. Croix	14,177 46	50,856 41		20,250 26	9,464 94	25,039 40	94,748 37	123,898 45
Sauk	15,248 28	50,912 14		36,088 72	33,576 19	32,022 19	125,825 33	163,199 14
Sawyer	2,500 00	1,360 06				55,000 00	3,860 06	59,073 21
Shawano	8,922 16	14,942 05	725 00	19,441 97	2,907 94	22,967 39	46,939 72	71,609 82
Sheboygan	34,934 93	50,586 05	3,416 00	47,835 31	30,173 40	63,769 86	106,936 29	241,069 19
Taylor	3,600 00	14,539 02	1,400 00	13,181 25	4,104 27	14,888 72	36,825 14	52,878 24
Trempealeau	8,690 00	27,000 69	1,925 00	24,369 83	6,815 78	16,151 73	71,801 30	91,015 61
Vernon	7,751 92	29,998 52		24,590 52	13,173 24	27,447 52	75,514 20	106,417 52
Walworth	19,120 35	61,341 22		30,623 33	26,443 49	9,202 75	130,287 65	156,908 33
Washburn	2,500 00	2,700 00		2,200 00		7,883 94	7,400 00	15,511 54
Washington	8,340 15	25,176 92	100 00	41,508 39	141 88	20,995 78	75,267 34	103,327 22
Waukesha	9,160 64	47,000 00	1,190 10	41,394 85	16,058 08	33,789 62	114,749 67	159,784 50
Waupaca	18,104 42	35,944 32		23,296 59	17,528 88	36,049 14	94,874 21	134,101 22
Waushara	4,210 56	17,737 36	1,980 00	11,459 22	3,944 32	11,555 49	39,331 46	52,890 49
Winnebago	80,993 87	77,127 67	10,081 15	40,509 38	76,414 25	58,806 32	284,126 32	355,427 42
Wood	13,625 00	22,604 79	2,650 00	14,415 92	11,331 50	37,546 17	64,627 30	103,534 88
Total	\$2,147,587 61	\$2,463,018 06	\$132,910 16	\$1,608,475 78	\$876,047 66	\$2,425,232 65	\$7,228,039 27	\$9,985,292 80

STATE FINANCES.

HOW COUNTY TAXES WERE EXPENDED. (For the year ending December 31, 1883.)

COUNTIES.	Support of poor.	County buildings.	Railroad aid or indebtedness.	Roads and bridges.	Salaries of county officers.	Court expenses.	Sheriff's accounts.	Jail expenses.	All other county expenses.	Total taxes expended.
Adams	\$1,915 56	\$250 00			\$2,250 00	\$214 42	\$305 47	\$73 49	\$1,082 59	\$6,090 53
Ashland	123 56		\$11,524 87		3,817 26	1,673 10	3,044 51	379 07	10,855 68	31,417 95
Barron	2,437 13	1,569 00			2,930 00	839 85	1,765 68	1,039 00	4,350 77	16,204 41
Bayfield	81 06				2,609 45	209 32	907 72	441 08	3,760 09	16,658 72
Brown	6,149 22	1,445 04	10,626 00		4,700 00	5,741 43	1,315 34	2,615 17	21,883 84	54,709 24
Buffalo	1,055 21				2,500 00	2,634 42	1,247 10	336 10	4,244 68	12,307 51
Burnett		358 51	2,804 14		1,600 00	534 44	846 94	40 00	5,549 59	11,823 62
Calumet	1,273 41	2,940 30			3,700 00	946 71	647 41	1,712 59	2,750 65	13,971 07
Chippewa	3,000 00	2,500 00		750 00	6,000 00	5,000 00	4,850 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	26,800 00
Clark	4,381 29			6,564 42	4,600 00	3,880 33	2,200 00	9,607 88	31,329 31	31,282 87
Columbia	10,193 73	1,161 64		1,050 00	4,100 00	4,743 83	2,593 44	5,159 71	31,329 31	31,282 87
Crawford	600 00	880 00			4,350 00	2,500 00	1,700 00	478 80	10,508 80	10,508 80
Dane	12,278 48	35,033 08			11,497 50	7,805 99	2,596 45	3,626 72	15,848 85	89,745 07
Dodge	6,957 71	12,298 29		2,000 00	10,170 00	4,648 43	5,936 36		20,287 04	63,297 83
Door	817 26	135 00		400 00	3,450 00	2,889 51	1,605 26	450 00	3,722 58	13,004 75
Douglas				4,167 31	3,433 34	807 08	1,185 91	357 05	2,846 65	11,932 34
Dunn	2,756 53			4,000 00	5,000 00	1,855 47	1,743 00	1,685 00	14,900 84	31,940 34
Eau Claire	7,681 42	915 09			4,600 00	5,376 27	3,556 14	1,701 78	15,439 70	39,355 00
Florence	1,303 29			4,068 41	2,350 00	57 72	306 78	123 87	2,725 47	10,935 54
Fond du Lac	7,509 81	1,629 35			7,651 62	2,674 73	5,180 40		9,427 57	62,748 37
Grant	4,290 99	2,716 85		3,000 00	4,800 00	3,021 18	4,419 73		9,427 57	31,676 32
Green	5,891 65	6,032 98			4,250 00	4,537 53	2,232 09	486 22	7,706 45	31,226 92
Green Lake	2,022 13	537 49			3,800 00	1,763 48	947 19	629 93	5,777 52	15,477 74
Iowa	3,021 50		4,550 00		4,150 00	1,592 08	1,002 15		18,594 25	18,594 25
Jackson	3,000 00		2,922 50	2,358 57	3,900 00	1,736 11	1,731 16	400 00	13,138 70	20,247 04
Jefferson	5,607 81	4,000 00		1,700 00	4,400 00	6,000 00	4,278 97		12,428 00	38,414 78
Juneau	2,309 83	131 63		204 11	3,775 00	966 25	1,169 68	2,324 94	4,701 62	15,673 06
Kenosha	1,847 76	181 76			4,250 00	1,264 66	8,291 80		4,358 77	20,194 75
Kewaunee	1,858 72	1,023 43			3,650 00	844 22	321 50	29 49	3,799 02	11,526 38
La Crosse	6,000 00	500 00			5,350 00	4,921 00	5,693 27		4,638 77	27,103 04
La Fayette	5,000 00	2,000 00		525 00	5,300 00	2,590 00	1,000 00	200 00	6,475 00	23,000 00
Langlade		112 91		2,940 00	1,900 00	1,029 23	1,153 03	49 00	13,573 30	20,763 47
Lincoln				1,000 00	4,000 00	2,500 00			7,200 00	14,700 00
Manitowoc	3,400 00	400 00	15,120 00	1,500 00	6,200 00	3,879 33	1,259 00	2,300 00	15,701 03	49,789 36
Marathon	8,466 09	4,929 41		1,804 01	5,110 00	8,872 50	1,266 20	535 53	12,378 01	43,361 75
Marinette	4,023 38	929 57			2,950 00	1,811 08	1,582 96	843 57	3,143 89	15,284 45



THE MILWAUKEE LITHO & ENGRAVING CO.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MILWAUKEE.

Marquette.....	400 00	150 00			2,675 00	1,800 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,475 00	8,000 00
Milwaukee.....	58,654 11	22,012 87		1,387 90	85,000 00	17,177 00	2,577 31	2,362 04	172,363 95	361,535 18
Monroe.....	4,500 00				4,500 00	3,000 00	4,000 00	400 00	8,898 19	25,298 19
Oconto.....	3,005 69	673 43		1,668 00	3,800 00	747 44	967 41	2,968 74	9,060 07	22,890 78
Outagamie.....	3,605 61	2,650 65			6,970 00	6,565 54	1,270 61	1,512 33	6,405 08	28,979 82
Ozaukee.....		600 00			3,901 00	1,850 00	1,800 00		1,849 00	10,000 00
Pepin.....					2,200 00	811 15	319 45	95 00	981 83	4,407 43
Pierce.....	3,850 15	6,000 00			3,825 00	1,445 39	1,116 53	627 64	4,586 95	21,451 66
Polk.....	1,602 82	400 00			1,155 00	2,210 53	1,507 76	236 50	3,971 91	11,084 52
Portage.....	2,880 57	606 67	33,199 50	400 00	3,050 00	2,314 51	1,931 88	154 51	1,293 91	45,370 05
Price.....	4,000 00				4,085 00	1,126 27	3,573 73	500 00	13,349 98	26,634 98
Racine.....	5,265 11	340 64			4,550 00	7,788 21	7,747 17	635 82	11,033 44	37,420 39
Richland.....	2,295 84				3,400 00	1,479 59	946 69		7,310 90	15,273 02
Rock.....	12,000 00	7,177 17			2,166 65	13,518 09	5,903 30	1,155 00	16,404 19	65,324 40
St. Croix.....	4,066 16	750 00		445 00	4,550 00	3,500 00	2,967 24		2,659 96	18,988 36
Sauk.....	5,000 00	5,000 00			3,900 00	3,600 00	1,500 00		6,000 00	25,000 00
Sawyer.....	5 53	1,000 00			1,274 96	2 25	9 45		1,606 99	11,366 90
Shavano.....	806 00	420 00			3,200 00	1,064 48	1,000 00	390 00	5,270 00	17,710 48
Sheboygan.....	2,931 21		24,654 85		4,900 00	2,850 64	3,014 36	1,316 35	8,014 15	47,741 56
Taylor.....	1,816 03			3,398 74	2,800 00	1,025 62	1,294 79	1,663 65	12,601 11	24,599 94
Trempealeau.....	1,000 00	25,000 00			3,800 00	1,450 00	336 25	873 25	3,760 00	35,719 50
Vernon.....	3,100 00	3,427 00		2,075 00	4,000 00	2,200 00	1,800 00	800 00	8,141 69	25,543 69
Walworth.....	7,000 00				4,150 00	3,000 00	3,500 00		3,500 00	21,250 00
Washburn.....										
Washington.....	1,500 00	1,000 00			4,400 00	2,688 19	720 00	440 00	2,992 00	13,680 19
Waukesha.....	3,284 93				6,440 00	3,363 54	6,459 41		11,765 18	31,313 06
Waupaca.....	6,927 19			1,162 00	3,900 00	2,928 84		223 88		15,141 91
Waushara.....	277 00				3,075 00	601 13	974 24		2,982 63	8,000 00
Winnebago.....	3,053 20	5,121 42			7,335 00	5,130 21	4,877 07		11,672 00	37,188 90
Wood.....	1,200 00				3,100 00	3,283 00	2,500 00			10,083 00
Total.....	\$270,730 73	\$167,614 02	\$105,561 86	\$71,138 79	\$359,827 33	\$200,938 36	\$145,281 90	\$41,971 75	\$655,014 75	\$2,018,044 40

STATE FINANCES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, ON DECEMBER 31, 1888.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.					Indebtedness of School districts or for School purposes.	All other indebtedness of towns, cities or villages.	Total Indebtedness.
	Railroad Aid.	Bridges.	Other Purposes.	Interest Unpaid.	Total bonded indebtedness.			
Adams								
Ashland	\$5,000 00	\$2,950 00	\$1,297 09		\$9,247 09	\$6,000 00		\$15,247 09
Barron	24,000 00		2,080 00	\$700 00	26,780 00	10,558 03	\$4,000 00	41,338 03
Bayfield								
Brown	102,649 88	31,869 33	2,500 00	7,190 50	144,209 71	11,885 00	3,714 75	159,809 46
Buffalo				16 80	16 80	3,202 25	330 00	3,549 05
Burnett								
Calumet	65,000 00		3,000 00	2,210 00	70,210 00	1,265 85		71,475 85
Chippewa	49,000 00	5,000 00		2,837 13	56,837 13	13,480 00	39,364 45	109,681 58
Clark	7,000 00	8,209 94	5,000 00	650 06	20,860 00	9,612 52		30,472 52
Columbia	12,500 00		4,700 00	350 00	17,550 00	4,396 00	300 00	22,246 00
Crawford						1,913 94		1,913 94
Dane	208,000 00		500 00		208,500 00	1,160 00		209,660 00
Dodge	29,331 33		5,500 00	60,915 86	95,747 19	3,500 00		99,247 19
Door		1,000 00			1,000 00	736 55		1,736 55
Douglas								
Dunn	28,000 00	670 00			28,670 00	1,517 00		30,187 00
Eau Claire		50,000 00	95,000 00		145,000 00	924 10	325 00	146,249 10
Florence								
Fond du Lac	153,500 00				153,500 00	420 00		153,920 00
Grant	53,085 30	13,500 00	23,200 00	2,619 78	92,605 08	2,723 05	300 00	95,628 13
Green			150 00	7 00	157 00	700 00	729 87	1,586 87
Green Lake	50,237 36	2,000 00		2,255 80	63,493 16		4,700 00	68,193 16
Iowa	20,989 00	2,643 00		189 83	28,821 83	2,354 13	14,144 53	40,320 49
Jackson	9,000 00			650 00	9,650 00	942 57		10,592 57
Jefferson	276,378 67	7,000 00		479,182 95	762,561 62	6,703 20		769,264 82
Juneau	7,250 00				7,250 00	12,246 67	15 00	19,511 67
Kenosha								
Kewaunee			1,505 72	42 00	1,547 72	2,050 00		3,597 72
La Crosse	75,000 00		63,000 00		138,000 00			138,000 00
La Fayette	53,400 00			4,194 00	57,594 00	8,810 00	640 00	67,044 00
Langlade								
Lincoln		2,000 00	5,132 00	40 00	7,172 00	18,941 90	26,704 86	52,818 76

Manitowoc.....	79,000 00			600 00	79,600 00	29,790 80		109,390 80
Marathon.....		7,033 31	12,704 40	530 00	20,267 74	23,464 99	6,000 00	49,732 73
Marinette.....								
Marquette.....	7,500 00			350 00	7,850 00	100 00		7,950 00
Milwaukee.....			2,587,500 00		2,587,500 00			2,587,500 00
Monroe.....	25,000 00				25,000 00	950 20		25,950 20
Oconto.....			12,873 80	84 26	12,958 06	921 00	8,942 26	22,821 32
Outagamie.....	74,000 00	1,000 00	25,000 00	3,020 00	103,020 00	3,387 36	15,373 33	121,780 69
Ozaukee.....								
Pepin.....						80 00		800 00
Pierce.....						6,709 60		6,709 60
Polk.....			2,753 11	105 00	2,858 11	1,678 76		4,536 87
Portage.....	35,000 00			8,400 00	43,400 00	1,917 00	4,000 00	49,317 00
Price.....		4,400 00	1,200 00	272 00	5,872 00			5,872 00
Racine.....	264,200 82		3,000 00	1,650 00	268,850 82			268,850 82
Richland.....						1,110 00		1,110 00
Rock.....	123,900 00		12,000 00	1,270 00	137,170 00			137,170 00
St. Croix.....						9,121 95	2,100 00	11,221 95
Sauk.....	50,700 00		210 00	1,511 25	52,721 25	10,984 00	643 84	64,349 09
Sawyer.....			4,300 00		4,300 00			4,300 00
Shawano.....			300 00	30 00	330 00	759 00	1,303 85	2,392 85
Sheboygan.....	228,000 00			448 00	328,448 00	400 00	6,000 00	234,848 00
Taylor.....						1,041 10	5,979 51	7,020 61
Trempealeau.....	54,300 00		5,300 00	2,006 00	61,606 00	5,781 34	150 00	67,537 34
Vernon.....	21,173 00			1,320 00	22,493 00	7,176 78	1,410 13	31,089 91
Walworth.....	82,500 00			6,130 00	88,630 00	8,476 21	2,000 00	99,106 21
Washburn.....								
Washington.....		3,500 00		120 00	3,620 00			3,620 00
Waukesha.....								
Waupaca.....	103,755 09			14,916 85	118,671 94	2,630 93	12,302 00	133,604 87
Waushara.....	29,000 00			400 00	29,400 00			29,400 00
Winnebago.....	132,165 54	32,000 00	45,000 00		209,165 54	6,450 75		215,616 29
Wood.....	8,000 00	4,000 00	8,200 00	375 00	20,575 00	7,682 67	4,076 50	32,344 16
Total.....	\$2,556,515 99	\$178,775 61	\$2,932,906 12	\$608,090 07	\$6,276,237 79	\$257,447 24	\$165,549 88	\$6,699,234 91

STATE FINANCES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, DECEMBER 31, 1883.

COUNTIES.	BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.					All other indebtedness.	Total indebtedness.
	Railroad aid.	Roads and bridges.	Interest unpaid.	Other purposes.	Total bonded indebtedness.		
Adams							
Ashland	\$116,000 00			\$9,558 45	\$125,558 45		\$125,558 45
Barron				20,000 00	20,000 00		20,000 00
Bayfield							
Brown	197,100 00				197,100 00		197,100 00
Buffalo							
Burnett	4,139 45				4,139 45		4,139 45
Calumet							
Chippewa		\$15,000 00		45,500 00	60,500 00		60,500 00
Clark							
Columbia							
Crawford							
Dane							
Dodge				25,000 00	25,000 00		25,000 00
Door				12,000 00	12,000 00		12,000 00
Douglas	25,000 00				25,000 00		25,000 00
Dunn							
Eau Claire				27,000 00	27,000 00		27,000 00
Florence							
Fond du Lac						36,700 00	36,700 00
Grant							
Green							
Green Lake							
Iowa				110,000 00	110,000 00		110,000 00
Jackson	40,000 00				40,000 00	20,000 00	60,000 00
Jefferson				4,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
Juneau				5,250 00	5,250 00		5,250 00
Kenosha							
Kewaunee							
La Crosse							
La Fayette							
Langlade				3,000 00	3,000 00	2,081 05	5,081 05
Lincoln	16,380 61	7,113 00	286 66	85,570 00	109,350 27		109,350 27

Manitowoc	216,000 00				216,000 00		216,000 00
Marathon					15,000 00		15,000 00
Marinette					15,000 00		15,000 00
Marquette					280,260 00		280,260 00
Milwaukee					280,260 00		280,260 00
Monroe						51,334 43	51,334 43
Oconto					24,900 00		24,900 00
Outagamie							
Ozaukee							
Pepin							
Pierce							
Polk		35 50		500 00	535 50		1,452 86
Portage	900,000 00	2,600 00		4,000 00	202,600 00	917 36	202,600 00
Price					4,000 00		
Racine							
Richland							
Rock							
St. Croix							
Sauk					43,360 00		43,360 00
Sawyer					15,000 00		15,000 00
Shawano	72,920 00				72,920 00		72,920 00
Sheboygan		869 00		5,280 00	5,649 00		5,649 00
Taylor							
Trempealeau			1,127 00	16,100 00	17,227 00		17,227 00
Vernon							
Walworth							
Washburn							
Washington							
Waukesha						10,800 00	10,800 00
Waupaca							
Waushara							
Winnebago							
Wood							
Total	\$887,540 06	\$32,113 00	\$4,418 76	\$751,278 45	\$1,665,350 27	\$121,832 84	\$1,787,183 11

STATE FINANCES.

REAL ESTATE VALUATION FOR 1884.

(AS FIXED BY COUNTY BOARDS.)

COUNTIES.	LAND.		Value of City and Village Lots.	Total Value of all Real Estate.	Total Value of all Property.
	No. of Acres.	Value.			
Adams	316, 881	\$683, 434	\$18, 636	\$702, 070	\$948, 975
Ashland	856, 576	1, 893, 449	315, 987	2, 209, 436	2, 478, 754
Barron	335, 895	813, 000	153, 146	966, 146	1, 362, 164
Bayfield	440, 255	1, 915, 259	143, 384	2, 068, 643	2, 354, 797
Brown	300, 534	2, 875, 613	2, 506, 896	5, 382, 509	6, 836, 254
Buffalo	406, 544	1, 634, 022	238, 272	1, 872, 294	2, 617, 810
Burnett	141, 403	311, 134	25, 700	336, 834	486, 806
Calumet	201, 610	4, 729, 305	199, 640	4, 928, 945	5, 902, 976
Chippewa	1, 139, 469	4, 266, 077	893, 033	5, 159, 110	6, 156, 148
Clark	698, 262	2, 693, 251	310, 191	3, 003, 442	3, 678, 208
Columbia	491, 714	6, 537, 915	1, 709, 923	8, 247, 838	10, 443, 943
Crawford	350, 918	1, 261, 357	293, 738	1, 555, 095	2, 254, 509
Dane	757, 272	13, 497, 238	4, 736, 565	18, 233, 803	24, 415, 891
Dodge	547, 890	12, 237, 638	1, 263, 933	13, 501, 571	15, 974, 361
Door	280, 529	1, 229, 134	206, 407	1, 435, 541	1, 903, 705
Douglas	313, 417	1, 552, 217	1, 675, 074	3, 227, 291	3, 396, 731
Dunn	501, 326	2, 460, 306	545, 051	3, 005, 357	4, 694, 560
Eau Claire	334, 147	2, 707, 879	303, 623	3, 011, 502	5, 623, 172
Florence					
Fond du Lac	450, 754	10, 887, 491	3, 595, 971	14, 483, 462	17, 666, 116
Grant	730, 720	5, 606, 748	1, 183, 073	6, 790, 821	9, 037, 251
Green	365, 824	5, 983, 792	1, 440, 667	7, 424, 459	10, 806, 961
Green Lake	222, 646	2, 993, 564	847, 689	3, 841, 253	4, 850, 521
Iowa	474, 916	4, 785, 961	775, 965	5, 561, 926	6, 947, 412
Jackson	511, 290	1, 507, 391	324, 629	1, 832, 020	2, 602, 589
Jefferson	335, 949	7, 129, 669	2, 049, 442	9, 179, 111	11, 310, 934
Juneau	384, 638	1, 218, 409	461, 188	1, 679, 597	2, 511, 074
Kenosha	171, 868	3, 984, 302	906, 866	4, 891, 168	6, 352, 674
Kewaunee	214, 950	2, 695, 496	360, 695	3, 056, 191	4, 044, 096
La Crosse	288, 183	1, 952, 840	3, 176, 361	5, 129, 201	7, 041, 996
La Fayette	397, 496	5, 090, 339	498, 054	5, 588, 393	6, 991, 000
Langlade	684, 052	1, 107, 923	227, 253	1, 335, 176	1, 639, 450
Lincoln	1, 062, 727	3, 577, 778	431, 261	4, 009, 039	4, 195, 740
Manitowoc	371, 410	7, 604, 081	1, 620, 702	9, 224, 783	11, 221, 834
Marathon	911, 853	2, 548, 899	1, 590, 205	4, 139, 104	5, 738, 981
Marinette	699, 672	2, 214, 819	935, 140	3, 149, 969	4, 355, 469
Marquette	279, 797	1, 133, 638	110, 317	1, 243, 955	1, 606, 692
Milwaukee	139, 881	8, 715, 876	58, 832, 993	67, 548, 869	85, 659, 470
Monroe	551, 979	2, 057, 181	582, 252	2, 639, 433	3, 491, 045
Oconto	625, 631	1, 040, 905	552, 138	1, 593, 048	2, 416, 575
Outagamie	385, 888	4, 132, 518	2, 634, 483	6, 767, 001	8, 305, 791
Ozaukee	146, 831	5, 220, 977	510, 712	5, 731, 689	6, 605, 260
Pepin	142, 596	657, 248	147, 500	804, 748	1, 083, 944
Pierce	365, 842	2, 777, 188	479, 472	3, 256, 660	4, 429, 978
Polk	604, 296	1, 858, 093	134, 603	1, 992, 696	2, 640, 261
Portage	467, 670	1, 316, 818	538, 288	1, 855, 206	2, 624, 242
Price	625, 448	1, 229, 872	77, 714	1, 307, 586	1, 484, 923
Racine	208, 824	5, 995, 299	7, 133, 958	13, 129, 257	16, 405, 991
Richland	770, 324	2, 236, 366	422, 917	2, 709, 283	3, 701, 012
Rock	448, 997	10, 120, 066	4, 363, 345	14, 483, 411	19, 567, 439
St. Croix	462, 449	3, 742, 947	930, 291	4, 673, 238	5, 839, 118
Sauk	527, 663	4, 898, 002	1, 371, 478	6, 269, 480	8, 313, 515
Sawyer		1, 423, 385	35, 545	1, 463, 530	1, 584, 857
Shawano	579, 873	2, 068, 892	228, 396	2, 297, 288	2, 835, 338
Sheboygan	320, 427	9, 416, 266	2, 165, 864	11, 582, 130	14, 379, 023
Taylor	516, 093	859, 870	84, 127	943, 997	1, 170, 932
Trempealeau	457, 694	2, 325, 442	269, 911	2, 595, 353	3, 486, 489
Vernon	502, 397	2, 401, 364	207, 834	2, 609, 198	3, 667, 564
Walworth	319, 943	8, 611, 217	2, 122, 088	10, 733, 305	14, 708, 620
Washburn	212, 318	666, 003	24, 760	690, 763	923, 729
Washington	271, 675	8, 150, 915	1, 047, 805	9, 198, 720	10, 815, 240
Waukesha	342, 672	10, 143, 268	2, 751, 125	12, 894, 393	16, 432, 464
Waupaca	452, 505	2, 094, 285	752, 043	2, 846, 328	3, 771, 022
Waushara	362, 828	1, 763, 066	159, 920	1, 922, 986	2, 472, 553
Winnebago	263, 414	5, 915, 641	5, 526, 014	11, 441, 653	16, 657, 295
Wood	463, 582	1, 073, 531	402, 642	1, 476, 173	1, 939, 584
Total	28, 043, 040	\$248, 238, 896	\$130, 614, 995	\$378, 853, 864	\$487, 050, 036

PART V.

NEWSPAPERS.

POST OFFICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WISCONSIN PRESS.

The following list has been carefully revised according to the best information obtainable up to December 31, 1884. The language in which the papers are published is English when no other statement is given. The abbreviations used are as follows: Rep., Republican. Dem., Democratic. Pro., Prohibitionist. Gr., Greenback. Ind., Independent or Neutral. Rel., Religious. Ed., Educational. T., Temperance. M., Musical. D., Daily. S. W., Semi-Weekly. W., Weekly. S. M., Semi-Monthly. Q., Quarterly. G., German. N., Norwegian.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.	
ADAMS— Friendship	Press	Solon W. Pierce	Rep.	W.	Saturday.	
ASHLAND — Ashland	Press ¹	Sam S. Fifield	Rep.	W.	Saturday.	
	Pioneer	Williams & Healy	Ind.	W.	Friday.	
BARRON — Barron	Shield	Charles S. Taylor	Rep.	W.	Friday.	
	Alert	Walter Speed	Rep.	W.	Saturday.	
	Cumberland	L. L. Gunderson	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y	
	Rice Lake	Chronotype Pub. Co	Rep.	W.	Thursday.	
	Rice Lake	C. W. Angell	Dem	W.	Saturday.	
BAYFIELD — Bayfield	Press	Currie G. Bell	Rep.	W.	Saturday.	
	Itemizer	Barager Bros.	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y	
BROWN — Depere	News	Procter & White	Ind.	W.	Saturday.	
	Index	P. P. Walsh	Ind.	W.	Thursday.	
	Standaard (Holland)	Van de Casteel & Heyr- man	Dem	W.	Thursday.	
	Fort Howard	James Kerr & Son	Rep.	W.	Saturday.	
	Fort Howard	Sentinel Publishing Co.	Dem	W.	Saturday.	
	Green Bay	State Gazette	Rep.	D. & W.	Saturday.	
	Green Bay	Advocate	Dem	W.	Thursday.	
	Green Bay	Sunday Advance	Ind.	W.	Sunday.	
	Green Bay	Der Landsman (G.)	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y	
	Green Bay	Musical Journal	G. and R. Kusterman	M.	M.	
BUFFALO — Alma	Journal	J. W. De Groff	Rep.	W.	Thursday.	
	Fountain City	Republican	Dem	W.	Thursday.	
	Mondovi	Herald	J. C. Rathbun	Rep.	W.	Friday.
BURNETT — Grantsburg	Sentinel	W. E. Talboys	Rep.	W.	Friday.	
CALUMET — Chilton	Times	Hume Bros	Dem	W.	Saturday.	
	Chilton	News	Dankohler Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Chilton	Demokrat (G.)	Henry Arnold	Dem	W.	Friday.
CHIPPEWA — Bloomer	Workman	George W. Jones	Ind.	W.	Friday.	
	Cadott	Record	Monroe & Sons	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
	Chippewa Falls	Herald	George C. Ginty	Rep.	W.	Friday.
	Chippewa Falls	Times	Hoffman & Cunningham	Dem	W.	Tuesday.
	Chippewa Falls	Independent	J. N. Phillips	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
CLARK — Colby	Phonograph	Shafer Bros	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y	
	Neillsville	True Republican	L. B. Ring	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Neillsville	Republican and Press	Dem	W.	Thursday.	
	Neillsville	Times	O'Neill & Doolittle	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
	Neillsville	Deutsche Am'rik'r (G)	Herman Schuster	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
	Thorp	Courier	Shafer Bros. & Wagner	Ind.	W.	Friday.

1 Issues a daily during summer resort season.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
COLUMBIA—					
Cambria.....	News.....	McMahon & Beyer.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Columbus.....	Republican.....	John R. Decker.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Columbus.....	Democrat.....	H. D. James.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
Kilbourn City..	Gazette.....	Adams & Son.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Kilbourn City..	Mirror.....	F. O. Wisner.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Lodi.....	Valley News.....	Peter Richards.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Pardeeville.....	Breeze.....	John E. Shirk.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Portage.....	State Register.....	Clark & Goodell.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Portage.....	Democrat.....	J. E. Jones.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
Portage.....	Wecker (G.).....	G. Selbach.....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Poynette.....	Press.....	John E. Shirk.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
CRAWFORD—					
Prairie du Ch'n	Union.....	Hurlbut & Beach.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Prairie du Ch'n	Courier.....	Wm. D. Merrill.....	Dem	W.	Tuesday.
Soldiers' Grove	Journal.....	Journal Co.....	Ind.	W.	Monday.
DANE—					
Black Earth...	Advertiser.....	Burnett & Son.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Black Earth...	Watchman.....	E. Prouty.....	Rel.	M.	.....
Blue Mounds..	News.....	H. J. Dahler.....	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Madison.....	State Journal.....	David Atwood.....	Rep.	D.&W	.....
Madison.....	Democrat.....	Democrat Co.....	Dem	D.&W	.....
Madison.....	Staats-Zeitung (G.)	Carl Schmidt.....	Dem	W.	.....
Madison.....	Botschafter (G.)..	R. Porsch.....	Dem	W.	.....
Madison.....	Journal of Education	State Superintendent..	Ed.	M.	.....
Madison.....	Our Church Work..	H. A. Miner.....	Rel.	M.	.....
Madison.....	University Press..	Students.....	Lit.	W.	Saturday.
Madison.....	Index.....	Index Pub. House.....	Ed.	B.-W.	.....
Madison.....	Badger.....	Badger Association.....	Lit.	W.	Friday.
Madison.....	Wisconsin Farmer..	T. D. Plumb.....	Agr.	W.	.....
Madison.....	Altes and Neues (G.)	— Schmidt.....	Rel.	M.	.....
Madison.....	Prohibitionist.....	G. W. Gordon.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Madison.....	Monona Lake Assem- bly.....	S. D. Hastings.....	Rel.	Q.	.....
Madison.....	Lucifer (G.).....	M. Biron.....	F'kr	S-M	Friday.
Madison.....	Armenia (G.).....	M. Biron.....	Ind.	S-M	Friday.
Mazomanie...	Sickle.....	Fred W. Johns.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Oregon.....	Observer.....	Rollis & Hanson.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton.....	Hub.....	Mandt Manuf'g Co.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Stoughton.....	Courier.....	C. E. Parish.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sun Prairie...	Countryman.....	C. S. Crosse.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
DODGE—					
Beaver Dam...	Citizen.....	Thomas Hughes.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Beaver Dam...	Argus.....	Sherman & Hutchins..	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Fox Lake.....	Representative.....	Charles F. George.....	Ind.	W.	Tuesday.
Juneau.....	Telephone.....	C. A. Pettibone.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
Mayville.....	Pionier (G.).....	Jacob Mueller.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
Randolph.....	Radical.....	John Hotchkiss.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Waupun.....	Times.....	Eli & C. E. Hooker.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
DOOR—					
Sturgeon Bay.	Advocate.....	Frank Long.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Sturgeon Bay.	Expositor.....	C. I. Martin.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
DOUGLAS—					
Superior.....	Times.....	J. Lute Christie.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Superior.....	Inter Ocean.....	L. Taylor.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
DUNN—					
Menomonie...	News.....	Flint & Weber.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Menomonie...	Times.....	Times Pub. Co.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
EAU CLAIRE—					
Augusta.....	Eagle.....	Griff. O. Jones.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire...	Free Press.....	Free Press Co.....	Rep.	D.&W	Thursday.
Eau Claire...	News.....	News Pub. Co.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire...	Leader.....	Saunders & Stone.....	Rep.	D.&W	Thursday.
Eau Claire...	Sentinel.....	C. C. Knapping & Co..	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
Eau Claire...	Demokrat (G.).....	Peter Rupp.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Eau Claire...	Anzeiger (G.).....	T. Friedlander.....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Eau Claire...	Tidning (Scand)....	E. Hirsch.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Charac-ter.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
FLORENCE— Florence	Mining News	Chase S. Osborn	Rep.	W.	Friday.
FOND DU LAC— Brandon	Times	M. C. Short	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Commonwealth	H. M. Kutchin	Rep.	D&W	Saturday.
Fond du Lac	Reporter	Thwing & Lange	Rep.	D&W	Saturday.
Fond du Lac	Journal	Beeson & McLoughlin	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Fond du Lac	Courier (G)	W. F. Webber	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Ripon	Commonwealth	Ellsworth & Harmon	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Ripon	Republican	Ira C. Edwards	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Ripon	College Days	Students	Lit.	W.	Thursday.
Waupun	Leader	Oliver Bros.	Rep.	M.	Tuesday.
GRANT— Bloomington	Record	L. C. McKenney	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Boscobel	Dial	Mrs. Lou. P. Lesler	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Lancaster	Herald	H. D. Farquharson	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lancaster	Teller	Edward Pollock	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Montford	Monitor	Dewitt & Taylor	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Platteville	Witness	M. P. Rindlaub	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Platteville	Democrat	W. H. Peck	Dem	W.	Friday.
GREEN— Albany	Journal	J. E. Bartlett	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Albany	Vindicator	Vindicator Co.	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Brodhead	Independent	E. A. Charlton	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Brodhead	Register	Louis Sprague	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Monroe	Sentinel	Charles A. Booth	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Monroe	Gazette	J. W. Odell	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Monroe	Sun	George R. South	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Monroe	Herold (G)	R. Loewenbach	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
GREEN LAKE— Berlin	Journal	C. G. Starks	Ind.	D&W	Thursday.
Berlin	Courant	D. Junor	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Kingston	Spy	Wm. Williams	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Markesan	Herald	Charles Ware, Jr.	Pro.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Markesan	Democrat	D. C. Gowdy	Dem	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Princeton	Republic	Beebe & Rawson	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
IOWA— Dodgeville	Star	O. C. Smith	Dem	W.	Friday.
Dodgeville	Sun	Sun Publishing Co.	Dem	W.	Friday.
Dodgeville	Chronicle	A. S. Hearn	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Mineral Point	Tribune	W. H. & B. J. Bennett.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Mineral Point	Democrat	Crawford Bros.	Dem	W.	Friday.
Mineral Point	Temperance Journal.	Allen & Teasdale	Tem.	S-M.	.....
Ridgeway	Enterprise	D. T. Jarvis	Ind.	W.	Friday.
JACKSON— Black Riv. Falls	Banner	Cooper & Co.	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Black Riv. Falls	Independent	Independent Pub. Co.	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Merrillan	Leader	R. H. Gile	Rep.	W.	Friday.
JEFFERSON— Ft. Atkinson	Union	W. D. Hoard	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Ft. Atkinson	Our Flag	Clinton & Whitaker	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Ft. Atkinson	Wisconsin Chief	Emma Brown	Tem	M.	.....
Jefferson	Banner	O. F. Roessler	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Lake Mills	Leader	C. L. Hubbs	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Palmyra	Enterprise	O. P. Dow	Pro.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Waterloo	Journal	F. W. Knowlton	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Watertown	Gazette	James W. Moore	Dem	W.	Friday.
Watertown	Republican	W. L. Norris	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Watertown	Weltburger (G)	D. Blumenfeld	Dem	W.	Saturday.
JUNEAU— Elroy	Tribune	H. H. Dunn	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Elroy	Statesman	D. C. Talbot	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
Alauston	Star	J. F. Sprague & Son.	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Necedah	Republican	C. M. Hutchinson	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Necedah	Lumberman	Brawley & Wetherby	Dem	W.	Thursday.
New Lisbon	Argus	J. R. Hinckley	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Wonewoc	Reporter	T. K. Dunn	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Wonewoc	Enterprise	O. W. Parker	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.	
KENOSHA —	Kenosha.....	Courier.....	Cook & Martindale....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Kenosha.....	Telegraph.....	J. A. Killeen.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Kenosha.....	Union.....	J. A. Killeen.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
KEWAUNEE —	Ahnapee.....	Record.....	D. W. Stebbins.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Kewaunee.....	Enterprise.....	A. C. Voshardt.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
LA CROSSE —	La Crosse.....	Republican & Leader.	W. R. Finch.....	Rep.	D & W	Friday.
	La Crosse.....	Chronicle.....	Ellis B. Usher.....	Dem	D & W	Thursday.
	La Crosse.....	Nord Stern (G).....	A. Caudrian.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
	La Crosse.....	Faerdrelandet (N).....	F. A. Husher.....	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
	La Crosse.....	News.....	George M. Reed.....	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
	La Crosse.....	Odd Fellows News....	George M. Reed.....	Class	S-M	.....
LA FAYETTE —	Darlington.....	Republican.....	Bintliff & Monahan....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
	Darlington.....	Democrat.....	J. G. Knight.....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
	Shullsburg.....	Pick and Gad.....	Law & Jane.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
LANGLADE —	Antigo.....	Forward.....	Charles A. Martin.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Antigo.....	News Item.....	Millard Bros.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
LINCOLN —	Merrill.....	Advocate.....	V. R. Willard.....	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sdy
	Merrill.....	News.....	Canon & Cotter.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
	Rhinelanders.....	New North.....	Charles F. Barnes.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
MANITOWOC —	Manitowoc.....	Pilot.....	Nagle & Borchardt....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
	Manitowoc.....	Tribune.....	Henry Sandford.....	Pro.	W.	Thursday.
	Manitowoc.....	Times.....	J. S. & E. M. Anderson.	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
	Manitowoc.....	Post (G).....	A. Wittman.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
	Manitowoc.....	Nord-Westen (G).....	Carl H. Schmidt.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
	Manitowoc.....	Chronicle.....	Wm. F. Nash.....	Dem	W.	Tuesday.
	Two Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MARATHON —	Spencer.....	Tribune.....	Thomas S. Norton.....	Ind.	W.	Friday.
	Wausau.....	Central Wisconsin....	R. H. Johnson.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
	Wausau.....	Pilot and Review....	E. B. Thayer.....	Dem	W.	Tuesday.
	Wausau.....	Torch of Liberty.....	M. H. Barnum.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
	Wausau.....	Wochenblatt (G).....	V. Ringle.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
	Wausau.....	Pionier (G).....	A. W. Young.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
MARINETTE —	Marinette.....	North Star.....	George W. Bauder.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
	Mar. & P'shtigo	Eagle.....	Luther B. Noyes.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
MARQUETTE —	Montello.....	Express.....	C. H. Bissell.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
	Westfield.....	Union.....	S. D. Forbes.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
MILWAUKEE —	Bay View.....	Herald.....	Starkey & Funk.....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
	Milwaukee.....	Sentinel.....	Sentinel Co.....	Rep.	D & W	Tuesday.
	Milwaukee.....	Evening Wisconsin....	Cramer, Aikens and	Rep.	D & W	Wedn'sdy
	Milwaukee.....	Journal.....	Journal Co... [Cramer	Ind.	D.	.....
	Milwaukee.....	Seebote (G).....	P. V. Deuster & Co....	Dem	D & W	Thursday.
	Milwaukee.....	Herold (G).....	Herold Co.....	Rep.	D & W	Thursday.
	Milwaukee.....	Freie Presse (G).....	Freie Presse Co.....	Rep.	D & W	Thursday.
	Milwaukee.....	Volksblatt (G).....	Robert Schilling.....	Gr.	W.	Sunday.
	Milwaukee.....	Catholic Citizen.....	E. A. Bray.....	Rel.	W.	Saturday.
	Milwaukee.....	Columbia (G).....	Catholic Printing Soc.	Rel.	W.	Thursday.
	Milwaukee.....	Freidenker (G).....	Doerflinger Pub. Co....	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
	Milwaukee.....	Germania (G).....	Germania Pub. Co.....	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sdy
	Milwaukee.....	N. W. Trade Bulletin.	Fred Trayser.....	Com	W.	Monday.
	Milwaukee.....	Peck's Sun.....	George W. Peck.....	Hu.	W.	Saturday.
	Milwaukee.....	Sunday Telegraph....	Watrous & Mower.....	Ind.	W.	Sunday.
	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin Standard..	Standard Pub. Co.....	Gr.	W.	Thursday.
	Milwaukee.....	Young Churchman....	L. H. Morehouse.....	Rel.	M.	.....
	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin Calendar..	Episcopal Bishop.....	Rel.	M.	.....
	Milwaukee.....	Erziehungs Blaetter(G)	Lowenbach & Son.....	Ed.	M.	.....

WISCONSIN PRESS—Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Character.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
MILWAUKEE—con					
Milwaukee	U. S. Miller	Harrison Cawker	Class.	M.	.....
Milwaukee	Au (G.)	F. Gfrormer	Hu.	W.	Saturday.
Milwaukee	Acker and Gartenbau Zeitung (G.)	W. W. Coleman	Agr.	S-M.	.....
MONROE—					
Sparta	Herald	McBride Bros	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Sparta	News	F. A. Brown	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sparta	Democrat	B. W. Perry	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Tomah	Journal	S. L. Chase	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Tomah	Monitor	Jay R. Hinckley	Dem	W.	Thursday.
OCONTO—					
Oconto	Reporter	Reporter Co.	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Oconto	Enquirer	F. C. Sharp	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Oconto	Lumberman	J. W. Hall	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
OUTAGAMIE—					
Appleton	Post	A. J. and T. B. Reid	Rep.	D.&W	Thursday.
Appleton	Crescent	Ryan Bros	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Appleton	Volksfreund (G.)	H. W. Meyer	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Appleton	Wecker (G.)	Klinker & Roemer	Dem	W.	Wedn'sday
Appleton	Lawrentian	College Students	Lit.	M.	.....
Kaukauna	Times	E. Bidwell	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
OZAUKEE—					
Cedarburg	News	F. W. Horn	Dem	W.	Wedn'sdy
Pt. Washington	Advertiser	M. G. Bohan	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Pt. Washington	Star	E. B. Bolens	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Pt. Washington	Zeitung (G)	C. Felhandt	Dem	W.	Thursday.
PEPIN—					
Durand	Courier	W. H. Huntington	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Pepin	Star	Geo. E. Kirkpatrick	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
PIERCE—					
Ellsworth	Herald	Case & Doolittle	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sdy
Prescott	Plaindealer	E. H. Ives	Dem	W.	Friday.
Prescott	Ariel	J. M. Pryse	Ind.	W.	Friday.
River Falls	Journal	C. R. Morse	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
POLK—					
Clear Lake	Herald	Churchill & Finke	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Osceola Mills	Press	Charles E. Mears	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
PORTAGE—					
Stevens Point	Journal	McGlachlin & Simons	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Stevens Point	Gazette	E. D. Glennon	Rep.	W.	Wedn'sdy
Stevens Point	Pinery	C. Swayze	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Stevens Point	Democrat	H. W. Lee	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Stevens Point	Eagle	A. G. Ellis	Dem	W.	Monday.
Stevens Point	Real Estate Journal	G. W. Hungerford	Ind.	M.	.....
PRICE—					
Fifield	Advocate	George E. Sacket	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Phillips	Times	W. H. Wilson	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Phillips	Bee	C. H. Darlington	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
RACINE—					
Burlington	Free Press	W. A. Colby	Rep.	W.	Tuesday.
Burlington	Standard	M. Wagner, Jr	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Racine	Journal	Journal Co	Rep.	D.&W	Wedn'sdy
Racine	Times	Times Co	Ind.	D.&W	Thursday.
Racine	Advocate	Mrs. E. E. Batchelor	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Racine	Slavic (Bohemian)	Charles Jonas	Dem	W.	Wedn'sdy
Racine	Folkets Avis (Danish)	Folkets Avis Pub. Co.	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Racine	Correspondent (G.)	W. F. Webber	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Racine	College Mercury	Students	Lit.	S-M.	.....
Racine	Agriculturist	S. Freeman & Sons	Agr.	M.	.....
Union Grove	Enterprise	A. P. Colby	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waterford	Post	Edward Malone	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
RICHLAND—					
Richl'd Center	Republican-Observer	Fogo & Munson	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Richl'd Center	Rustic	J. A. Smith	Ind.	W.	Friday.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

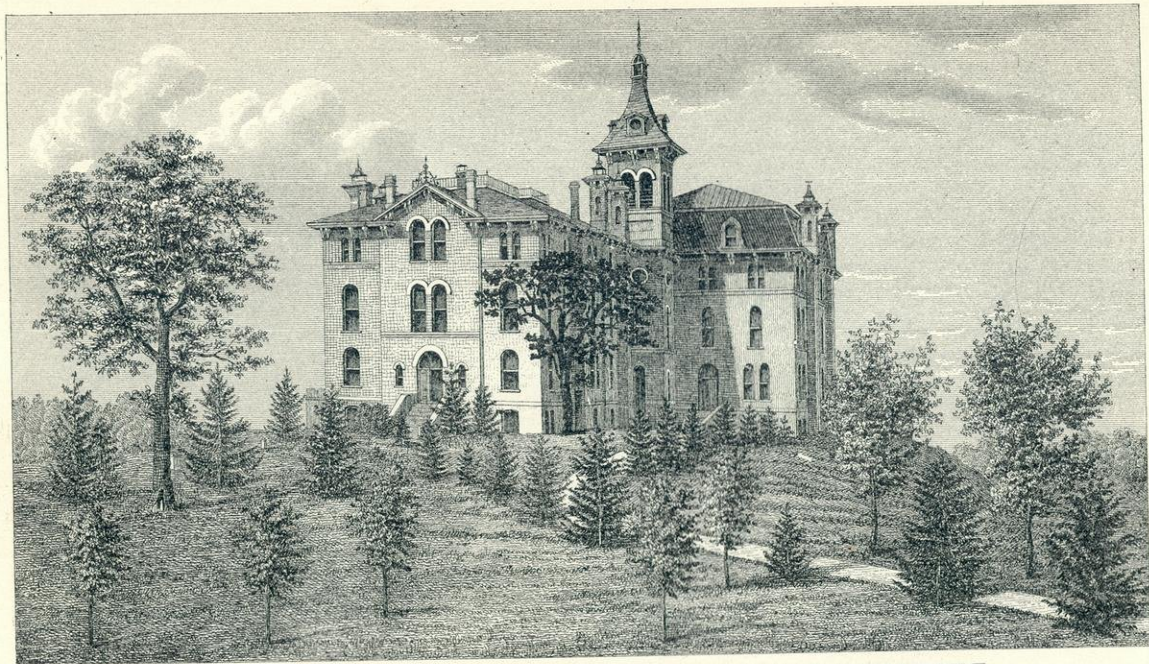
COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Charac- ter.	Daily or Weekly	Publication Day.
ROCK —					
Beloit	Free Press	C. Ingersoll	Rep.	D & W	Thursday.
Beloit	Argus	W. F. Palmer	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Beloit	Round Table	College Students	Lit.	S-M.	
Clinton	Herald	R. W. Cheever	Rep.	W.	Wednes'y.
Edgerton	Tobacco Reporter	F. W. Coon	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Evansville	Enterprise	Enterprise Pub. Co.	Rep.	S-W.	Tues. & Sat.
Evansville	Review	I. A. Hoxie & Son	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Janesville	Gazette	Gazette Co.	Rep.	D & W	Thursday.
Janesville	Recorder	Recorder Co.	Ind.	D & W	Friday.
Janesville	Times	A. O. Wilson	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Janesville	Sun	J. B. Silsbee & Son	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Milton	Telephone	Bartholf & Hull	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Milton	College Journal	Students	Lit.	M.	
ST. CROIX —					
Baldwin	Bulletin	Fred Peachman	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson	Star and Times	Taylor & Price	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Hudson	True Republican	Cline & Coggswell	Dem.	W.	Wednes'y.
New Richmond	Republican	A. C. Van Meter	Rep.	W.	Wednes'y.
SAUK —					
Baraboo	Republic	J. H. Powers	Rep.	W.	Wednes'y.
Baraboo	Democrat	J. G. Ford & Son	Dem.	W.	Saturday.
Prairie du Sac	News	News Company	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Reedsburg	Free Press	John W. Blake	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Reedsburg	Herold (G.)	Wm. Raetzmann	Dem.	W.	Thursday.
Sauk City	Pionier am Wis. (G.)	Crusius & Kuntz	Ind.	W.	Friday.
Spring Green	News	P. W. Meehan	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
SAWYER —					
Hayward	News	E. O. Johnson	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
SHAWANO —					
Shawano	Journal	J. M. Rogers	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Shawano	Demokrat (G)	H. S. Grosser & Co.	Dem.	W.	Friday.
Shawano	Advocate	Phillips, Klunder & Farnsworth	Den	W.	Thursday.
SHEBOYGAN —					
Plymouth	Reporter	Warden & Hostman	Den	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	National Demokr't (G)	Carl Zillier	Den	W.	Thursday.
Sheboygan	Herald	L. K. Howe	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sheboygan	Times	H. N. Ross	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Sheboygan	Zeitung & Tribun (G)	A. W. Pott	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Sheboygan Fkls	News	J. E. Thomas	Ind.	W.	Wednes'y.
TAYLOR —					
Medford	Star and News	Wheelock & Barrett	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
TREMPEALEAU —					
Arcadia	Republican & Leader	F. F. Morgan	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Galesville	Independent	S. S. Luce & Son	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Independence	News	Faulds Bros	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Whitehall	Times	Beach Bros	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
VERNON —					
Viroqua	Censor	Henry Casson, Jr.	Rep.	W.	Wednes'y.
Viroqua	Leader	D. W. C. Wilson	Dem.	W.	Friday.
WALWORTH —					
Darien	Banner	W. G. Weeks	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Delavan	Enterprise	H. T. Sharp	Rep.	W.	Wednes'y.
Delavan	Republican	W. G. Weeks	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Delavan	Deaf Mute Times	C. E. Badger	Lit.	W.	Thursday.
Elkhorn	Independent	Park & Kenney	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Lake Geneva	Herald	J. E. Heg	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Lake Geneva	Cisco ¹	J. E. Heg	Soc.	W.	Saturday.
Lake Geneva	News	A. K. Owen	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Sharon	Reporter	Phelps & Ziegau	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Whitewater	Register	E. D. Coe	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Whitewater	Chronicle	Pitt Cravath	Dem.	W.	Wednes'y.
WASHBURN —					
Shell Lake	Watchman	William Irlle	Pro.	W.	Wednes'y.

¹ Summer resort publication; issued only during summer months.

WISCONSIN PRESS — Continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Names of Papers.	Names of Publishers.	Charac-ter.	Daily or Weekly.	Publication Day.
WASHINGTON —					
Hartford	Press	Le Count & Butterfield	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
West Bend	Times	C. L. Powers	Dem	W.	Thursday.
West Bend	Democrat	Publishing Association.	Dem	W.	Wedn'sd'y
WAUKESHA —					
Oconomowoc..	Local	Ward E. Dutcher.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Oconomowoc..	Free Press ¹	Edwin Hurlbut.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Waukesha.....	Freeman	Youmans & Randall...	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Waukesha.....	Democrat.....	P. H. Carney	Dem	W.	Saturday.
WAUPACA —					
Clintonville..	Tribune	Frank Brady.....	Ind.	W.	Thursday.
Iola	Messenger.....	J. M. Hatch	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
New London ..	Times	George M. Patchen....	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Waupaca.....	Republican.....	W. H. Holmes.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Waupaca.....	Post.....	Gordon & Ware.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Weyauwega...	Chronicle.....	H. S. Keeney.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
WAUSHARA —					
Plainfield.....	Sun.....	L. W. Chapman.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
Wautoma.....	Argus	J. T. Ellarson.....	Rep.	W.	Friday.
WINNEBAGO —					
Menasha	Press	C. F. Augustin.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Menasha	Anzeiger (G).....	Henry Cornelius.....	Dem	W.	Friday.
Neenah-M'nash	Twin City News....	News Pub. Co.....	Ind.	D.	.....
Neenah	Times	J. N. Stone	Dem	D.&W	Thursday.
Neenah	Gazette	H. A. Stone	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Omro	Journal	P. M. Wright.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Omro	Stalwart	Chester Smith.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
Oshkosh.....	Northwestern.....	John Hicks.....	Rep.	D.&W	Thursday.
Oshkosh.....	Times	E. W. Viall & Co.....	Dem	D.&W	Saturday.
Oshkosh.....	Signal	B. E. Van Kuren.....	Pro.	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Oskkosh.....	Telegraph (G).....	Kohlmann & Bro.....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Winneconne..	Enterprise	O. D. Parks.....	Ind.	W.	Saturday.
WOOD —					
Centralia	Enterprise.....	E. B. Rossier.....	Dem	W.	Thursday.
Grand Rapids ..	Reporter	Fontaine Bros.....	Rep.	W.	Thursday.
Grand Rapids ..	Tribune	E. B. Brundage.....	Dem	W.	Saturday.
Marshfield.....	Times and Gazette ..	C. A. Coon	Rep.	W.	Saturday.
Marshfield.....	Demokrat (G).....	Paukow & Kohl.....	Dem	W.	Wedn'sd'y
Pittsfield.....	Independent.....	Woodworth & Pomeroy	Ind.	W.	Wedn'sd'y

¹ Also daily during summer months.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WHITEWATER, WIS.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES.

The following is a list of the Post Offices in Wisconsin, arranged alphabetically and corrected from official sources up to December 31, 1894. The county seats are designated by (c. h.) and the money order offices are printed in *italics*. Those which are included as money-order offices in the treaties with Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Algeria, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Jamaica and Switzerland are also designated by the capital letter I, meaning International.

A.			
Abbotsford.....	Clark	Aurorahville.....	Waushara
Ableman.....	Sauk	Avalanche.....	Vernon
Abrams.....	Oconto	<i>Avoca</i>	Iowa
Ackerville.....	Washington	Avon.....	Rock
Ada.....	Sheboygan	Ayr.....	Langlade
Adams.....	Walworth	Aztalan.....	Jefferson
Adams Centre.....	Adams		
Adamsville.....	Iowa	B.	
Addison.....	Washington	Bacon.....	Monroe
Adell.....	Sheboygan	Badger.....	Portage
Adsit.....	Dane	Badger Mills.....	Chippewa
Afton.....	Rock	Bad River.....	Ashland
<i>Ahnapee</i>	Kewaunee	Bailey's Harbor.....	Door
Alabama.....	Dane	Bakerville.....	Wood
Alaska.....	Kewaunee	<i>Baldwin</i>	St. Croix
Alban.....	Portage	Baldwin's Mills.....	Waupaca
<i>Albany</i>	Green	Balsam Lake.....	Polk
<i>Albion</i>	Dane	Bancroft.....	Portage
Alden.....	Polk	<i>Bangor (c. h. I.)</i>	La Crosse
Alderley.....	Dodge	Banner.....	Fond du Lac
Allen's Grove.....	Walworth	<i>Baraboo (c. h. I.)</i>	Sauk
Allenton.....	Washington	Barber.....	Iowa
Allenville.....	Winnebago	Barclake.....	Washington
Alloa.....	Columbia	Barnesfeld.....	Iowa
<i>Alma (c. h. I.)</i>	Buffalo	Barre Mills.....	La Crosse
<i>Alma Centre</i>	Jackson	Barron (c. h.).....	Barron
Almond.....	Portage	Barronett.....	Barron
Alstad.....	Burnett	Barton.....	Washington
Altoona.....	Eau Claire	Bashaw.....	Burnett
Alverno.....	Manitowoc	Bassett.....	Kenosha
Ames.....	Washburn	Bass Wood.....	Richland
<i>Amherst</i>	Portage	Bay City.....	Pierce
Amherst Junction.....	Portage	<i>Bayfield (c. h.)</i>	Bayfield
Anchorage.....	Buffalo	Bay Settlement.....	Brown
Angelica.....	Burnett	<i>Bay View (I.)</i>	Milwaukee
Aniwa.....	Shawano	Bear Creek.....	Waupaca
Annaton.....	Shawano	Bear Valley.....	Richland
<i>Antigo (c. h.)</i>	Grant	Beaver.....	Marinette
Apple River.....	Langlade	Beaver Creek.....	Jackson
<i>Appleton (c. h. I.)</i>	Polk	<i>Beaver Dam (I.)</i>	Dodge
<i>Arcadia</i>	Trempealeau	Beaver Mill.....	Juneau
<i>Arena</i>	Iowa	Becker.....	Outagamie
<i>Argyle</i>	La Fayette	Beechwood.....	Sheboygan
<i>Arcansaw (c. h.)</i>	Pepin	Beetown.....	Grant
Arkdale.....	Adams	Beldenville.....	Pierce
Arlington.....	Columbia	Belgium.....	Ozaukee
Armstrong.....	Fond du Lac	Bell Center.....	Crawford
Arnett.....	Portage	Bellefountain.....	Columbia
Arthur.....	Grant	Belle Plaine.....	Shawano
Ashford.....	Fond du Lac	Belleville.....	Dane
Ashippun.....	Dodge	<i>Belmont</i>	La Fayette
<i>Ashland (c. h.)</i>	Ashland	<i>Beloit (I.)</i>	Rock
Ash River.....	Richland	Bem.....	Green
Ashton.....	Dane	Benton.....	La Fayette
Askeaton.....	Brown	Bergen.....	Vernon
Attica.....	Green	<i>Berlin (I.)</i>	Green Lake
Atwater.....	Dodge	Big Bend.....	Waukesha
<i>Auburndale</i>	Wood	Big Flats.....	Adams
<i>Augusta</i>	Eau Claire	Big Patch.....	Grant
Aurora.....	Washington	Big River.....	Pierce
		Big Spring.....	Adams
		Binghamton.....	Outagamie

Birch	Chippewa	Caledonia.....	Racine
Birnamwood.....	Shawano	Calhoun.....	Waukesha
Bismarck.....	Lincoln	Calumet Harbor.....	Fond du Lac
Black Creek.....	Outagamie	Calvary.....	Fond du Lac
Black Creek Falls.....	Marathon	<i>Cambria (T)</i>	Columbia
<i>Black Earth</i>	Dane	Cambridge.....	Dane
Black Hawk.....	Sauk	Cameron.....	Barron
<i>Black River Falls (c. h. T)</i>	Jackson	<i>Campbellsport</i>	Fond du Lac
Blaine.....	Portage	Camp Douglas.....	Juneau
Blair.....	Trempealeau	Carey.....	Wood
Blanchardville.....	La Fayette	Carlton.....	Kewaunee
<i>Bloomer</i>	Chippewa	Caroline.....	Shawano
Bloomington.....	Vernon	Cartwright.....	Chippewa
Bloomville.....	Grant	Caryville.....	Dunn
Blue Mounds.....	Lincoln	Cascade.....	Sheboygan
Blue River.....	Dane	Casco.....	Kewaunee
Bluff.....	Grant	Cashton.....	Monroe
Boardman.....	Dane	Cassell.....	Sauk
Boaz.....	St. Croix	<i>Cassville</i>	Grant
Bob Creek.....	Richland	Castle Rock.....	Grant
Bohemia.....	Chippewa	Cataract.....	Monroe
Boltonville.....	La Crosse	Cato.....	Manitowoc
Bon.....	Washington	Cazenovia.....	Richland
Bonduel.....	Richland	<i>Cedarburgh</i>	Ozaukee
<i>Boscobel (T)</i>	Shawano	Cedar Creek.....	Washington
Boyceville.....	Grant	Cedar Falls.....	Dunn
Boyd.....	Dunn	Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan
Boynton.....	Chippewa	Cedar Lake.....	Waushara
Brabant.....	Portage	Center.....	Rock
Bradville.....	Brown	<i>Centralia</i>	Wood
Bracy.....	Grant	Centreville.....	Trempealeau
Brady's.....	Burnett	Champagne.....	Lincoln
Branch.....	Richland	Charlesburgh.....	Calumet
<i>Brandon</i>	Manitowoc	Chaseburgh.....	Vernon
Brant.....	Fond du Lac	Chat.....	Lincoln
Briarton.....	Calumet	Chelsea.....	Taylor
Bridgeport.....	Shawano	Chester.....	Dodge
Briggsville.....	Crawford	<i>Chetek (c. h. T)</i>	Barron
Brighton.....	Marquette	<i>Chilton (c. h. T)</i>	Calumet
<i>Brillon</i>	Kenosha	Chimney Rock.....	Trempealeau
Bristol.....	Calumet	Chippewa City.....	Chippewa
Bristow.....	Kenosha	<i>Chippewa Falls (c. h. T)</i>	Chippewa
British Hollow.....	Vernon	Christiana.....	Dane
<i>Broadhead</i>	Grant	Christie.....	Clark
Brookfield.....	Green	City Point.....	Jackson
<i>Brooklyn</i>	Waukesha	Clam Falls.....	Polk
Brookside.....	Green	Clark's Mills.....	Manitowoc
Brookville.....	Oconto	Clay Banks.....	Door
Brothertown.....	St. Croix	Clayton.....	Polk
Brownsville.....	Calumet	<i>Clear Lake</i>	Polk
Browntown.....	Dodge	Clemansville.....	Winnebago
Brushville.....	Green	Clifton.....	Monroe
Brussels.....	Waushara	Clifton Mills.....	Pierce
Bryant.....	Door	<i>Clinton</i>	Rock
Buckbee.....	Langlade	<i>Clintonville</i>	Waupaca
Buck Creek.....	Waupaca	Clyman.....	Dodge
Buena Vista.....	Richland	Cobb.....	Iowa
Buffalo.....	Portage	<i>Colby</i>	Clark
Buncombe.....	Buffalo	Cold Spring.....	Jefferson
Bunyan.....	La Fayette	Colebrook.....	Waushara
Burkhardt.....	Polk	Coleman.....	Marinette
<i>Burlington (T)</i>	St. Croix	Colfax.....	Dunn
Burnett.....	Racine	Collins.....	La Fayette
Burnett Station.....	Dodge	Coloma.....	Waushara
Burns.....	Dodge	Coloma Station.....	Waushara
Burr.....	La Crosse	<i>Columbus</i>	Columbia
Burr Oak.....	Vernon	Commonwealth.....	Florence
Burton.....	La Crosse	Constock.....	Barron
Busseyville.....	Grant	Concord.....	Jefferson
Butler.....	Jefferson	Connersville.....	Dane
Butte des Morts.....	Milwaukee	Cook's Valley.....	Chippewa
Butternut.....	Winnebago	Cooksville.....	Rock
Byron.....	Ashland	Coolidge.....	Price
	Fond du Lac	Coon Valley.....	Vernon
		Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc
		Corning.....	Lincoln
		Cottage Grove.....	Dane
		Cox.....	Chippewa
		Crete.....	Winnebago
		Crivitz.....	Marinette
		Crocker's Landing.....	Portage
		Cross.....	Buffalo
		<i>Cross Plains</i>	Dane
		Crystal Lake.....	Waupaca

C.

Cuba Grant
 Cumberland (I) Barron
 Curran Jackson
 Curtiss Clark
 Cushing Polk
 Custer Portage
 Cylon St. Croix
 Cypress Kenosha

D.

Dacada Sheboygan
 Dakota Waushara
 Dale Outagamie
 Dallas Barron
 Daly Wood
 Dane Dane
 Danville Dodge
 Darbo Calumet
 Darien Walworth
 Darlington (c. h. I) La Fayette
 Darrow Jackson
 Dartford (c. h.) Green Lake
 Davis Dunn
 Davis Corners Adams
 Day Clark
 Dayton Green
 Deansville Dane
 Debello Vernon
 Decora Prairie Trempealeau
 Deerfield St. Croix
 Deer Park Dane
 De Forest Columbia
 Dekorra Waukesha
 Delafield Walworth
 Delavan Vernon
 Dell Adams
 Dell Prairie Sauk
 Delton Brown
 Denmark Brown
 De Pere (I) Vernon
 De Soto Wood
 Deaterville Pierce
 Diamond Bluff Grant
 Dickeysville Milwaukee
 Dillon Richland
 Dobbston Shawano
 Dodge Trempealeau
 Dodge's Corners Waukesha
 Dodgeville (c. h. I) Iowa
 Donovan Lincoln
 Door Creek Dane
 Dorchester Clark
 Dotyville Fond du Lac
 Douglas Centre Marquette
 Dousman Waukesha
 Dover Racine
 Downsville Dunn
 Doylestown Columbia
 Drummond Bayfield
 Dry Bone Iowa
 Drywood Chippewa
 Dudley Lincoln
 Dunbarton La Fayette
 Dundas Calumet
 Dundee Fond du Lac
 Dunnville Dunn
 Duplainville Waukesha
 Dupont Waupaca
 Durand (I) Pepin
 Durham Waukesha
 Dyckesville Kewaunee

E.

Eagle Waukesha
 Eagle Corners Richland
 Eagle River Lincoln
 Eagleton Chippewa
 East Bristol Dane
 East Colby Marathon

East Delavan Walworth
 East Farmington Polk
 East Gibson Manitowoc
 East Lincoln Polk
 Eastman Crawford
 East Middleton Dane
 East Oasis Waushara
 Easton Adams
 East Pepin Pepin
 East Troy Walworth
 East Wrightstown Brown
 Eaton Manitowoc
 Eau Claire (c. h. I) Eau Claire
 Eau Galle Dunn
 Eden Fond du Lac
 Edgerton Rock
 Edmund Iowa
 Edson Chippewa
 Edwards Manitowoc
 Egg Harbor Door
 Eidsvold Clark
 Eland Shawano
 El Dorado Fond du Lac
 Elk Creek Trempealeau
 Elk Grove La Fayette
 Elkhart Sheboygan
 Elkhorn (c. h. I) Walworth
 Elk Mound Dunn
 Ella Pepin
 Ellenborough Grant
 Ellis Portage
 Ellison Bay Door
 Ellisville Kewaunee
 Elsworth (c. h.) Pierce
 Elmdale Grant
 Elm Grove Waukesha
 Elmhurst Langlade
 Elm Lake Wood
 Elmo Grant
 Elmore Fond du Lac
 Elo Winnebago
 El Paso Pierce
 Elroy Juneau
 El Salem Polk
 Elton Shawano
 Elvers Dane
 Embarrass Waupaca
 Emerald St. Croix
 Emerald Grove Rock
 Emet Chippewa
 Enos Waukesha
 Ephraim Door
 Erfurt Jefferson
 Erin St. Croix
 Esdaile Pierce
 Esfoea Vernon
 Etna La Fayette
 Ettrick Trempealeau
 Eureka Winnebago
 Euren Kewaunee
 Evansville Rock
 Evanswood Waupaca
 Excelsior Richland

F.

Fairchild Eau Claire
 Fairfield Rock
 Fair Play Grant
 Fair Water Fond du Lac
 Fall City Dunn
 Fall Creek Eau Claire
 Fall River Columbia
 Farmer's Grove Green
 Farmington Jefferson
 Farr's Corners Columbia
 Fayette La Fayette
 Fayetteville Walworth
 Fennimore Grant
 Ferryville Crawford
 Fifield Price
 Fillmore Washington
 Fish Creek Door

Fisk	Winneshago
Five Corners	Outagamie
Flambeau	Chippewa
Flintville	Brown
Florence (c. h.)	Florence
Fond du Lac (c. h. I.)	Fond du Lac
Fontana	Walworth
Fontenoy	Brown
Footville	Rock
Forest Junction	Calumet
Forestville	Door
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Fort Howard (I.)	Brown
Forward	Dane
Foscoro	Kewaunee
Fountain City (I.)	Kewaunee
Fox Lake (I.)	Dodge
Fox River	Kenosha
Francis Creek	Manitowoc
Franklin	Sheboygan
Franksville	Racine
Frazer	Shawano
Fredonia	Ozaukee
Fredonia Station	Ozaukee
Freeman	Crawford
Freistadt	Ozaukee
Fremont	Waupaca
Frenchville	Trempealeau
Friendship (c. h.)	Adams
Frydenland	Langlade
Fulton	Rock
Fussville	Waukesha

G.

Gad	Taylor
Galesburgh	Shawano
Galesville	Trempealeau
Gardner	Washington
Garfield	Washburn
Genesee	Portage
Genesee Depot	Waukesha
Genoa	Waukesha
Genoa Junction	Vernon
Georgetown	Walworth
Germania	Grant
Germantown	Marquette
Gibbsville	Juneau
Gillett	Sheboygan
Gillingham	Oconto
Gillman	Richland
Gilmantown	Pierce
Glasgow	Buffalo
Glenbeulah	Trempealeau
Glencoe	Sheboygan
Glendale	Buffalo
Glen Haven	Monroe
Glenmore	Grant
Glidden	Brown
Glover	Ashland
Golden Lake	Sawyer
Good Hope	Waukesha
Gordon	Milwaukee
Gotham	Douglas
Grace	Richland
Grafton	Dane
Grand Marsh	Ozaukee
Grandmother Falls	Adams
Grand Prairie	Lincoln
Grand Rapids (c. h. I.)	Green Lake
Granger	Wood
Grantsburgh (c. h.)	Dunn
Granville	Burnett
Granville Center	Milwaukee
Gratiot	Milwaukee
Gravesville	La Fayette
Green Bay (c. h. I.)	Calumet
Greenbush	Brown
Green Grove	Sheboygan
Green Lake	Clark
Greenleaf	Green Lake
Greenstreet	Brown
Greenville	Manitowoc
	Outagamie

Greenwood	Clark
Gresham	Shawano
Grimm's	Manitowoc
Gurnoe	Sawyer

H.

Hadleyville	Eau Claire
Hale	Trempealeau
Hale's Corners	Milwaukee
Half Way	La Crosse
Hamilton	Waushara
Hamlin	Trempealeau
Hammond	St. Croix
Hancock	Waushara
Hanerville	Dane
Haney	Crawford
Hanover	Rock
Hansen	Wood
Harper	Polk
Harrisville	Marquette
Hart	Monroe
Hartford (I.)	Washington
Hartland	Waukesha
Hartman	Columbia
Hartsville	Marathon
Harvey	Jefferson
Hatfield	Jackson
Hatley	Marathon
Hatton	Waupaca
Hayes	Oconto
Hayton	Calumet
Hayward (c. h.)	Sawyer
Hazel Green	Grant
Hazelton	Grant
Heart Prairie	Walworth
Hebron	Jefferson
Hedge Hog	Door
Hegg	Trempealeau
Helena Station	Iowa
Helenville	Jefferson
Hemlock	Clark
Henrietta	Richland
Henrysville	Brown
Herbert	Pierce
Herman	Dodge
Hersey	St. Croix
Hewitt	Wood
Hickory	Oconto
High Banks	Chippewa
Highland	Iowa
Higley	Eau Claire
Hika	Manitowoc
Hilbert	Calumet
Hillsborough	Vernon
Hillsdale	Barron
Hinesburg	Fond du Lac
Hingham	Sheboygan
Hixton	Jackson
Hogarty	Marathon
Holland	Brown
Holmen	La Crosse
Holy Cross	Ozaukee
Home	Trempealeau
Homer	Grant
Homewood	Monroe
Honey Creek	Walworth
Horicon (I.)	Dodge
Horn's Corners	Ozaukee
Horn's Pier	Door
Hortonville	Outagamie
Houlton	St. Croix
Howard's Grove	Sheboygan
Howard's Prairie	Milwaukee
Home	Trempealeau
Hub City	Richland
Hubbleton	Jefferson
Hudson (c. h. I.)	St. Croix
Hullsburgh	Dodge
Hull	Portage
Humbird	Clark
Hunt	Dunn
Hunting	Shawano

Hurlbut..... Crawford
Hurricane..... Grant
Hustisford..... Dodge
Hutchins..... Shawano
Hutchinson..... Portage
Hyde's Mills..... Iowa
Hyer's Corners..... Dane

I.

Independence..... Trempealeau
Indian Ford..... Rock
Inlet..... St. Croix
Iola..... Waupaca
Iron Mountain..... Dodge
Iron Ridge..... Dodge
Ironton..... Sauk
Ironwood..... Barron
Irving..... Jackson
Ithaca..... Richland
Ives Groves..... Racine
Ixonia..... Jefferson

J.

Jackson..... Washington
Jacksonport..... Door
Jamestown..... Grant
Janesville (c. h. I.)..... Rock
Jeddo..... Marquette
Jefferson (c. h. I.)..... Jefferson
Jewett Mills..... St. Croix
Johnson's Creek..... Jefferson
Johnsonville..... Sheboygan
Johnstown..... Rock
Johnstown Centre..... Rock
Jordan..... Green
Juda (I.)..... Green
Junction..... Portage
Juneau (c. h.)..... Dodge

K.

Kansasville..... Racine
Kasson..... Manitowoc
Kaukauna..... Outagamie
Keene..... Portage
Kekoskee..... Dodge
Kelley..... Marathon
Kelley Brook..... Oconto
Kellnersville..... Manitowoc
Kempster..... Langlade
Kendall..... Monroe
Kenosha (c. h. I.)..... Kenosha
Keshena..... Shawano
Ketcham..... Fond du Lac
Kewaskum..... Washington
Kewaunee (c. h.)..... Kewaunee
Keyeser..... Columbia
Keyesville..... Richland
Kickapoo..... Vernon
Kiel..... Manitowoc
Kieler..... Grant
Kilbourn City..... Columbia
King's Bridge..... Manitowoc
King's Corners..... Sauk
Kingston..... Green Lake
Kinnickinnick..... Milwaukee
Kirchhain..... Washington
Kirkwood..... Fond du Lac
Knapp..... Dunn
Knapp's Creek..... Crawford
Knowles..... Dodge
Knowlton..... Marathon
Kohlsville..... Washington
Koro..... Winnebago
Koshkonong..... Jefferson
Kroghville..... Jefferson
Krok..... Kewaunee

L.

La Crosse (c. h. I.)..... La Crosse
Ladoga..... Fond du Lac
La Farge..... Vernon
La Grange..... Walworth
Lake Five..... Washington
Lake Geneva..... Walworth
Lake Maria..... Green Lake
Lake Mills..... Jefferson
Lake View..... Dane
Lamartine..... Fond du Lac
Lamberton..... Racine
Lanark..... Portage
Lancaster (c. h. I.)..... Grant
Landstad..... Shawano
Laney..... Shawano
Langlade..... Langlade
La Pointe..... Ashland
Larrabee..... Manitowoc
Lauderdale..... Walworth
Lavalle..... Sauk
Lawrence..... Marquette
Leadmine..... La Fayette
Lebanon..... Dodge
Leccia..... Door
Ledgeville..... Brown
Ledyard..... Outagamie
Leeds..... Columbia
Leeds Centre..... Columbia
Leeman..... Outagamie
Leighton..... Oconto
Leland..... Sauk
Lena..... Oconto
Leon..... Monroe
Leopolis..... Shawano
Le Roy..... Dodge
Lewiston..... Columbia
Leyden..... Rock
Liberty..... Vernon
Liberty Bluff..... Marquette
Liberty Pole..... Vernon
Liberty Ridge..... Grant
Lima Centre..... Rock
Lime Ridge..... Sauk
Lincoln..... Kewaunee
Lincoln Centre..... Polk
Lind..... Waupaca
Linden..... Iowa
Little Chute..... Outagamie
Little Falls..... Polk
Little Grant..... Grant
Little Lake..... Adams
Little Prairie..... Walworth
Little Rapids..... Brown
Little Sturgeon..... Door
Little Suamico..... Oconto
Little Wolf..... Waupaca
Livingston..... Grant
Lociel..... Dunn
Lodi..... Columbia
Loganville..... Sauk
Lomira..... Dane
London..... Portage
Lone Pine..... Richland
Lone Rock..... Clark
Longwood..... Buffalo
Lookout..... Polk
Loraie..... Pierce
Lost Creek..... Dodge
Lost Lake..... Grant
Louisburgh..... Grant
Louis Corners..... Manitowoc
Louisville..... Dunn
Lovass..... Vernon
Lowell..... Dodge
Lowrie..... Monroe
Lowville..... Columbia
Loyal..... Clark
Loyd..... Richland
Lucas..... Dunn
Luck..... Polk
Lund..... Pepin

Luxembourg.....	Kewaunee
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau
Lynn.....	Clark
Lynxville.....	Crawford
Lyons.....	Walworth

M.

McDill.....	Portage
McMillan.....	Marathon
Macfarland.....	Dane
Mackville.....	Outagamie
Madely.....	Portage
<i>Madison (c. h. I.)</i>	Dane
Magnolia.....	Rock
<i>Maiden Rock</i>	Pierce
Maine.....	Marathon
Malcolm.....	Langlade
Malone.....	Fond du Lac
Manawa.....	Waupaca
Manchester.....	Green Lake
<i>Manitowoc (c. h. I.)</i>	Manitowoc
Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc
Mannville.....	Marathon
Manwaring.....	Sawyer
Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc
Mapleton.....	Waukesha
Maple Valley.....	Oconto
Maplewood.....	Door
Maple Works.....	Clark
Marathon.....	Marathon
Marble.....	Waupaca
Marcellon.....	Columbia
Marcy.....	Waukesha
Marengo.....	Jackson
<i>Marinette (c. h. I.)</i>	Marinette
Marion.....	Waupaca
<i>Markesan</i>	Green Lake
Marquette.....	Green Lake
Marshall.....	Dane
<i>Marshfield</i>	Wood
Marshland.....	Buffalo
Martell.....	Pierce
Martin.....	Green
Martinville.....	Grant
Marytown.....	Fond du Lac
Mason.....	Bayfield
Mather's.....	Juneau
<i>Mauston (c. h. I.)</i>	Juneau
Mayfield.....	Washington
Mayhew.....	Walworth
<i>Mayville</i>	Dodge
<i>Mazo Manie (I)</i>	Dane
Meadow Valley.....	Juneau
<i>Medford (c. h.)</i>	Taylor
<i>Medina</i>	Outagamie
Meehan.....	Portage
Meeker.....	Washington
Meeker's Grove.....	La Fayette
Meeme.....	Manitowoc
Melnick.....	Langlade
Melrose.....	Jackson
Melvina.....	Monroe
<i>Menasha (I)</i>	Winnebago
Mendota.....	Dane
<i>Menashaunee</i>	Marinette
<i>Menomonic (c. h. I.)</i>	Dunn
<i>Menomonee Falls</i>	Waukesha
Mequon.....	Ozaukee
Meridian.....	Dane
<i>Merrill (c. h. I.)</i>	Lincoln
<i>Merillan</i>	Jackson
Merrimack.....	Sauk
Meritt's Landing.....	Marquette
<i>Merton</i>	Waukesha
Metomen.....	Fond du Lac
Middlebury.....	Iowa
Middle Ridge.....	La Crosse
Middleton.....	Dane
Midland.....	Columbia
Midway.....	La Crosse

Mifflin.....	Iowa
Milford.....	Jefferson
Milladore.....	Wood
Millard.....	Walworth
Mill Creek.....	Richland
Millett.....	Crawford
Millhome.....	Manitowoc
Mills Centre.....	Brown
Millston.....	Jackson
Millville.....	Grant
<i>Milton</i>	Rock
<i>Milton Junction</i>	Rock
<i>Milwaukee (c. h. I.)</i>	Milwaukee
Stations—	
Kinnickinnick.....	
North Side cor. Lee and 3d Sts.....	
<i>North West (I)</i> cor. 12th and Walnut Sts.....	
<i>South Side (I)</i> cor. Nat. Av. and Grove Sts.....	
Mindoro.....	La Crosse
<i>Mineral Point (I)</i>	Iowa
Minnesota Junction.....	Dodge
Misha Mokwa.....	Buffalo
Mishicot.....	Manitowoc
Mitchell.....	Fond du Lac
Modena.....	Buffalo
Monches.....	Waukesha
<i>Mondovi</i>	Buffalo
Monico.....	Langlade
<i>Monroe (c. h. I.)</i>	Green
Monroe Centre.....	Adams
Montana.....	Buffalo
<i>Montello (c. h. I.)</i>	Marquette
Monterey.....	Waukesha
Montfort.....	Grant
Monticello.....	Green
Montpelier.....	Kewaunee
Montrose.....	Dane
Morgan.....	Oconto
Morrison.....	Brown
Morrisonville.....	Dane
Moscow.....	Iowa
Mosel.....	Sheboygan
Mosinee.....	Marathon
Moundville.....	Marquette
Mount Calvary.....	Fond du Lac
Mount Hope.....	Grant
Mount Horeb.....	Dane
Mount Ida.....	Grant
Mount Morris.....	Waushara
Mount Sterling.....	Crawford
Mount Tabor.....	Vernon
Mount Vernon.....	Dane
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha
Muller's Lake.....	Langlade
<i>Muscoda</i>	Grant
Muskego.....	Waukesha
Myra.....	Washington

N.

Namur.....	Door
Nashotah.....	Waukesha
Nasonville.....	Wood
<i>National Home</i>	Milwaukee
Naugart.....	Marathon
<i>Necedah</i>	Juneau
<i>Neenah</i>	Winnebago
<i>Neillsville (c. h.)</i>	Clark
Nekimi.....	Winnebago
Nelson.....	Buffalo
Nelsonville.....	Portage
Nenno.....	Washington
Neesho.....	Dodge
Neptune.....	Richland
Nero.....	Manitowoc
Neshkoro.....	Marquette
Ness.....	Eau Claire
Nevins.....	Clark
New.....	Langlade
New Amsterdam.....	La Crosse
Newberg's Corners.....	La Crosse
New Berlin.....	Waukesha

Newburg..... Washington
 New Cassel..... Fond du Lac
 New Centreville..... St. Croix
 New Chester..... Adams
 New Coeln..... Milwaukee
 New Diggings..... La Fayette
 Newfane..... Fond du Lac
 New Franken..... Brown
 New Glarus..... Green
 New Holstein..... Calumet
 New Hope..... Portage
 New Lisbon (L)..... Juneau
 New London (L)..... Waupaca
 New Munster..... Kenosha
 Newport..... Door
 New Prospect..... Fond du Lac
 New Richmond..... St. Croix
 New Rome..... Adams
 Newry..... Vernon
 Newton..... Vernon
 Newtonburgh..... Manitowoc
 Nicholson..... Waupaca
 Nicollet..... Brown
 Niles..... Manitowoc
 Nora..... Dane
 Norman..... Kewaunee
 Norrie..... Marathon
 Norseville..... Eau Claire
 North Andover..... Grant
 North Bend..... Jackson
 North Branch..... Jackson
 North Bristol..... Dane
 North Cape..... Racine
 North Clayton..... Crawford
 Northem..... Manitowoc
 Northern Junction..... Milwaukee
 Northfield..... Jackson
 North Freedom..... Sauk
 North Greenfield..... Milwaukee
 North Hudson..... St. Croix
 North Lake..... Waukesha
 North Leeds..... Columbia
 Northport..... Waupaca
 North Prairie..... Waukesha
 North Side..... Milwaukee
 North Star..... Crawford
 North Valley..... Polk
 Northville..... Marathon
 North West (L)..... Milwaukee
 Norwalk..... Monroe
 Norway Grove..... Dane
 Norway Ridge..... Monroe
 Norwood..... Langlade

O.

Oak Centre..... Fond du Lac
 Oak Creek..... Milwaukee
 Oakdale..... Monroe
 Oakfield..... Fond du Lac
 Oak Grove..... Dodge
 Oak Hill..... Jefferson
 Oakland..... Green
 Oakley..... Milwaukee
 Oakwood..... Waushara
 Oasis..... Waukesha
 Oconomowoc (L)..... Oconto
 Oconto (c. h. L)..... Oconto
 Oconto Falls..... Oconto
 Odamah..... Ashland
 Ogdensburgh..... Waupaca
 Ogema..... Price
 Oil City..... Monroe
 Okeo..... Columbia
 Old Belmont..... La Fayette
 Olin..... Adams
 Olivet..... Pierce
 Omro..... Winnebago
 Onataska..... La Crosse
 Oneida..... Brown
 Ono..... Pierce
 Ontario..... Vernon
 Oostburgh..... Sheboygan

Oregon..... Dane
 Orfordville..... Rock
 Orihula..... Winnebago
 Orion..... Richland
 Osceola Mills (c. h.)..... Polk
 Oshkosh (c. h. L)..... Winnebago
 Osman..... Manitowoc
 Osseo..... Trempealeau
 Ostrander..... Waupaca
 Otsego..... Columbia
 Ottawa..... Waukesha
 Otter Creek..... Eau Claire
 Otter Vale..... Vernon
 Oxford..... Marquette

P.

Pacific..... Columbia
 Packwaukee..... Marquette
 Palmyra (L)..... Jefferson
 Paoli..... Dane
 Pardeeville..... Columbia
 Paris..... Kenosha
 Patch Grove..... Grant
 Paynesville..... Milwaukee
 Pedee..... Green
 Peebles..... Fond du Lac
 Pelican Lake..... Langlade
 Pella..... Shawano
 Pensaukee..... Oconto
 Pepin..... Pepin
 Perley..... Barron
 Perry..... Dane
 Perru..... Portage
 Peshigo (L)..... Marinette
 Petersville..... Waupaca
 Pewaukee..... Waukesha
 Pheasant Branch..... Dane
 Phillips (c. h. L)..... Price
 Phipps..... Sawyer
 Phlox..... Langlade
 Pickett..... Winnebago
 Picor..... Oconto
 Pigeon Falls..... Trempealeau
 Pilot Knob..... Adams
 Pilsen..... Kewaunee
 Pine Bluff..... Dane
 Pine Grove..... Brown
 Pine Hill..... Jackson
 Pine Knob..... Iowa
 Pine River..... Waushara
 Pineville..... Polk
 Pipersville..... Jefferson
 Pittsville..... Wood
 Plain..... Sauk
 Plainfield..... Waushara
 Plainville..... Adams
 Platteville (L)..... Grant
 Pleasant Prairie..... Kenosha
 Pleasant Ridge..... Clark
 Pleasant Valley..... St. Croix
 Plier..... Shawano
 Plow..... Portage
 Plum City..... Pierce
 Plymouth..... Sheboygan
 Point Bluff..... Adams
 Polar..... Langlade
 Polonia..... Portage
 Poniatowski..... Marathon
 Popple..... Clark
 Porcupine..... Pepin
 Portage (c. h. L)..... Columbia
 Port Andrew..... Richland
 Port Edwards..... Wood
 Porter's Mills..... Eau Claire
 Port Hope..... Columbia
 Portland..... Monroe
 Port Washington (c. h. L)..... Ozaukee
 Post Lake..... Shawano
 Potosi..... Grant
 Potter..... Calumet
 Pound..... Marinette
 Poygan..... Winnebago

<i>Foyette</i>	Columbia
<i>Poy Sippi</i>	Waushara
<i>Prairie du Chien (c. h. I.)</i>	Crawford
<i>Prairie du Sac</i>	Sauk
<i>Prairie Farm</i>	Barron
<i>Pratt</i>	Bayfield
<i>Pray</i>	Jackson
<i>Prentice</i>	Price
<i>Prescott</i>	Pierce
<i>Preston</i>	Grant
<i>Price</i>	Barron
<i>Primrose</i>	Dane
<i>Princeton</i>	Green Lake
<i>Prospect</i>	Waukesha
<i>Pulcifer</i>	Shawano
<i>Purdy</i>	Vernon

Q.

Quincy	Adams
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R.

<i>Racine (c. h. I.)</i>	Racine
<i>Randolph (I.)</i>	Dodge
<i>Randolph Centre</i>	Columbia
<i>Random Lake</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Rangeline</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Rathbun</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Raymond</i>	Racine
<i>Readfield</i>	Waupaca
<i>Readstown</i>	Vernon
<i>Red Mound</i>	Vernon
<i>Red River</i>	Kewaunee
<i>Reedsburgh</i>	Sauk
<i>Reedsville</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Reeseville</i>	Dodge
<i>Remington</i>	Wood
<i>Rest</i>	Vernon
<i>Retreat</i>	Vernon
<i>Rewey</i>	Iowa
<i>Rhine</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Rhineland</i>	Lincoln
<i>Rib Falls</i>	Marathon
<i>Rib Lake</i>	Taylor
<i>Rice Lake</i>	Barron
<i>Riceville</i>	Washington
<i>Richardson</i>	Polk
<i>Riches</i>	Sauk
<i>Richfield</i>	Washington
<i>Richford</i>	Waushara
<i>Richland Centre (c. h. I.)</i>	Richland
<i>Richland City</i>	Richland
<i>Richmond</i>	Walworth
<i>Richwood</i>	Dodge
<i>Ridgeway</i>	Iowa
<i>Riley</i>	Dane
<i>Ring</i>	Winnebago
<i>Rio</i>	Columbia
<i>Ripon (I.)</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Rising Sun</i>	Crawford
<i>River Falls (I.)</i>	Pierce
<i>Roaring Creek</i>	Jackson
<i>Robinson</i>	Brown
<i>Roche-a-Cri</i>	Adams
<i>Rochester</i>	Racine
<i>Rockbridge</i>	Richland
<i>Rock Elm</i>	Pierce
<i>Rock Falls</i>	Dunn
<i>Rockfield</i>	Washington
<i>Rockland</i>	La Crosse
<i>Rock Prairie</i>	Rock
<i>Rockton</i>	Vernon
<i>Rockville</i>	Grant
<i>Rocky Run</i>	Columbia
<i>Rode's Corners</i>	Pierce
<i>Rolling Prairie</i>	Dodge
<i>Romance</i>	Vernon
<i>Rome</i>	Jefferson
<i>Romeo</i>	Marathon
<i>Root Creek</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Rosecrans</i>	Manitowoc

<i>Rosendale</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Rosiery</i>	Kewaunee
<i>Rowley</i>	Door
<i>Roxbury</i>	Dane
<i>Royalton</i>	Waupaca
<i>Rozellville</i>	Marathon
<i>Rube</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Rubicon</i>	Dodge
<i>Rudd's Mills</i>	Monroe
<i>Rudolph</i>	Wood
<i>Runkel's Mills</i>	Portage
<i>Rural</i>	Waupaca
<i>Rush Lake</i>	Winnebago
<i>Rusk</i>	Dunn
<i>Russell</i>	Trempealeau
<i>Rutland</i>	Dane
<i>Ryan</i>	Kewaunee

S.

Sagole	Outagamie
<i>Saint Anna</i>	Calumet
<i>Saint Cloud</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Saint Croix Falls</i>	Polk
<i>Saint Francis</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Saint George</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Saint John</i>	Calumet
<i>Saint Joseph</i>	La Crosse
<i>Saint Kilian</i>	Fond du Lac
<i>Saint Lawrence</i>	Washington
<i>Saint Martin's</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Saint Mary's</i>	Monroe
<i>Saint Michael's</i>	Washington
<i>Saint Nathan's</i>	Oconto
<i>Saint Nazianz</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Saint Wendell</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Salem</i>	Kenosha
<i>Salemville</i>	Green Lake
<i>Salona</i>	Door
<i>Salter</i>	Washington
<i>Sand Creek</i>	Dunn
<i>Sandusky</i>	Sauk
<i>Sandy Bay</i>	Kewaunee
<i>Saratoga</i>	Wood
<i>Sauk City (I.)</i>	Sauk
<i>Saukville</i>	Ozaukee
<i>Sawyer</i>	Door
<i>Saxeville</i>	Waushara
<i>Scandinavia</i>	Waupaca
<i>Schiller</i>	Brown
<i>Schleisingerville</i>	Washington
<i>Schofield</i>	Marathon
<i>School Hill</i>	Manitowoc
<i>Scotia</i>	Trempealeau
<i>Scott</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Scranton</i>	Wood
<i>Seneca</i>	Crawford
<i>Sentinel</i>	Juneau
<i>Sevastopol</i>	Door
<i>Sextonville</i>	Richland
<i>Seymour</i>	Outagamie
<i>Shamrock</i>	Jackson
<i>Sharon</i>	Walworth
<i>Shawano (c. h. I.)</i>	Shawano
<i>Shead's Island</i>	Waushara
<i>Sheboygan (c. h. I.)</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Sheboygan Falls</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Shell Lake (c. h.)</i>	Washburn
<i>Sheridan</i>	Waupaca
<i>Sherman</i>	Portage
<i>Sherry</i>	Wood
<i>Sherwood</i>	Calumet
<i>Shiloh</i>	Polk
<i>Shiocton</i>	Outagamie
<i>Shopiere</i>	Rock
<i>Shortville</i>	Clark
<i>Shuey's Mills</i>	Green
<i>Shullsburgh</i>	La Fayette
<i>Sigel</i>	La Crosse
<i>Silver Creek</i>	Sheboygan
<i>Silver Spring</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Sinsinawa</i>	Grant
<i>Sister Bay</i>	Door

Sladesburgh..... Crawford
 Slade's Corners..... Kenosha
 Slovan..... Kewaunee
 Snell..... Winnebago
 Sniderville..... Outagamie
 Snow..... Clark
 Soldier's Grove..... Crawford
 Somers..... Kenosha
 Somerset..... St. Croix
 South Byron..... Fond du Lac
 South Farmington..... Polk
 South Germantown..... Washington
 South Osborn..... Outagamie
 South Side (I.)..... Milwaukee
 Sparta (c. h.)..... Monroe
 Spaulding..... Jackson
 Spencer..... Marathon
 Spooner..... Washburn
 Sprague..... Barron
 Spring Bluff..... Adams
 Spring Creek..... Adams
 Spring Dale..... Dane
 Springfield..... Walworth
 Springfield Corners..... Dane
 Spring Green..... Sauk
 Spring Lake..... Waushara
 Spring Prairie..... Walworth
 Spring Valley..... Pierce
 Springville..... Vernon
 Spring Water..... Waushara
 Spruce..... Oconto
 Standart..... Iowa
 Stanley..... Chippewa
 Stanton..... St. Croix
 Star..... Vernon
 Stark..... Brown
 Star Prairie..... St. Croix
 Stearns..... Shawano
 Stebbinsville..... Rock
 Steintal..... Manitowoc
 Stephenville..... Outagamie
 Sterling..... Clark
 Stetsonville..... Taylor
 Stettin..... Marathon
 Steuben..... Crawford
 Stevenson's Pier..... Door
 Stevens Point (c. h. I.)..... Portage
 Steventown..... La Crosse
 Stewart..... Green
 Stiles..... Oconto
 Stinson..... Outagamie
 Stitzer..... Grant
 Stockbridge (I.)..... Calumet
 Stockholm..... Pepin
 Stockton..... Portage
 Stoddard..... Vernon
 Stokes..... Door
 Stone Bank..... Waukesha
 Stoner's Prairie..... Dane
 Stoneville..... Shawano
 Stoughton..... Dane
 Strong's Prairie..... Adams
 Sturgeon Bay (c. h. I.)..... Door
 Suamico..... Brown
 Sugar Grove..... Vernon
 Sullivan..... Jefferson
 Summit Centre..... Waukesha
 Summit Lake..... Lincoln
 Summit Station..... Fond du Lac
 Sumner..... Barron
 Sun Prairie..... Dane
 Superior (c. h. I.)..... Douglas
 Surrey..... Portage
 Sussex..... Waukesha
 Syene..... Dane
 Sylvan..... Richland
 Sylvia..... Racine
 Sylvester..... Green
 Symco..... Waupaca

T.

Tabor..... Racine
 Taycheedah..... Fond du Lac

Taylor Station..... Jackson
 Ten Mile..... Milwaukee
 Terrill..... Waushara
 Terro..... Clark
 Tess Corners..... Waukesha
 Theresa..... Dodge
 Thiensville..... Ozaukee
 Thompson..... Washington
 Thompsonville..... Racine
 Thorp..... Clark
 Tiffany..... Rock
 Tigerton..... Shawano
 Tillinghast..... Chippewa
 Timothy..... Manitowoc
 Tindahl..... Jackson
 Tisch Mills..... Manitowoc
 Token..... Dane
 Toland..... Washington
 Tomah (I.)..... Monroe
 Tonnar..... Dunn
 Tornado..... Door
 Towerville..... Crawford
 Towne..... Portage
 Tracy..... Shawano
 Trade Lake..... Burnett
 Trade River..... Burnett
 Trapp..... Marathon
 Trempealeau..... Trempealeau
 Trenton..... Pierce
 Trim Belle..... Pierce
 Trippville..... Vernon
 Troy..... Walworth
 Troy Centre..... Walworth
 Truesdell..... Kenosha
 Tuckerville..... Sauk
 Tunnel City..... Monroe
 Turtle Lake..... Barron
 Tustin..... Waushara
 Twin Bluffs..... Richland
 Twin Grove..... Green
 Two Rivers..... Manitowoc
 Tyrone..... Dunn

U.

Union..... Rock
 Union Centre..... Juneau
 Union Church..... Racine
 Union Grove..... Racine
 Union Mills..... Iowa
 Unity..... Marathon
 Urne..... Buffalo
 Utica..... Dane
 Utley..... Green Lake

V.

Vale..... Chippewa
 Valley..... Vernon
 Valley Junction..... Monroe
 Valton..... Sauk
 Vanceburgh..... Dunn
 Van Dyne..... Fond du Lac
 Veazie..... Washburn
 Velp..... Brown
 Vernon..... Waukesha
 Verona..... Dane
 Vesper..... Wood
 Victory..... Vernon
 Vienna..... Walworth
 Vilas..... Dane
 Vinland..... Winnebago
 Viola..... Richland
 Viroqua (c. h.)..... Vernon
 Volga..... Polk
 Voseville..... Door

W.

Wagon Landing..... Polk
 Waldo..... Sheboygan
 Walhain..... Kewaunee
 Walworth..... Walworth
 Waneka..... Dunn

Warren..... St. Croix
 Warren Mills..... Monroe
 Washburn..... Bayfield
 Washington Harbor..... Door
 Waterbury..... Jackson
 Waterford..... Racine
 Waterloo (I.)..... Jefferson
 Watertown (I.)..... Jefferson
 Waterville..... Waukesha
 Waucousta..... Fond du Lac
 Waukau..... Winnebago
 Waukechon..... Shawano
 Waukesha (c. h. I.)..... Waukesha
 Waumandee..... Buffalo
 Waunakee..... Dane
 Waupaca (c. h.)..... Waupaca
 Waupun (I.)..... Fond du Lac
 Wausau (c. h. I.)..... Marathon
 Wauson..... Green
 Wautoma (c. h.)..... Waushara
 Wauwatosa..... Milwaukee
 Wauzeka..... Crawford
 Waverly..... Pierce
 Wayne..... Washington
 Wayside..... Brown
 Weber..... Marathon
 Wein..... Marathon
 Weiner..... Waukesha
 Wells..... Clark
 Wequiock..... Brown
 Werley..... Grant
 Werner..... Juneau
 West Bend (c. h. I.)..... Washington
 West Bloomfield..... Waushara
 Westboro..... Taylor
 Westby..... Vernon
 West Denmark..... Polk
 Western Union..... Racine
 Westfield (I.)..... Marquette
 Westford..... Richland
 West Granville..... Milwaukee
 West Green Lake..... Green Lake
 West Lima..... Richland
 West Middleton..... Dane
 Weston..... Dunn
 West Point..... Columbia
 West Prairie..... Vernon
 West Rosendale..... Fond du Lac
 West Salem..... La Crosse
 West Sweden..... Polk
 Weyauwega (I.)..... Waupaca
 Weyerhauser..... Chippewa
 Wheatville..... Crawford
 Whipple..... Chippewa

Whitcomb..... Shawano
 White Creek..... Adams
 Whitehall (c. h.)..... Trempealeau
 White Mound..... Sauk
 White Oak Springs..... La Fayette
 White Water (I.)..... Walworth
 Whittlesey..... Taylor
 Wilbur..... Langlade
 Wilcox..... Clark
 Wild Rose..... Waushara
 Wildwood..... St. Croix
 Willet..... Green
 Willow Creek..... Waushara
 Wilmot..... Kenosha
 Wilson..... St. Croix
 Wilton..... Monroe
 Winchester..... Winnebago
 Windsor..... Dane
 Winnebago..... Winnebago
 Winneconne..... Winnebago
 Winoski..... Sheboygan
 Wiota..... La Fayette
 Withee..... Clark
 Wittenberg..... Shawano
 Wolf Creek..... Polk
 Wonewoc..... Juneau
 Woodhull..... Fond du Lac
 Wood Lake..... Burnett
 Woodland..... Dodge
 Woodman..... Grant
 Woodside..... St. Croix
 Woodstock..... Richland
 Woodville..... St. Croix
 Woodworth..... Kenosha
 Worcester..... Price
 Worden..... Wood
 Wrightstown..... Brown
 Wrightsville..... Jackson
 Wyalusing..... Grant
 Wyocena..... Columbia
 Wyoming..... Iowa

Y.

Yellow Stone..... La Fayette
 York..... Jackson
 Yorkville..... Racine
 Young America..... Washington
 Yuba..... Richland

Z.

Zittaw..... Winnebago

LIST OF POST OFFICES

OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS IN WISCONSIN.

The Postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. All other Postmasters rank as fourth class, and are appointed by the Postmaster General.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.	Postmaster.
Antigo	Langlade	3	\$1,100	H. Smith.
Appleton	Outagamie	2	2,400	A. J. Reid.
Ashland	Ashland	3	1,600	E. H. Wilson.
Augusta	Eau Claire	3	1,200	W. W. Waterbury.
Baraboo	Sauk	3	1,700	D. E. Welch.
Beaver Dam	Dodge	3	1,600	R. V. Bogert.
Beloit	Rock	2	2,300	Chalmers Ingersoll.
Berlin	Green Lake	3	1,700	G. J. Thomas.
Black River Falls	Jackson	3	1,600	John Parsons.
Boscobel	Grant	3	1,400	W. E. De Lap.
Brodhead	Green	3	1,100	B. W. Beebe.
Burlington	Racine	3	1,100	C. W. Wood.
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	2	2,100	W. W. Crandall.
Clinton	Rock	3	1,200	James Irish.
Columbus	Columbia	3	1,400	John Swarthout.
Cumberland	Barron	3	1,200	L. L. Gunderson.
Darlington	La Fayette	3	1,400	S. W. Osborne.
Delavan	Walworth	3	1,500	Martin Mulville.
De Pere	Brown	3	1,200	P. R. Proctor.
Dodgeville	Iowa	3	1,100	Thomas Rogers.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	2	2,600	J. M. Brackett.
Edgerton	Rock	3	1,000	E. A. Burdick.
Elkhorn	Walworth	3	1,200	H. Bradley.
Evansville	Rock	3	1,300	J. R. West.
Florence	Florence	3	1,400	Henry D. Fisher.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2	2,500	T. H. Spence.
Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson	3	1,600	M. H. Ganong.
Fort Howard	Brown	3	1,300	G. Richardson.
Grand Rapids	Wood	3	1,100	G. F. Witter.
Green Bay	Brown	2	2,200	A. W. Kimball.
Hudson	St. Croix	3	1,600	F. D. Harding.
Janesville	Rock	2	2,500	Hamilton Richardson.
Jefferson	Jefferson	3	1,500	W. P. Forsyth.
Kenosha	Kenosha	3	1,800	Charles Frantz.
Kilbourn City	Columbia	3	1,000	J. V. Hughes.
La Crosse	La Crosse	2	2,600	B. F. Bryant.
Lake Geneva	Walworth	3	1,500	Charles A. Noyes.
Lancaster	Grant	3	1,200	T. A. Burr.
Madison	Dane	2	2,700	George E. Bryant.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	3	1,800	C. Esslinger.
Marinette	Marinette	3	1,800	C. J. Ellis.
Marshfield	Wood	3	1,100	E. S. Renno.
Mauston	Juneau	3	1,100	M. W. Briggs.
Medford	Taylor	3	1,200	
Menasha	Winnebago	3	1,400	S. M. Bronson.
Menomonie	Dunn	3	1,600	
Merrill	Lincoln	3	1,500	S. Wiley.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1	3,600	H. C. Payne.
Mineral Point	Iowa	3	1,500	Phil. Allen, Jr.
Monroe	Green	3	1,600	John S. Ball.
Necedah	Juneau	3	1,000	E. S. Miner.
Neenah	Winnebago	3	1,800	W. Jones.
Neillsville	Clark	3	1,500	W. Campbell.
New London	Waupaca	3	1,300	M. B. Patchin.
New Richmond	St. Croix	3	1,200	G. C. Hough.
North La Crosse	La Crosse	3	1,000	H. Dancherton.
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	3	1,500	Warham Parks.
Oconto	Oconto	3	1,600	E. Funke.
Omro	Winnebago	3	1,000	E. D. Henry.
Oshkosh	Winnebago	2	2,600	H. B. Harshaw.
Peshigo	Marinette	3	1,000	F. J. Bartels.
Platteville	Grant	3	1,500	B. F. Wynn.

POST OFFICES OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS.—Continued.

Office.	County.	Class.	Salary.	Postmaster.
Portage	Columbia	3	\$1,700	C. C. Dow.
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	3	1,400	E. Whaley.
Racine	Racine	2	2,700	Norton J. Field.
Reedsburg	Sauk	3	1,400	Jno. Kellogg.
Richland Center	Richland	3	1,200	D. G. James.
Ripon	Fond du Lac	3	1,700	C. H. Upham.
River Falls	Pierce	3	1,400	Geo. E. Reed.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	2	2,100	N. Cole.
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3	1,200	C. A. Spencer.
Sparta	Monroe	3	1,700	L. S. Fisher.
Stevens Point	Portage	3	1,800	J. O. Raymond.
Stoughton	Dane	3	1,400	J. M. Hibbard.
Sturgeon Bay	Door	3	1,100	G. A. Kreutzer.
Superior	Douglas	3	1,200	S. E. Tubbs.
Tomah	Monroe	3	1,200	H. S. Beardsley.
Viroqua	Vernon	3	1,100	R. S. McMichael.
Watertown	Jefferson	2	2,000	J. T. Moak.
Waukesha	Waukesha	2	2,000	Elihu Enos.
Waupaca	Waupaca	3	1,300	E. B. Thompson.
Waupun	Fond du Lac	3	1,500	Jno. H. Brinkerhoff.
Wausau	Marathon	2	2,000	R. H. Johnson.
Whitewater	Walworth	3	1,900	H. H. McGraw.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

First Class Matter.—On letters, sealed packages, mail-matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or United States postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it can not be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where free delivery by carriers is established, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Second Class Matter.—On all newspapers and periodical publications, regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, addressed and mailed to regular subscribers by publishers or news agents the rate is two cents a pound.

When sent by others than publishers or news agents the rate on periodicals and newspapers is one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof.

Third Class Matter.—Mail matter of the third class embraces books (printed and blank), circulars and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, prices current with prices filled out, in writing, printed commercial papers filled out in writing, such as papers of legal procedure, unexecuted deeds of all kinds, way-bills, invoices, unexecuted insurance policies, hand bills, posters, chromolithographs, engravings, envelopes with printing thereon, photographic and stereoscopic views, heliotypes, lithographs, printed blanks, printed cards. The limit in weight is four pounds, and the rate is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid.

Fourth Class Matter.—Mail matter of the fourth class embraces blank cards, card-board and other flexible material, letter envelopes and letter paper without printing thereon, merchandise, models, samples of ores, minerals, metals, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, drawings, plans, designs, paintings in oil or water colors, and all matter not included in the first, second or third classes. The rate is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and the weight is limited to four pounds.

Postal Cards.—U. S. postal cards one cent each.

Communications on postal cards may be written or printed, or both written and printed.

A postal card, with printed slips pasted thereon, is not mailable as a postal card, but may be transmitted by mail as first-class matter, prepaid by stamps affixed.

Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards, and to exclude them from the mails when they contain indecent, lewd, obscene or lascivious delineations, epithets, etc.

A communication on a postal card containing a notice of indebtedness, and proposed suit in the event of non-payment, is not obnoxious to the laws and regulations governing their transmission in the mails.

Unmailable.—The following articles are unmailable: Fertilizers of all kinds, liquids, poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, fatty substances easily liquifiable, live or dead animals (not stuffed), insects (except queen bees) and reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter, confectionery and substances exhaling a bad odor; and every letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which indecent delineations, epithets, terms or language may be written or printed, and all matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Postal Orders and Notes.—The fees for domestic money orders are as follows:

For orders not exceeding \$10	8 cents
For orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$15	10 cents
For orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$30	15 cents
For orders exceeding \$30 and not exceeding \$40	20 cents
For orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$50	25 cents
For orders exceeding \$50 and not exceeding \$60	30 cents
For orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70	35 cents
For orders exceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80	40 cents
For orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100	45 cents

Postal notes for sums less than five dollars, payable to bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue, are sold at all money order offices. The fee for a postal note is three cents. No duplicate postal note can be issued.

Money Orders can be obtained on those foreign countries with which the United States have concluded treaties to that effect. The rates for these money orders are as follows:

Canada, Newfoundland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Algeria, Jamaica, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania and the Sandwich Islands:

On orders not exceeding \$10	15 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	30 cents
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	45 cents
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	60 cents
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	75 cents

Great Britain and Ireland:

On orders not exceeding \$10	25 cents
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	50 cents
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	70 cents
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	85 cents
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	\$1 00

POST OFFICES IN EACH STATE.

Showing the whole number of Post Offices of all classes in each State and Territory, also the number of Money-order offices.

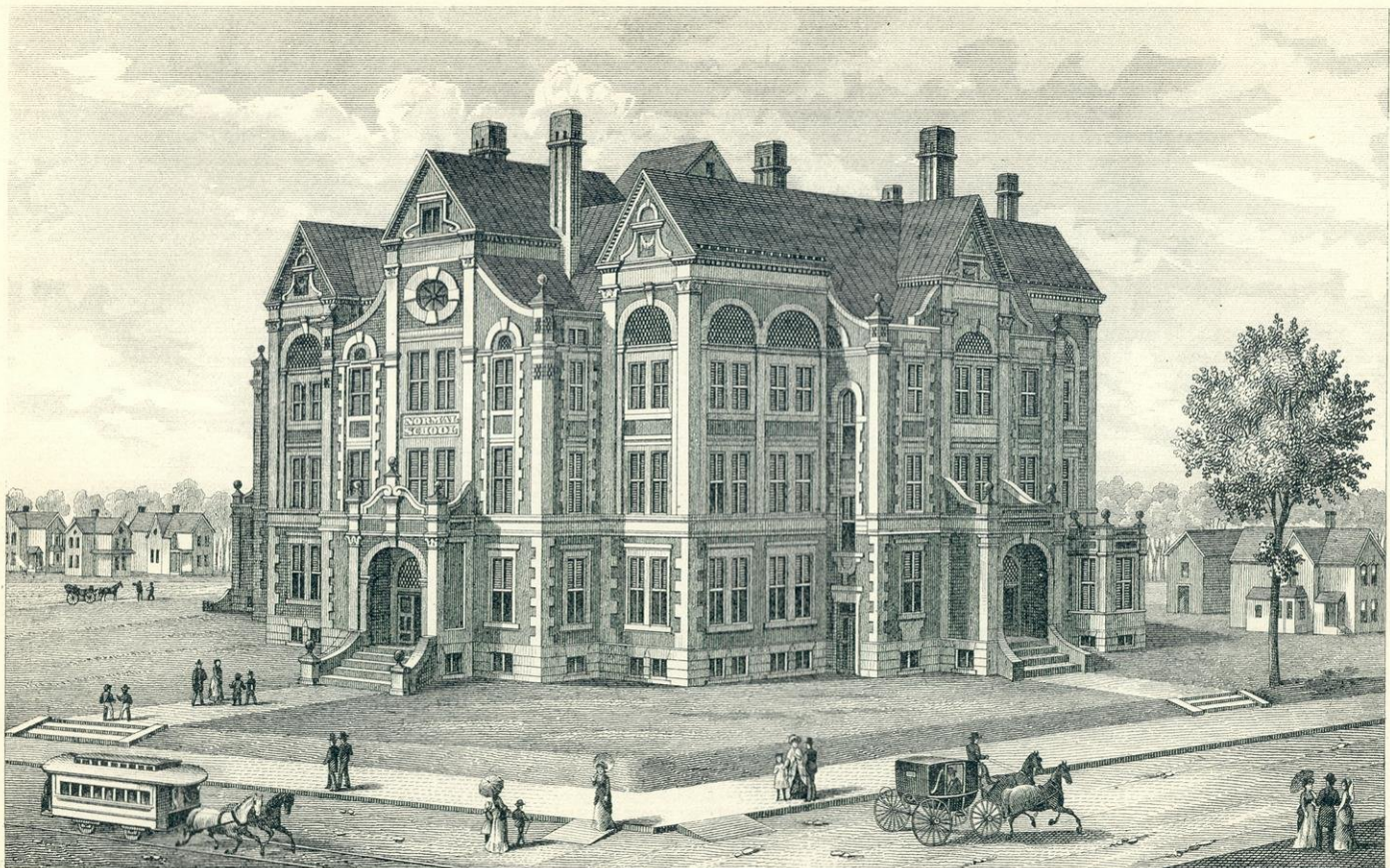
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole Number of Offices.	Offices of the First Class.	Offices of the Second Class.	Offices of the Third Class.	Whole Number of Presidential Offices.	Offices of the Fourth Class.	Money-Order Offices.
Alabama.....	1,385	1	3	18	22	1,363	90
Alaska.....	7					7	
Arizona.....	140		1	5	6	134	16
Arkansas.....	1,106		4	14	18	1,086	99
California.....	991	4	3	49	56	935	181
Colorado.....	507	1	4	28	33	474	83
Connecticut.....	463	3	13	39	55	408	77
Dakota.....	867		6	35	41	826	105
Delaware.....	123	1		6	7	116	17
District of Columbia.....	6	1			1	5	1
Florida.....	532		2	12	14	518	88
Georgia.....	1,367	2	4	23	29	1,338	107
Idaho.....	173			4	4	169	23
Illinois.....	2,177	5	25	159	189	1,988	575
Indiana.....	1,864	1	16	76	93	1,771	305
Indian Territory.....	145					145	7
Iowa.....	1,627	3	18	111	132	1,495	514
Kansas.....	1,630	1	13	75	89	1,541	317
Kentucky.....	1,673	1	7	31	39	1,634	107
Louisiana.....	594	1	1	10	12	582	66
Maine.....	1,004	2	7	28	37	967	119
Maryland.....	830	1	4	14	19	817	63
Massachusetts.....	783	6	25	86	117	666	180
Michigan.....	1,609	2	23	90	115	1,494	396
Minnesota.....	1,099	2	8	41	51	1,048	182
Mississippi.....	882		4	19	23	855	100
Missouri.....	1,973	3	5	70	78	1,895	300
Montana.....	223		2	10	12	211	27
Nebraska.....	952	1	6	42	49	903	179
Nevada.....	141		1	3	9	132	24
New Hampshire.....	507		6	26	32	475	78
New Jersey.....	747	4	15	43	62	685	91
New Mexico.....	179		3	4	7	172	25
New York.....	3,136	10	45	166	221	2,915	486
North Carolina.....	1,841		3	21	24	1,817	108
Ohio.....	2,713	6	39	91	136	2,587	456
Oregon.....	448	1	1	11	13	435	62
Pennsylvania.....	3,852	5	36	125	166	3,686	389
Rhode Island.....	125	1	4	6	11	114	21
South Carolina.....	802	1	2	16	19	788	57
Tennessee.....	1,839	2	3	22	27	1,812	118
Texas.....	1,630	4	9	64	77	1,553	252
Utah.....	238	1	1	3	5	233	23
Vermont.....	513		6	20	26	487	94
Virginia.....	2,017	2	6	23	31	1,886	108
Washington.....	338		2	9	11	327	29
West Virginia.....	1,128	1	2	14	17	1,111	62
Wisconsin.....	1,464	1	15	67	83	1,381	266
Wyoming.....	101		1	3	4	97	12
Total.....	50,491	81	404	1,837	2,322	48,169	6,995

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1840-1880.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Total of United States	50,153,034	38,558,391	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453
Alabama	1,262,344	996,992	964,210	771,623	590,750
Arkansas	802,564	484,471	455,450	269,897	97,574
California	789,617	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....
Colorado	194,649	39,864	34,277	.....	.....
Connecticut	622,683	537,454	460,147	370,739	309,978
Delaware	146,654	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085
Florida	266,566	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477
Georgia	21,538,988	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392
Illinois	3,078,736	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183
Indiana	1,978,358	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866
Iowa	1,624,463	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112
Kansas	995,935	364,399	107,206	.....	.....
Kentucky	1,648,599	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828
Louisiana	940,263	726,915	708,022	517,762	352,411
Maine	648,945	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793
Maryland	995,139	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019
Massachusetts	1,783,086	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699
Michigan	1,636,396	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267
Minnesota	780,807	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....
Mississippi	1,145,899	827,922	791,205	606,526	375,651
Missouri	2,169,091	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702
Nebraska	452,532	122,993	28,841	.....	.....
Nevada	62,265	42,491	6,857	.....	.....
New Hampshire	346,784	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574
New Jersey	1,130,892	906,096	672,035	489,555	377,300
New York	5,082,982	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921
North Carolina	1,400,000	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,410
Ohio	3,199,794	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467
Oregon	174,767	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....
Pennsylvania	4,283,786	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033
Rhode Island	276,528	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830
South Carolina	995,706	705,606	703,708	668,500	594,398
Tennessee	1,242,463	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210
Texas	1,597,509	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....
Vermont	332,286	330,551	215,098	214,120	291,048
Virginia	1,512,203	1,225,163	1,056,318	1,421,661	1,239,797
West Virginia	618,193	442,014	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,034,670	775,881	305,391	30,945
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	40,411	9,638	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	131,502	14,181	4,837	.....	.....
District of Columbia	177,638	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712
Idaho	32,611	14,999	.....	.....	.....
Montana	39,157	20,595	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	119,430	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....
Utah	143,907	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....
Washington	75,120	23,955	91,594	.....	.....
Wyoming	20,788	9,118	.....	.....	.....



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILWAUKEE.

THE MILWAUKEE LITHO. & ENG. CO.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1855-1880.

(STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	1880.	1875.	1870.	1865.	1860.	1855.
Adams	6,741	6,502	6,601	5,698	6,492	6,868
Ashland	1,559	750	221	256	515	
Barron	7,023	3,737	533		13	
Bayfield	564	1,032	344	399	253	
Brown	34,000	35,373	25,168	15,232	11,795	6,699
Buffalo	15,523	14,219	11,123	6,776	3,864	6,832
Burnett	3,140	1,456	706	171	12	
Calumet	16,631	15,065	12,335	8,668	7,895	3,631
Chippewa	15,492	13,995	8,311	3,278	1,895	828
Clark	10,715	7,282	3,450	1,011	789	232
Columbia	28,065	28,805	28,802	26,112	24,411	17,965
Crawford	15,644	15,035	13,075	11,011	8,068	3,323
Dane	53,234	52,798	53,096	50,192	43,922	37,714
Dodge	45,928	48,394	47,035	46,841	42,818	34,540
Door	11,645	8,020	4,919	3,098	2,938	739
Douglas	655	741	1,122	532	812	385
Dunn	16,818	13,427	9,488	5,170	2,704	1,796
Eau Claire	19,992	15,991	10,769	5,281	3,162	
Fond du Lac	46,855	50,241	46,273	42,029	34,154	24,784
Grant	37,852	39,086	37,979	33,618	31,189	23,170
Green	21,729	22,027	23,611	20,646	19,808	14,827
Green Lake	14,481	15,274	13,195	12,596	12,663	
Iowa	23,628	24,133	24,544	20,657	18,067	15,205
Jackson	13,285	11,339	7,687	5,631	4,170	1,098
Jefferson	32,155	34,908	34,059	30,597	30,438	26,869
Juneau	15,580	15,300	12,396	10,013	8,770	
Kenosha	13,550	13,907	13,177	12,676	13,900	12,397
Kewaunee	15,806	14,405	10,281	7,039	5,530	1,109
La Crosse	27,072	23,945	20,295	14,834	12,186	3,904
La Fayette	21,278	22,169	22,667	20,358	18,134	16,064
Langlade	555					
Lincoln	2,011	895				
Manitowoc	37,506	33,456	33,369	26,762	22,416	13,018
Marathon	17,121	10,111	5,855	3,678	2,892	447
Marquette	8,907	8,597	8,057	7,337	8,233	1,427
Milwaukee	138,523	123,927	89,936	72,320	62,518	46,425
Monroe	21,606	21,026	16,552	11,622	8,410	2,407
Oconto	9,848	13,812	8,322	4,858	3,592	1,501
Outagamie	28,716	25,568	18,410	11,852	9,587	4,914
Ozaukee	15,462	16,545	15,579	14,882	15,682	12,973
Pepin	6,226	5,816	4,659	3,002	2,392	
Pierce	17,744	15,101	10,003	6,324	4,672	1,720
Polk	10,018	6,736	3,422	1,677	1,400	547
Portage	17,731	14,856	10,640	8,145	7,507	5,151
Price	785					
Racine	30,921	28,702	26,742	22,884	24,360	20,673
Richland	18,174	17,353	15,736	12,186	9,732	5,584
Rock	38,823	39,039	39,039	36,033	36,690	31,364
St. Croix	18,956	14,956	11,039	6,255	5,392	2,040
Sauk	28,729	26,932	23,863	20,154	18,963	13,614
Shawano	10,371	6,635	3,165	1,369	829	254
Sheboygan	34,206	34,021	31,773	27,671	26,875	20,391
Taylor	2,311	849				
Trempealeau	17,189	14,992	10,723	5,199	2,569	493
Vernon	23,255	21,524	18,673	13,644	11,007	4,823
Walworth	26,249	26,259	25,992	25,773	26,496	2,662
Washington	23,442	23,862	23,905	24,019	23,622	18,879
Waukesha	28,967	29,425	28,258	27,029	26,831	24,012
Waupaca	20,954	19,646	15,533	11,208	8,851	4,437
Waushara	12,688	11,523	11,379	9,002	8,770	5,541
Winnebago	42,741	45,033	37,325	29,767	23,770	17,439
Wood	8,981	6,048	3,911	2,965	2,425	
Total	1,315,480	1,236,729	1,054,670	863,325	775,881	553,109

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS OF 1880.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Native.	For- eign.	White.	Col- ored. ¹
The State.....	1,315,480	680,106	635,374	910,063	405,417	1,309,622	5,858
Adams	6,741	3,549	3,192	5,461	1,280	6,714	27
Ashland	1,559	894	665	1,087	472	1,380	179
Barron	7,023	3,901	3,122	4,683	2,340	6,947	76
Bayfield	564	299	265	502	62	309	255
Brown	34,090	17,436	16,654	22,563	11,527	33,921	169
Buffalo	15,528	8,295	7,293	10,022	5,506	15,519	9
Burnett	3,140	1,894	1,256	1,529	1,611	2,874	266
Calumet	16,691	8,649	7,982	11,319	5,312	15,899	792
Chippewa	15,492	8,793	6,699	10,048	5,444	15,296	196
Clark	10,715	6,082	4,633	7,900	2,815	10,700	15
Columbia	28,065	14,234	13,831	20,503	7,562	28,028	37
Crawford	15,644	8,038	7,606	12,041	3,603	15,597	47
Dane	53,234	27,216	26,018	37,199	16,055	53,146	88
Dodge	45,928	23,388	22,540	30,507	13,421	45,807	121
Door	11,645	6,379	5,266	7,093	4,552	11,628	17
Douglas	655	353	302	464	191	612	43
Dunn	16,818	9,195	7,623	11,732	5,066	16,801	17
Eau Claire	19,992	10,989	9,003	13,501	6,491	19,967	25
Fond du Lac	46,855	23,470	23,385	33,823	13,032	46,632	223
Grant	37,822	19,230	18,632	29,691	8,161	37,771	81
Green	21,709	11,090	10,639	17,533	4,146	21,698	31
Green Lake	14,481	7,270	7,211	9,909	4,572	14,436	45
Iowa	23,628	11,953	11,675	16,748	6,880	23,589	39
Jackson	13,285	7,072	6,213	9,432	3,853	13,198	87
Jefferson	32,155	16,251	15,904	22,079	10,076	32,062	93
Juneau	15,580	8,094	7,486	12,038	3,542	15,478	102
Kenosha	13,550	6,875	6,675	9,776	3,774	13,527	23
Kewaunee	15,806	8,261	7,545	9,020	6,786	15,778	28
La Crosse	27,072	14,149	12,923	17,120	9,952	26,909	73
La Fayette	21,278	10,765	10,513	16,126	5,152	21,271	7
Langlade	685	499	246	487	198	650	35
Lincoln	2,011	1,181	830	1,364	647	1,921	90
Manitowoc	37,506	19,106	18,400	22,867	14,639	37,496	10
Marathon	17,121	9,623	7,498	10,670	6,451	17,011	110
Marquette	8,929	5,360	3,569	4,831	4,098	8,697	232
Marquette	8,907	4,526	4,381	6,118	2,789	8,884	23
Milwaukee	138,523	69,603	68,920	83,469	55,054	138,204	319
Monroe	11,084	5,960	4,488	6,218	3,630	9,740	108
Oconto	9,848	5,360	4,488	6,218	3,630	9,740	108
Outagamie	28,716	14,819	13,897	19,649	9,067	28,046	70
Ozaukee	15,462	7,891	7,571	10,063	5,399	15,462	.....
Pepin	6,226	3,297	2,929	4,403	1,823	6,225	1
Pierce	17,744	9,395	8,439	12,596	5,148	17,603	81
Polk	10,018	5,573	4,445	6,212	3,806	9,775	243
Portage	17,731	9,295	8,436	12,054	5,677	17,720	11
Price	785	500	275	415	370	777	8
Racine	30,921	15,752	15,160	20,313	10,608	30,762	159
Richland	18,170	9,262	8,812	16,293	1,881	18,143	31
Rock	38,823	19,589	19,234	31,270	7,550	38,609	214
St. Croix	18,956	10,197	8,759	13,130	5,826	18,925	31
Sauk	28,729	14,720	14,009	21,474	7,255	28,688	41
Shawano	10,371	5,629	4,742	6,354	4,017	10,079	292
Sheboygan	34,206	17,405	16,801	23,274	10,932	34,203	3
Taylor	2,311	1,348	963	1,564	747	2,296	15
Trempealeau	17,189	9,021	8,168	10,319	6,870	17,169	20
Vernon	23,235	12,149	11,086	17,515	5,720	23,107	128
Walworth	26,249	13,053	13,096	21,503	4,746	26,195	54
Washington	23,442	12,026	11,416	15,903	7,539	23,440	2
Waukesha	28,057	14,874	14,083	20,273	8,684	28,893	64
Waupaca	20,054	10,929	10,025	15,063	5,891	20,931	32
Waushara	12,688	6,515	6,173	9,907	2,781	12,656	30
Winnebago	42,741	21,499	21,242	30,453	12,288	42,559	182
Wood	8,981	4,822	4,159	6,346	2,635	8,961	20

¹ Including, in the State, 16 Chinese and 3,118 Indians and Half-Breeds; Indians in tribal relations are not included.

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN EACH COUNTY OF WISCONSIN, CENSUS 1880.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.			MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			Area in square miles.
	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.			
				Native.	For- eign.	Colored.	
The State.....	1,315,497	1,309,618	5,879	149,463	189,469	1,550	54,450
Adams	6,741	6,714	27	1,114	620	6	680
Ashland	1,559	1,380	179	220	263	43	1,600
Barron	7,024	6,948	76	600	1,093	13	900
Bayfield	564	309	255	9	39	57	1,400
Brown	34,078	33,897	181	2,527	5,300	46	540
Buffalo	15,528	15,519	9	1,184	2,696	1	600
Burnett	3,140	2,874	266	239	828	43	1,600
Calumet.....	16,632	15,900	732	1,173	2,562	187	3,290
Chippewa	15,491	15,295	196	1,785	2,949	40	3,000
Clark	10,715	10,700	15	1,740	1,483	7	1,200
Columbia	28,065	28,028	37	3,655	3,494	13	730
Crawford	15,644	15,597	47	2,073	1,655	10	500
Dane	53,233	53,145	88	6,276	7,601	41	1,200
Dodge	45,931	45,810	121	4,491	7,074	40	900
Door	11,645	11,628	17	875	2,181	4	470
Douglas	655	612	43	79	92	7	1,300
Dunn	16,817	16,802	15	2,167	2,472	3	860
Eau Claire	19,993	19,668	25	2,856	3,261	8	650
Fond du Lac	46,859	46,635	224	5,773	6,034	55	720
Grant	37,852	37,771	81	5,130	3,894	22	1,200
Green	21,729	21,697	32	3,524	1,980	14	540
Green Lake	14,483	14,435	48	1,740	1,907	11	960
Iowa	23,638	23,588	40	2,390	3,267	14	740
Jackson	13,285	13,198	87	1,828	1,720	20	1,000
Jefferson	22,156	22,062	94	3,409	4,595	25	570
Juneau	15,582	14,449	103	2,319	1,700	30	280
Kenosha	13,550	13,527	23	1,810	1,791	6	320
Kewaunee	15,607	17,779	23	506	3,038	7	320
La Crosse	27,073	27,000	73	2,881	4,510	25	450
La Fayette	21,279	21,270	9	2,771	2,525	4	630
Langlade	685	650	35	147	123	4	4,000
Lincoln	2,011	1,921	90	319	349	16	500
Manitowoc	37,505	37,496	9	1,784	6,812	3	1,500
Marathon	17,121	17,012	109	1,726	3,233	19	1,600
Marquette	8,929	8,697	232	693	2,235	53	240
Marquette	8,908	8,885	23	929	1,228	5	240
Milwaukee	198,537	198,214	323	10,782	24,061	126	600
Monroe	21,607	21,579	58	2,084	2,472	14	1,500
Oconto	9,848	9,740	108	893	1,728	23	1,600
Outagamie	28,716	28,646	70	2,809	4,168	18	640
Ozaukee	15,461	15,461	.....	968	2,063	.....	240
Pepin	6,226	6,225	1	788	830	.....	280
Pierce	17,744	17,063	681	2,259	2,924	27	570
Polk	10,018	9,775	243	1,044	1,691	44	940
Portage	17,731	17,720	11	2,041	2,518	4	800
Price	785	777	8	129	217	3	1,000
Racine	30,922	30,761	161	3,349	4,096	56	340
Richland	18,174	18,143	31	3,527	910	10	570
Rock	38,823	38,607	216	7,400	3,476	68	720
St. Croix	18,956	18,926	30	2,366	2,653	9	740
Sauk	28,729	28,688	41	4,092	3,401	11	800
Shawano	10,371	10,079	292	893	1,757	82	1,200
Sheboygan	34,206	34,203	3	3,008	5,270	1	500
Taylor	2,311	2,296	15	318	388	6	900
Trempealeau	17,189	17,169	20	1,317	2,949	4	740
Vernon	23,235	23,105	130	3,071	2,562	28	800
Walworth	26,249	26,194	55	5,082	2,291	17	570
Washington	23,442	23,440	2	1,969	3,726	4	430
Waukesha	28,557	28,893	64	3,524	4,103	15	580
Waupaca	20,955	20,925	20	2,705	2,681	11	750
Waushara	12,687	12,635	32	1,897	1,361	5	640
Winnebago	42,740	42,562	178	5,763	5,631	53	460
Wood	8,981	8,961	20	1,166	1,275	7	820

POPULATION AND AREA.

Showing for the several States and Territories of the United States, the number of persons; the area in square miles; the number of families; the number of dwellings; the number of persons, of families, and of dwellings to the square mile; the number of acres to a person and to a family, and the number of persons to a dwelling and to a family, as shown at the census of 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Persons.	Areas, ¹ Square miles.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to a square mile.	Families to a square mile.	Dwellings to a square mile.	Acres to a person.	Acres to a family.	Persons to a dwelling.	Persons to a family.
The United States	50,155,783	2,900,170	9,954,916	8,955,812	17.29	3.43	3.02	37.01	186.62	5.60	5.04
Alabama	1,262,505	51,540	248,961	240,227	24.50	4.83	4.66	26.13	132.49	5.26	5.07
Arizona	40,440	112,920	9,536	9,033	0.36	0.08	0.08	1,787.06	7,578.52	4.48	4.24
Arkansas	802,525	53,045	154,272	149,377	15.13	2.91	2.82	42.39	220.06	5.37	5.20
California	864,694	155,980	177,508	161,037	5.54	1.14	1.03	115.45	562.38	5.37	4.87
Colorado	194,327	103,645	41,260	39,018	1.87	0.40	0.38	341.35	1,607.68	4.98	4.71
Connecticut	622,700	4,845	136,885	108,458	128.52	28.25	22.39	4.93	22.65	5.74	4.55
Dakota	135,177	147,700	31,202	29,324	0.92	0.21	0.20	699.29	3,029.55	4.61	4.33
Delaware	146,608	1,960	28,253	27,215	74.80	14.41	13.89	8.56	44.40	5.39	5.19
District of Columbia	177,624	69	54,896	28,687	2,900.40	581.60	478.12	0.22	1.10	6.19	5.09
Florida	269,493	54,240	54,691	53,865	4.97	1.01	0.97	128.81	634.73	5.10	4.93
Georgia	1,542,180	58,980	303,060	289,474	26.15	5.14	4.91	24.43	124.55	5.33	5.09
Idaho	32,610	84,290	7,774	7,700	0.39	0.09	0.09	1,654.27	6,939.23	4.24	4.19
Illinois	3,077,871	56,000	591,934	538,221	54.96	10.57	9.61	11.64	60.55	5.72	5.20
Indiana	1,978,301	35,910	391,203	375,225	55.09	10.89	10.45	11.62	58.75	5.39	5.23
Iowa	1,624,615	55,475	110,894	301,507	29.29	5.60	5.44	21.85	114.20	5.39	5.06
Kansas	906,096	81,700	197,679	189,432	12.19	2.42	2.32	52.40	284.51	5.26	5.04
Kentucky	1,648,690	40,000	302,631	286,690	41.22	7.57	7.17	15.53	84.59	5.75	5.45
Louisiana	939,916	45,420	192,833	174,867	20.60	4.25	3.85	30.93	150.75	5.38	4.87
Maine	648,936	29,895	141,843	124,959	21.71	4.74	4.18	29.48	134.89	5.19	5.33
Maryland	934,943	9,860	175,318	155,070	94.82	17.78	15.73	6.75	35.99	6.03	5.39
Massachusetts	1,783,085	8,040	379,710	281,188	221.78	47.23	34.97	2.89	13.55	6.31	4.70
Michigan	1,636,937	57,430	336,973	321,514	28.50	5.87	5.60	22.45	109.07	5.09	4.86
Minnesota	780,773	79,205	143,374	136,458	9.86	1.81	1.72	64.92	353.56	5.72	5.45
Mississippi	1,131,597	46,240	215,055	208,297	24.42	4.64	4.49	26.21	137.91	5.43	5.26
Missouri	2,168,380	63,735	403,186	369,180	31.55	5.87	5.37	20.59	109.11	5.57	5.28
Montana	39,159	145,810	9,931	9,205	0.27	0.07	0.06	2,374.89	9,364.45	4.25	3.94
Nebraska	452,402	76,185	89,135	85,848	5.94	1.17	1.13	107.78	547.02	5.27	5.08

Nevada.....	62,266	109,740	15,158	14,557	0.57	0.14	0.13	1,127.96	4,633.43	4.28	4.11
New Hampshire.....	346,991	9,005	80,286	68,381	33.53	8.92	7.59	16.61	71.78	5.07	4.32
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	7,455	232,309	190,403	151.73	31.16	25.54	4.22	30.54	5.94	4.87
New Mexico.....	119,565	122,460	28,255	26,311	0.98	0.22	0.21	655.50	2,773.82	4.54	4.23
New York.....	5,082,871	47,620	1,078,905	772,512	106.74	22.66	16.22	6.00	28.25	6.58	4.71
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	48,580	270,994	264,305	28.81	5.58	5.44	22.21	114.73	5.30	5.17
Ohio.....	3,198,062	40,760	641,907	586,664	78.46	15.75	14.39	8.16	40.64	5.45	4.93
Oregon.....	174,768	94,560	33,468	32,374	1.85	0.35	0.31	346.28	1,808.25	5.40	5.32
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	44,985	840,452	776,134	95.21	18.68	17.25	6.72	34.26	5.52	5.10
Rhode Island.....	276,531	1,085	60,259	41,388	254.87	55.54	33.15	2.51	11.52	6.68	4.59
South Carolina.....	995,577	36,170	202,092	191,914	33.00	6.70	6.36	19.39	95.56	5.19	4.93
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	41,750	286,539	276,734	36.94	6.86	6.63	17.32	93.25	5.57	5.28
Texas.....	1,591,749	262,290	297,259	287,562	6.07	1.13	1.10	105.46	564.71	5.54	5.25
Utah.....	143,963	82,190	28,273	26,710	1.75	0.35	0.32	365.88	1,853.93	5.39	5.07
Vermont.....	332,286	9,135	73,092	66,769	36.38	8.00	7.31	17.59	79.99	4.98	4.55
Virginia.....	1,512,565	40,125	282,355	265,611	37.70	7.04	6.62	16.98	90.95	5.69	5.36
Washington.....	75,116	66,880	16,380	15,512	1.12	0.24	0.23	569.83	2,613.14	4.84	4.59
West Virginia.....	618,457	24,645	111,732	108,349	25.09	4.53	4.40	25.50	141.17	5.71	5.54
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	54,450	251,530	239,361	24.16	4.62	4.40	26.49	138.54	5.50	5.23
Wyoming.....	20,789	97,575	4,601	4,232	0.21	0.05	0.04	3,003.90	13,563.86	4.85	4.52

1 Land surface only. The total given for the United States is exclusive of the Indian territory and tracts of unorganized territory, aggregating 69,830 square miles.

POPULATION AND MALES OF VOTING AGE IN
THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.				
	Total.	WHITE.			Colored. ¹
		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
The United States.....	12,830,349	8,270,518	3,072,487	11,343,005	1,487,344
The States	12,571,437	8,129,877	2,984,309	11,114,186	1,457,251
Alabama.....	259,884	136,058	5,405	141,461	118,423
Arkansas.....	182,977	129,675	6,475	136,150	46,827
California.....	329,392	135,209	127,374	262,583	66,809
Colorado.....	93,608	65,216	26,873	92,088	1,520
Connecticut.....	177,291	118,747	55,012	173,759	3,532
Delaware.....	38,298	27,447	4,455	31,902	6,396
Florida.....	61,699	30,351	3,859	34,210	27,489
Georgia.....	321,433	172,044	5,923	177,967	143,471
Illinois.....	796,847	505,272	277,889	783,161	13,686
Indiana.....	498,437	414,252	73,446	487,698	10,739
Iowa.....	416,658	287,530	126,103	413,633	3,025
Kansas.....	265,714	201,354	53,595	254,949	10,765
Kentucky.....	376,221	287,362	30,217	317,579	58,642
Louisiana.....	216,787	81,777	27,033	108,810	107,977
Maine.....	187,323	164,173	22,486	186,659	664
Maryland.....	232,106	144,586	38,936	183,522	48,584
Massachusetts.....	502,648	326,002	170,690	496,692	5,956
Michigan.....	467,687	285,469	176,088	461,557	6,130
Minnesota.....	213,485	88,622	123,777	212,399	1,086
Mississippi.....	238,532	102,580	5,674	108,254	130,278
Missouri.....	541,207	396,322	111,843	508,165	33,042
Nebraska.....	129,042	83,334	44,864	128,198	844
Nevada.....	31,255	11,442	14,191	25,633	5,622
New Hampshire.....	105,138	88,790	16,111	104,901	237
New Jersey.....	300,635	190,656	99,309	289,965	10,670
New York.....	1,408,751	852,094	536,598	1,388,692	20,059
North Carolina.....	294,750	187,637	2,095	189,732	105,018
Ohio.....	826,577	613,485	191,386	804,871	21,706
Oregon.....	59,629	38,006	13,630	51,636	7,993
Pennsylvania.....	1,094,284	797,532	272,860	1,070,392	23,892
Rhode Island.....	76,898	47,904	27,108	75,012	1,886
South Carolina.....	205,789	82,910	3,990	86,900	118,889
Tennessee.....	330,305	240,939	9,116	250,055	80,250
Texas.....	380,376	246,018	55,719	301,737	78,639
Vermont.....	95,621	77,774	17,533	95,307	314
Virginia.....	394,505	198,277	7,971	206,248	128,257
West Virginia.....	139,161	123,569	9,208	132,777	6,384
Wisconsin.....	340,482	149,463	189,469	338,932	1,550
The Territories.....	258,912	140,641	88,178	223,819	30,093
Arizona.....	20,398	9,790	8,256	18,046	2,352
Dakota.....	51,603	25,476	25,486	50,962	641
District of Columbia.....	45,873	23,764	8,191	31,955	13,918
Idaho.....	14,795	7,331	4,338	11,669	3,126
Montana.....	21,544	12,162	7,474	19,636	1,908
New Mexico.....	34,076	26,423	4,558	30,981	3,095
Utah.....	32,773	13,795	18,283	32,078	695
Washington.....	27,670	15,858	8,393	24,251	3,419
Wyoming.....	10,180	6,042	3,199	9,241	933

¹ Including Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FROM THE RETURNS OF THE TENTH CENSUS, 1880.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.				1870.	Total debt per capita.	
	Net State debt. ¹	Net County debt. ¹	Net Municipal debt. ²	Total debt.	Total debt. ¹		
The United States.	\$234,436,261	\$123,877,686	\$698,270,199	\$1,056,584,146	\$868,676,758	\$21 07	
Alabama.....	\$9,071,765	\$1,703,266	\$3,953,514	\$4,728,545	\$13,277,154	\$11 67	
Arkansas.....	4,039,737	3,135,749	763,298	7,938,784	4,151,153	9 89	
California.....	3,306,614	7,312,439	6,136,535	16,755,088	18,089,082	19 33	
Colorado.....	212,814	2,496,441	889,041	3,591,296	681,158	19 49	
Connecticut.....	4,967,600	101,400	16,932,661	22,001,661	17,088,906	35 33	
Delaware.....	880,750	44,000	1,421,835	2,346,585	539,123	16 01	
Florida.....	1,134,880	435,993	1,055,636	2,626,509	2,185,893	9 73	
Georgia.....	9,951,500	181,790	9,548,613	19,681,903	21,753,712	13 76	
Illinois.....	No debt.	14,181,134	30,399,788	45,180,922	42,191,869	14 68	
Indiana.....	4,998,178	4,048,054	9,307,505	18,353,737	7,818,710	9 28	
Iowa.....	370,435	2,992,573	4,539,759	7,962,767	8,049,193	4 90	
Kansas.....	1,087,700	7,950,921	6,967,232	16,005,853	6,442,232	16 07	
Kentucky.....	1,089,856	5,877,043	8,010,382	14,977,881	18,953,484	9 08	
Louisiana.....	\$23,437,640	1,107,951	18,330,361	42,865,952	53,037,441	45 60	
Maine.....	4,682,741	451,809	17,272,300	22,406,850	20,032,577	11 65	
Maryland.....	7,627,668	1,377,325	1,891,013	10,896,006	69,211,538	51 19	
Massachusetts.....	20,159,478	1,371,213	69,753,222	91,283,913	6,725,231	5 38	
Michigan.....	No debt.	806,700	7,906,444	8,503,144	2,738,797	10 86	
Minnesota.....	2,565,000	901,412	5,000,652	8,476,064	2,594,415	1 78	
Mississippi.....	379,485	1,134,763	498,942	2,013,190	46,009,865	26 48	
Missouri.....	16,259,000	11,923,312	29,249,010	57,431,322	2,089,264	16 41	
Nebraska.....	375,582	5,130,362	1,929,813	7,435,757	1,986,093	16 45	
Nevada.....	891,017	133,506	1,024,523	10,724,170	11,153,373	30 91
New Hampshire.....	3,551,200	779,034	6,332,936	10,724,170	22,854,304	49 80	
New Jersey.....	813,675	6,668,463	49,064,964	49,547,102	159,808,234	43 03	
New York.....	7,536,732	12,339,308	198,787,274	218,729,314	32,474,036	5 85	
North Carolina.....	5,706,616	1,524,654	963,236	8,194,606	22,241,988	15 24	
Ohio.....	5,732,500	2,932,640	40,058,805	48,723,954	218,486	3 86	
Oregon.....	511,376	211,767	125,359	848,502	89,027,131	26 63	
Pennsylvania.....	20,716,385	9,731,334	83,537,090	114,034,759	5,938,642	47 38	
Rhode Island.....	1,832,463	.....	11,270,327	13,102,790	13,075,229	13 41
South Carolina.....	6,639,171	1,573,859	5,132,903	13,345,938	48,827,191	24 25	
Tennessee.....	27,440,431	3,000,545	6,886,924	37,327,900	1,613,907	7 29	
Texas.....	5,506,928	2,499,237	3,533,698	11,604,912	3,504,700	13 10	
Vermont.....	4,000	23,421	4,224,747	4,252,168	55,921,255	27 83	
Virginia.....	29,345,226	1,233,574	11,471,062	42,049,892	561,767	2 45	
West Virginia.....	No debt.	592,780	920,644	1,513,424	5,908,532	9 03	
Wisconsin.....	2,252,000	2,292,254	7,331,681	11,875,932	.....	.....
The States.....	\$234,257,083	\$121,285,696	\$673,348,407	\$1,030,891,186	\$865,466,225	.....
TERRITORIES.							
Arizona.....		\$353,217	\$24,284	\$377,504	\$10,500	9 33	
Dakota.....		961,570	37,900	998,860	5,761	7 39	
District of Columbia.....			22,675,459	22,675,459	2,596,545	127 66	
Idaho.....	88,381	143,742	3,196	235,319	292,621	7 22	
Montana.....	64,677	659,696	35,552	759,925	278,719	19 41	
New Mexico.....	.....	84,872	.....	84,872	7,560	7 81
Utah.....	9,120	15,132	91,900	116,252	88,827	3 19	
Washington.....	.....	204,334	31,927	239,311	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	17,000	169,377	19,085	305,462	.....	9 88
The Territories....	\$179,178	\$2,591,990	\$22,921,792	\$25,692,960	\$3,210,533	.....
The United States.	\$234,436,261	\$123,877,686	\$698,270,199	\$1,056,584,146	\$868,676,758	21 07	

1 The aggregate of debt, after deducting sinking funds. 2 Including township and school district debt. 3 Old debt (1874) now being refunded.

CONDITION OF THE PRIVATE BANKS

NAMES OF BANKS OR BANKERS.	LOCATION.	Loans and disc'ts ex-c'pt p'n'r.	Due from partners.	Due from brokers and call loans.	Over-drafts.
Bank of Ahnapee	Ahnapee	\$28,660 50			
Lanlade County Bank	Antigo	4,571 00			\$1,255 25
Bank of Arcadia	Arcadia	7,036 47			401 00
L. C. Wilmarth	Ashland	18,829 92			
Bradford & Hackett	Augusta	10,477 90	\$4,396 54		2,294 53
W. H. Jones	Arena	18,492 38			
Sackett, Fitch & Co.	Berlin	53,752 54			462 71
C. A. Mather & Co.	Berlin	83,121 57			4,497 67
Bloomington Bank	Bloomington	22,189 92			2,019 12
A. J. Pipkin & Co.	Boscobel	12,894 42			
German Exchange Bank ..	Chilton	139,033 55			622 63
Seymour's Bank	Chippewa F'ls	230,133 48		\$11,707 44	2,497 50
Exchange Bank	Clinton	18,939 43			1,742 12
Farm'rs & Mchts. Union B'k	Columbus	35,988 10		7,889 70	3,294 57
Judge, King & Co.	Darlington	53,236 75			
Bank of Clintonville	Clintonville	5,211 42	2,000 00		18 00
E. Latimer & Co.	Delavan	53,746 74			558 73
R. D. Kellogg & Co.	Depere	50,160 61			
Orville Strong	Dodgeville	29,081 59			9,111 34
Sam. W. Reese	Dodgeville	15,172 25		600 00	10,356 31
Chippewa Valley Bank ..	Eau Claire	75,594 36			8,333 21
Commercial Bank	Eau Claire	23,871 77		21,814 25	
Wm. F. Hintze	Fifield	5,820 32		13,798 74	1,415 08
Commercial Bank	Florence	5,771 11			266 78
McCartney's Exchange B'k	Port Howard	120,322 23			
Wm. E. Coie	Fond du Lac	7,042 35			
Savings Bank	Fond du Lac	38,857 22	1,200 00		415 27
Wm. H. Wells	Fond du Lac	80,803 37			
Bank of Geneva	Lake Geneva	31,682 59			800 00
Witmer Bros	Juda	60,300 52	1,268 38		
F. G. Shroud	Kilbourn City	1,161 51			
Bank of Kaukauna	Kaukauna	29,599 17		10,084 64	10 19
Dan. Head & Co.	Kenosha	161,644 12	20,350 00	15,000 00	3,063 11
Bank of Kewaunee	Kewaunee	40,126 42			320 82
Kewaunee Exchange Bank	Kewaunee	29,843 77	7,404 10	15,639 45	
George W. Ryland	Lancaster	75,111 00			
Greenwood Bros	Lake Mills	16,812 42			1,200 00
Bank of Linden	Linden	Did not report.			
German Bank	Madison	60,466 92			188 64
Bank of Mauston	Mauston	24,186 04		23,500 00	1,312 20
Bronson, Draper & Co.	Mazomanie	Did not report.			
Exchange Bank of Medford	Medford	15,165 75			3,827 27
Brucker, Ludloff & Co.	Medford	235 00		19,365 00	
Bank of Menasha	Menasha	134,985 25			9,331 19
S. B. French	Menomonee	49,083 00			205 00
Schutte & Quilling	Menomonee	17,536 69			
Ross, McCord & Co.	Merrill	Did not report.			
Houghton Bros. & Co.	Milwaukee	285,047 75		187,309 60	
Marshall & Isley	Milwaukee	1,026,257 47		154,965 70	2,113 75
Gates Exchange Bank	Milton Junct'n	7,120 03			35 22
Bank of Mosinee	Mosinee	592 00			
Farmers' Merchants Bank	Montello	2,702 72			515 87
H. K. Edgerton	New Lisbon	26,412 37			
Farnsworth & Smith	Oconomowoc	21,355 18	184 93		319 90
Northrop & Co.	Oconto	79,658 28	6,032 81	21,598 68	7,661 00
Bank of Plymouth	Platteville	10,975 80			151 70
German Exchange Bank ..	Plymouth	55,221 70			3,730 38
Price County Bank	Portage	101,142 28			6,889 27
Ozaukee County Bank	Phillips	21,414 74			
I. S. Tripp	Pt. Wash'gton	88,057 00			
H. S. Miller	Prairie du Sac	10 847 13			
F. T. Yahr	Prescott	35,356 49			
Reedsburg Bank	Princeton	35,780 99			12,311 96
Bank of Sharon	Reedsburg	227,078 99	1,300 00		
Shullsburg Bank	Sharon	27,949 74			1,978 84
M. A. Thayer & Co.	Shullsburg	32,871 34			177 53
Commercial Bank	Sparta	122,909 18			
Dairymen's Bank	Stevens Point	190,175 27			5,300 00
Bank of Tomah	Sheb'yg'n F'ls	20,286 25			442 65
Bank of Viroqua	Tomah	63,364 63			520 45
Waupaca Bank	Viroqua	137 914 07			2,292 52
Geo. Jess & Co.	Waupaca	31,200 00			5,300 00
Bank of West Bend	Waupun	66,580 63			1,038 28
Weed, Gurnear & Co.	West Bend	26,846 64			
Bank of Galesville	Weyauwega	7,915 99			
Assistant's Bank	Galesville	24,672 49			106 38
	Watertown	7,801 57			

1 Promissory notes.

2 Tax sale certificates or county orders.

AND BANKERS, JULY 7, 1884.—RESOURCES.

U. S. and other bonds on-hand.	Loss and expense account.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Est. and Bank Fixtures.	U. S. Currency.	Due from Banks and Bankers.	Total Resources.
		\$536 90		\$6,000 00	\$625 00	\$2,931 60	\$38,744 00
		1,286 47		3,291 65	1,568 00	3,001 59	15,274 56
		703 98		\$365 67	2,000 00	5,638 77	22,052 89
		189 87		6,379 65	2,000 00	8,000 00	57,117 68
		853 87			6,400 00	2,297 89	27,363 10
	\$642 37					2,703 88	20,274 05
	22 28			1,115 51		9,064 90	82,780 30
	542 57		637 84	2,035 86	15,333 88	17,158 24	128,684 63
		6,509 15		5,000 00	12,458 00	9,659 29	42,804 13
		813 76	241 02		6,335 00	10,676 68	32,655 65
\$3,500 00	145 42	2,154 02			525 00	8,439 70	158,719 60
	622 53			650 00	9,973 72	62,579 26	358,837 04
		4,477 80	4,001 56	20,115 00	23,325 00	1,684 19	58,329 89
		232 15	4,473 10		8,467 00	8,955 77	80,455 27
		2,306 52	50 00		17,429 00	4,528 96	14,245 28
		843 75		447 45	4,029 00	7,594 72	74,396 03
	318 03	1,321 39	162 59	800 88	3,823 00	7,000 10	60,555 82
3,160 00	634 71	4,509 54	105 78	9,800 00	5,385 00	4,782 77	41,915 29
	17 15	2,431 93	267 66	2,933 22	700 00	29,485 87	137,578 13
		1,507 38	1,636 06		13,854 00	1,771 75	35,069 96
516 25	87 45	2,997 06	6,009 93	2,555 30	2,907 00	7,193 91	28,882 84
		1,099 66	450 23	5,974 52	2,037 00	6,153 23	14,572 30
	2,454 53	188 74	209 91		5,220 00	11,978 80	143,469 61
	154 98	548 59	232 14		3,311 00	3,477 11	14,225 67
		5,716 44		9,397 76	13,700 78	14,569 78	81,476 34
		365 21	173 50		7,587 00	22,039 41	110,426 78
	45 53	3,116 50		5,000 00	15,054 00	30,651 10	99,692 31
1,200 00	374 32	13,530 30	1,400 00		893 00	4,386 68	69,495 20
	1,696 58	1,010 04		1,000 00		1,924 63	17,467 32
800 00		55	2,017 80	2,228 76	468 00	1,744 23	39,947 91
			6,375 75	7,800 00	36,053 00	15,538 30	274,277 26
16,000 00	4,397 88	3,000 00	1,430 85	7,098 97		6,464 28	57,062 46
	109 67	2,793 46	148 84	5,000 00			60,624 30
		600 00	587 95		14,816 00	37,965 00	149,430 00
15,400 00	1,549 03	633 00	5,500 00	3,300 00	3,824 00	7,932 84	35,583 99
		216 14	2,298 59				
		3,343 37	21 33		14,587 00	6,606 31	85,216 57
400 00		1,650 20	121 00	6,000 00	3,584 00	4,661 43	51,279 87
	1,142 55	450 24	4,229 36		3,082 00	5,178 90	39,076 07
		7 94	1,200 00	44,956 06	840 00	1,601 00	52,340 00
		886 00	95 46	2,660 00	14,284 00	7,232 50	170,581 50
	1,003 01	1,500 00	603 50	32,500 00	6,150 00	16,650 00	107,718 50
	1,025 00	644 72	49,100 00	12,000 00	3,665 03	2,503 28	85,499 73
		16,878 27	22,681 18		127,370 00	254,014 80	893,301 60
212,783 49		161,991 21	50,202 22	18,000 03	87,750 00	196,214 35	1,910,278 19
		93 79	4,332 63	764 70	1,740 00	1,802 44	16,157 43
				10,000 00	967 90	1,601 97	
	1,006 50	237 99			615 00	1,236 60	6,314 68
	150 31		2,826 47	1,575 40		8,539 63	39,504 18
5,577 50		5,147 42	715 22	1,371 15	12,676 00	22,598 43	69,945 73
	1,327 03	8,234 40	7,128 77	1,405 46	6,090 00	6,395 14	125,531 57
		1,596 80	3,697 57		5,160 00	9,862 21	32,444 08
1,000 00		3,132 61		1,466 00	9,907 00	13,970 21	93,188 03
5,267 22	492 91		6,879 59	11,562 37		10,195 09	143,065 60
6,397 00		516 12	5,188 74		8,345 43	6,577 03	42,346 88
		1,390 00	200 00	1,443 42	12,000 00	20,439 00	123,529 42
3,950 00		374 75	344 70		2,497 00	7,724 39	25,177 97
		8,694 03	760 94	1,730 00	15,585 00	23,165 67	88,292 13
200 00	312 87	447 69	237 52		3,443 00		52,734 03
	2 25	246 36	7,571 22	6,000 00		8,948 68	251,147 44
		3,449 19	768 41	943 00	5,945 00	5,408 91	46,443 09
	510 50			1,000 00	9,461 00	5,249 74	49,277 11
7,100 00	432 31		5,265 80	17,000 00		28,121 62	173,728 91
		1,231 10		1,545 00	11,117 64	28,054 98	244,523 99
		1,354 30	165 69	1,500 00	3,161 00	13,045 07	40,068 28
		390 00	501 13	1,093 34	4,110 00	86 39	70,197 20
		1,516 55	307 79		3,594 00	7,607 47	154,071 37
			10,300 00			30,100 00	76,900 00
	372 51	6,737 30	1,346 21	8,275 08	6,350 00	13,696 42	104,896 43
303 75		3,600 20	2,759 90	12,210 43	1,487 00	5,461 70	52,669 62
		756 24		4,000 00	2,284 00	12,834 83	27,791 06
		1,362 85	343 82	85 58	3,411 00	4,590 62	35,342 74
		607 31	30 29	248 13	2,395 00	3,542 41	14,690 22

CONDITION OF PRIVATE BANKS AND BANKERS—Continued.

NAMES OF BANKS OR BANKERS.	LOCATION.	LIABILITIES.					Total liabilities.
		Capital.	Surplus, profit and loss.	Due depositors on time.	Due depositors on demand.	Due others not included under either head.	
Bank of Ahnapec.....	Ahnapec.....	\$30,780 36		\$4,909 72	\$799 73	\$3,254 17	\$38,744 00
Langlade County Bank.....	Antigo.....	4,100 00	\$163 62	1,915 00	8,950 25	145 69	15,274 56
Bank of Arcadia.....	Arcadia.....	7,000 00	3,199 24		11,853 64		22,052 89
L. C. Wilmarth.....	Ashland.....	10,000 00	15,118 44		31,594 70	404 54	57,117 68
Bradford & Hackett.....	Augusta.....	12,000 00	1,898 38	3,172 10	10,292 62		27,363 10
W. H. Jones.....	Arena.....	2,000 00	1,587 35	7,160 00	4,986 20	4,540 50	20,274 05
Sackett, Fitch & Co.....	Berlin.....	20,000 00	3,036 36		59,743 84		82,780 30
C. A. Mather & Co.....	Berlin.....	25,000 00	5,509 20	1,571 22	95,604 21		128,684 63
Bank of Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	6,339 43		21,193 10	21,193 10		42,304 13
A. J. Pipkin & Co.....	Boscobel.....	10,000 00	1,364 09	12,029 50	9,354 26	7 80	32,655 65
German Exchange Bank.....	Chilton.....	15,000 00		132,474 01	31,244 99		158,719 60
Seymour's Bank.....	Chippewa Falls.....	20,000 00	26,141 64	135,359 19	177,336 21		358,837 04
Exchange Bank.....	Chilton.....	9,248 38			12,895 76		22,144 14
Farmers' & Merchants' Union Bank.....	Columbus.....	10,000 00		5,000 00	33,566 48	9,763 41	58,329 89
Judge, King & Co.....	Darlington.....	20,000 00	2,611 52		57,843 75		80,455 27
Bank of Clintonville.....	Clintonville.....	7,350 00	180 69	2,089 00		4,725 59	14,245 28
E. B. Kellogg & Co.....	Delavan.....		916 27		73,479 76		74,396 03
Orville Strong.....	Depere.....	6,000 00	4,452 28		54,029 44	5,074 10	69,555 82
Sam. W. Reese.....	Dodgeville.....	10,000 00	19,723 05	4,650 00	26,218 02		60,601 07
Chippewa Valley Bank.....	Dodgeville.....	15,000 00	3,524 23	1,100 00	6,390 36	15,900 60	41,915 29
Commercial Bank.....	Eau Claire.....	21,000 00	2,574 90		114,003 23		137,578 13
W. F. Hintz.....	Eau Claire.....	5,756 08			20,006 50	9,307 38	35,069 96
Commercial Bank.....	Fifield.....	10,000 00	3,929 53	3,000 00	6,953 31		28,882 84
McCartney's Exchange Bank.....	Florence.....	3,500 00	1,406 97		9,665 33		14,572 30
Wm. E. Cole.....	Ft. Howard.....	25,000 00	4,470 60	72,836 05	41,162 06		143,469 61
Savings Bank.....	Fond du Lac.....			10,564 03	3,661 64		14,225 67
W. H. Wells.....	Fond du Lac.....	10,000 00	13,000 00		58,476 34		81,476 34
Bank of Geneva.....	Fond du Lac.....	50,000 00	57,846 77		52,580 00		110,426 78
Witmer Bros.....	Geneva.....	10,000 00	5,000 00		83,692 31	1,000 00	99,692 31
P. G. Stroud.....	Juda.....	50,000 00	11,333 14		5,200 97	2,961 09	69,495 20
Bank of Kaukauna.....	Kilbourn City.....	10,000 00			7,467 32		17,467 32
Dan. Head and Co.....	Kaukauna.....	15,000 00	1,426 68	16,023 74	7,262 95	234 54	39,047 91
Bank of Kewaunee.....	Kenosha.....	50,000 00	11,646 06	118,500 00	93,833 79	297 41	274,277 26
Kewaunee Exchange Bank.....	Kewaunee.....	15,000 00	4,857 40	32,237 30	4,606 03	361 73	57,062 46
	Kewaunee.....	28,000 00	2,117 88	21,224 49	32 00	9,179 93	60,624 30

Geo. W. Ryland	Lancaster	20,000 00	7,097 00	122,333 00			149,430 00
Greenwood Bros.	Lake Mills	10,000 00	1,149 35		24,268 91	165 73	35,583 99
Bank of Linden	Linden						85,216 57
German Bank	Madison	10,000 00			75,216 57		51,279 87
Bank of Mauston	Mauston	12,000 00	17,923 22	10,100 00	10,606 65	650 00	89,076 07
Bronson, Draper & Co.	Mazomanie						52,340 00
Exchange Bank of Medford	Medford	5,000 00	6,431 25	15,000 00	6,644 82		170,581 50
Brucker, Ludloff & Co.	Medford	50,000 00			1,800 00	530 00	107,718 50
Bank of Menasha	Menasha	5,000 00	23,257 71	51,478 13	38,698 63	52,147 03	85,440 73
S. B. French	Menomonee	50,000 00	2,042 00	25,262 25	30,414 25		
Schutte & Quilling	Menomonee	20,000 00	464 04	46,651 83	3,333 86	15,000 00	
Ross, McCord & Co.	Merrill						893,391 60
Houghton Bros. & Co.	Milwaukee	50,000 00			843,391 60		1,910,278 19
Marshall & Ilsey	Milwaukee	100,000 00		917,938 18	770,745 62	121,594 39	16,157 43
Gate's Exchange Bank	Milton Junction	4,000 00	458 83		3,824 19		
Bank of Mosinee	Mosinee				7,874 41		
Bank of Montello	Montello	3,500 00	1,033 21		2,148 12		6,814 68
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank	New Lisbon	3,483 14	1,797 03		1,005 00		39,504 18
H. K. Edgerton	Oconomowoc	5,500 00			415 00		69,945 73
Farnsworth & Smith	Oconto	10,000 00			21,992 10		125,531 07
Northrop & Co.	Platteville	7,700 00	2,296 57		12,231 92	102 97	32,444 58
Bank of Plymouth	Plymouth	5,000 00			64,342 76	16,428 35	32,544 08
German Exchange Bank	Portage	20,000 00	8,347 23		99,102 22	1,081 55	93,188 03
Price County Bank	Phillips	16,400 00	4,291 57		21,365 96		143,065 60
Ozaukee County Bank	Port Washington	10,000 00			49,763 81		42,346 88
I. S. Tripp	Prairie du Sac		10,632 82		114,718 32	2,960 42	123,529 42
H. S. Miller	Prescott	10,000 00			4,456 50		25,177 97
F. T. Yahr	Princeton	24,000 00	2,105 88		30,000 00		88,292 13
Reedsburg Bank	Reedsburg	75,000 00	7,039 40		3,573 47	14,554 68	52,734 03
Bank of Sharon	Sharon	15,000 00	206 09		36,755 94		251,147 44
Shullsburg Bank	Shullsburg	8,000 00	588 75		132,352 10		46,443 09
M. A. Thayer	Sparta	16,000 00	24,582 23		27,032 40	2,436 44	49,277 11
Commercial Bank	Stevens Point	60,000 00	11,319 68		136,950 80	6,195 88	173,728 91
Dairyman's Bank	Stevoyan Falls	2,000 00	18,321 10		11,181 33		244,523 99
Bank of Tomah	Tomah		94 12		41,940 41	3,103 72	40,068 28
Bank of Viroqua	Viroqua	5,000 00	317 83		107,843 87	5,686 56	70,197 20
Waupaca Bank	Waupaca						154,071 37
Geo. Jess & Co.	Waupun	40,000 00	5,142 31		35,223 11		76,900 00
Bank of West Bend	West Bend	49,803 57	105 00		76,900 00		104,396 43
Weed, Gumear & Co.	Weyauwega	3,000 00			59,254 12	3,527 08	52,669 62
Bank of Galesville	Galesville	10,000 00	1,000 00		6,132 75		27,791 06
Assistants' Bank	Watertown	7,500 00	45 60		24,781 06	3,000 00	35,342 74
					21,342 74		14,690 23
					7,144 62		

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS

NAME OF BANKS.	Loans and discounts.	Due from Directors or Stockholders.	Due from Brokers or Call Loans.	Over-drafts.	U. S. or other bonds on hand.
Batavian Bank, La Crosse..	\$490,356 79	\$2,460 00		\$1,305 28	\$900 00
Bank of Baraboo, Baraboo.	106,234 51		\$300 00	325 78	14,250 00
Bank of Brodhead, Brodhead.	37,222 40	13,100 00		75 56	
Bank of Baldwin, Baldwin.	16,573 47	18,750 00		21 55	
Bank of Durand, Durand...	26,424 40	4,410 00			
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire.	249,073 80	13,071 24	19,104 27	6,401 27	
Bank of Edgerton, Edgerton	79,553 10	10,000 00	1,323 56	657 71	
Bank of Evansville, Evansville.	70,044 59	10,000 00		1,722 53	
Bank of Milton, Milton....	7,670 37		21,600 00	45 26	
Bank of New London, New London.	52,550 67	15,000 00			
Bank of New Richmond, New Richmond.	98,200 57	2,800 00			
Bank of River Falls, River Falls.	67,984 21				
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan.	244,776 26			1,065 32	7,160 00
Bank of Sparta, Sparta....	169,375 98		4,073 05	835 45	
Bank of Watertown, Watertown.	133,667 19	10,500 00	1,834 37	1,057 31	
Capital City Bank, Madison	117,991 37	71,872 66		71 65	4,000 00
Clark Co. Bank, Neillsville.	45,244 97	7,425 00		1,532 23	
Citizens Bank, Clinton....	25,635 16	10,000 00		3,384 03	
Citizens Bank, Delavan....	51,385 63	10,000 00	1,575 33	558 01	12,548 50
Citizens Bank, Monroe....	53,233 01	500 00		333 17	
City Bank, Portage.....	105,628 45			92 01	1,100 00
Commercial Bank, Oshkosh	327,307 51	16,600 00		620 52	2,577 50
Farmers' Merchants' Bank, Jefferson.	89,222 51	14,550 00		2,686 92	
German American Savings Bank, Fond du Lac.	89,929 01				
German Bank, Sheboygan.	564,711 98		206,300 00	3,019 09	42,925 00
Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson.	327,473 50	5,000 00	12,000 00	22,683 78	
Jackson County Bank, Black River Falls.	70,997 79	10,030 00		1,549 90	
Jefferson County Bank, Jefferson.	79,833 54			5,738 84	3,566 00
Marathon County Bank, Wausau.	183,361 02			808 15	
Merchants' Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.	925,277 55		349,150 00	5,395 32	20,541 92
Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville.	171,890 38	14,788 66		280 36	
Neillsville Bank, Neillsville.	74,630 63			143 69	
Shawano County Bank, Shawano.	22,555 43	15,000 00			
State Bank, Madison.....	436,071 54			681 52	39,880 00
State Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse.	86,330 97			136 00	2,500 00
Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee.	1,951,247 23		387,319 91	20,857 20	268,558 50
South Side Savings Bank, Milwaukee.	236,503 10		46,800 00	7,783 59	19,000 00
Stephenson's Banking Co., Marinette.	191,131 49	8,615 03	39,454 30	3,003 72	
Stoughton State Bank, Stoughton.	63,504 83			3,727 30	
T. C. Shove's Banking Co., Manitowoc.	97,427 68	5,000 00	27,000 00	3,084 72	1,590 00
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.	3,950,506 79			19,738 46	1,033,415 59
Manitowoc Savings Bank, Manitowoc.	54,292 14	25,000 00		849 37	
Dane Co. Bank, Stoughton.	30,363 76	32,800 00		5 35	
Totals	\$12,347,252 28	\$347,242 59	\$1,117,739 73	\$122,328 46	\$1,474,513 01

OF WISCONSIN, JULY 7, 1884—RESOURCES.

Specie.	Cash items.	Real estate and bank fixtures.	Loss and expense account.	United States currency.	Due from banks.	Total resources.
\$21,516 12	\$4,025 56	\$5,000 00		\$76,224 00	\$200,297 61	\$802,303 36
7,907 05	776 80	8,315 79		9,951 00	17,962 29	165,983 22
2,523 99	23 92	4,500 00		4,485 00	6,409 15	68,340 02
675 65		1,174 00	\$251 00	3,368 00	6,929 82	47,743 49
1,325 98	173 83	3,080 65	659 16	2,282 00	3,907 53	42,283 55
7,951 52	4,130 24	2,009 00		16,075 00	42,834 46	360,651 30
5,100 40	136 65	3,000 00		2,615 00	6,862 44	109,553 80
1,330 07	4,753 54	5,699 11	1,641 63	13,396 00		108,532 47
2,500 00	1,300 00	3,000 00	160 00		6,128 89	42,404 52
		3,102 92	284 60	7,867 33	30,996 97	109,802 49
965 84	3,678 96	7,011 88		3,920 00	16,796 01	133,373 26
	64 32	5,344 74	408 33	7,100 00	16,842 30	97,743 90
20,921 32	130 98	16,768 85		11,644 00	50,202 13	352,668 86
3,659 04	616 57	12,937 14		6,768 00	11,244 40	208,909 63
7,597 66	748 67	11,608 03	7 95	16,517 00	9,421 67	192,959 85
5,046 96	3,213 90	3,128 11	1,842 84	16,414 00	12,323 55	235,905 04
1,222 49	788 17	3,356 80	12 00	8,067 00	15,296 50	82,995 16
794 22		4,914 05	1,057 15	5,398 00	2,731 40	53,914 01
1,000 00	85 89	2,923 15	759 48	7,600 00	931 61	89,267 60
5,979 45	84 38	1,487 50	501 60	6,083 00	10,815 32	83,972 43
	21,242 59	5,200 00			10,149 91	143,412 96
22,341 65	2,681 60	7,731 18		34,543 00	64,502 29	479,405 25
7,008 56	303 47	7,200 00	910 41	2,907 00	4,448 32	129,242 19
6,583 79	36,973 05	9,374 91		11,200 00	11,942 62	166,003 38
20,228 00	7,200 73	15,000 00		63,053 00	159,553 33	1,081,991 13
7,672 00	13,890 00	5,000 00		20,504 00	114,483 10	528,706 38
1,078 07		6,811 19	1,757 84	8,122 00	10,338 70	110,655 49
7,217 17	59 74	8,246 38	1,179 92	3,442 00	12,777 56	122,061 55
	24,295 28	6,025 00	1,949 67		25,801 16	242,240 28
2,166 51	46,598 07			339,902 00	420,183 40	2,109,214 77
5,162 29	1,396 08	1,553 99		7,232 00	22,485 77	224,709 53
2,957 53		1,024 23		13,272 00	47,104 92	139,133 00
	2,260 94	857 82		2,342 27	2,080 76	45,697 22
25,754 87	149 25	15,000 00		38,569 00	182,798 63	738,904 81
2,306 72	574 86	1,945 75		40,695 00	15,913 00	150,452 34
41,469 85	42,793 67	154,111 54		182,245 00	436,461 69	3,485,064 59
5,539 87	13,756 36	4,548 75		76,855 00	22,834 55	483,621 22
14,592 50	1,770 28	1,750 00	198 80	22,103 00	47,922 57	330,543 69
3,126 72	314 67	6,040 00		9,735 00	4,029 98	90,478 50
2,862 08	41 41	1,500 00		18,400 00	17,741 60	174,647 49
149,191 36	53,301 55			261,569 00	1,146,618 57	6,023,341 32
3,178 24	326 43	416 72	590 30	6,685 00	7,154 85	98,493 05
15,095 35		2,050 01	734 57	4,180 00	15,173 21	109,402 25
\$443,010 89	\$294,672 41	\$369,749 19	\$14,907 25	\$1,393,281 60	\$3,271,354 94	\$21,196,275 3

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN — Continued — LIABILITIES.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital.	Surplus profit and loss.	Due depositors on demand.	Due others not included under either h'd.	Total Liabilities.
Batavian Bank, La Crosse...	\$200,000	\$4,316 98	\$592,028 98	⁴ \$5,740 00	\$802,308 96
Bank of Baraboo, Baraboo...	25,000	15,144 78	112,409 13	13,429 31	165,983 22
Bank of Brodhead, Brodhead	25,000	5,209 89	33,030 50	5,099 63	68,340 02
Bank of Baldwin, Baldwin...	25,000	2,842 23	19,901 26	.....	47,743 49
Bank of Durand, Durand.....	25,000	1,477 63	15,785 92	.....	42,263 55
Bank of Eau Claire, Eau Claire	30,000	37,785 71	267,220 07	25,645 52	360,651 30
Bank of Edgerton, Edgerton	25,000	12,188 44	63,865 36	8,500 00	109,553 80
Bank of Evansville, Evansville	25,000	13,032 17	63,553 48	7,006 82	108,592 47
Bank of Milton, Milton.....	27,000	2,963 18	12,441 34	.....	42,404 52
Bank of New London, New London	30,000	13,774 94	34,269 56	31,757 99	109,802 49
Bank of New Richmond, New Richmond	35,000	3,813 58	72,704 07	20,855 61	133,373 26
Bank of River Falls, River Falls	35,000	1,851 28	49,433 83	11,458 79	97,743 90
Bank of Sheboygan, Sheboygan	50,000	8,015 48	62,084 26	232,569 12	352,668 86
Bank of Sparta, Sparta.....	25,000	37,121 05	123,291 51	23,497 07	208,909 63
Bank of Watertown, Watertown	50,000	4,170 51	133,401 21	5,388 13	192,959 85
Capital City Bank, Madison.	100,000	2,696 64	132,939 01	269 39	235,905 04
Clark Co. Bank, Neillsville...	25,000	9,229 32	41,046 33	7,719 51	82,995 16
Citizens' Bank, Clinton	25,000	3,447 76	25,466 25	.....	53,914 01
Citizens' Bank, Delavan	25,000	4,865 01	48,618 54	10,884 05	89,367 60
Citizens' Bank, Monroe	25,000	1,827 76	32,144 67	.....	83,972 43
City Bank, Portage	50,000	15,803 14	102,102 56	507 26	143,412 96
Commercial Bank, Oshkosh	100,000	40,569 32	332,835 93	.....	479,405 25
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson	60,000	4,000 00	62,552 06	2,690 13	129,242 19
German American Savings Bank, Fond du Lac	25,000	12,124 16	71,413 53	57,465 69	166,003 38
German Bank, Sheboygan	50,000	25,000 00	337,434 68	³ 649,556 45	1,081,991 13
Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson	25,000	80,362 21	423,344 17	.....	528,706 38
Jackson County Bank, Black River Falls	26,200	15,709 49	68,746 00	.....	110,655 49
Jefferson County Bank, Jefferson	50,000	4,303 47	67,758 08	.....	122,061 55
Marathon Co. Bank, Wausau	60,000	12,983 50	154,536 78	14,720 00	242,240 28
Merchants' Exchange Bank, Milwaukee	100,000	177,381 97	1,040,311 63	³ 791,522 07	2,109,214 77
Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville	50,000	8,957 44	165,752 09	.....	224,709 53
Neillsville Bank, Neillsville	25,000	3,439 49	110,693 51	.....	139,133 00
Shawano Co. Bank, Shawano	30,000	3,273 75	11,823 47	.....	45,097 22
State Bank, Madison	100,000	.....	637,285 86	1,618 95	738,904 81
State Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse	50,000	2,583 33	97,869 01	.....	150,452 34
Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee	200,000	78,993 26	3,206,071 33	.....	3,485,064 59
South Side Savings Bank, Milwaukee	25,000	.....	428,621 22	30,000 00	483,621 22
Stephenson's Banking Co., Marinette	60,000	6,581 66	253,343 71	10,618 22	330,543 69
Stoughton State Bank, Stoughton	25,000	2,532 91	62,945 59	.....	90,478 50
T. C. Shove's Banking Company, Manitowoc	50,000	1,829 70	36,185 89	³ 86,631 90	174,647 49
Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee	100,000	.....	4,185,349 22	2,337,992 10	6,623,341 32
Manitowoc Savings Bank, Manitowoc	50,000	.....	21,760 70	26,732 35	98,493 05
Dane Co. Bank, Stoughton	60,000	1,003 78	48,398 47	.....	109,402 25
Totals	\$2,203,200	\$689,205 42	\$13,883,770 77	\$4,419,876 16	\$21,196,275 35

1 Unpaid Dividends. 2 Farm Mortgages. 3 Time Deposits. 4 Promissory Notes.

NATIONAL PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republican national convention, which met at Chicago, on the 3d of June, and nominated Blaine and Logan for president and vice-president, after a session lasting four days, adopted the following platform:

The republicans of the United States, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institution just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation; and for integrity and accountability in all departments in the government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people; the largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people.

THE TARIFF.

We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for "revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economical system of the democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of the international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states, is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and

excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws. We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to the citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil.

We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions to all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears Act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of the application.

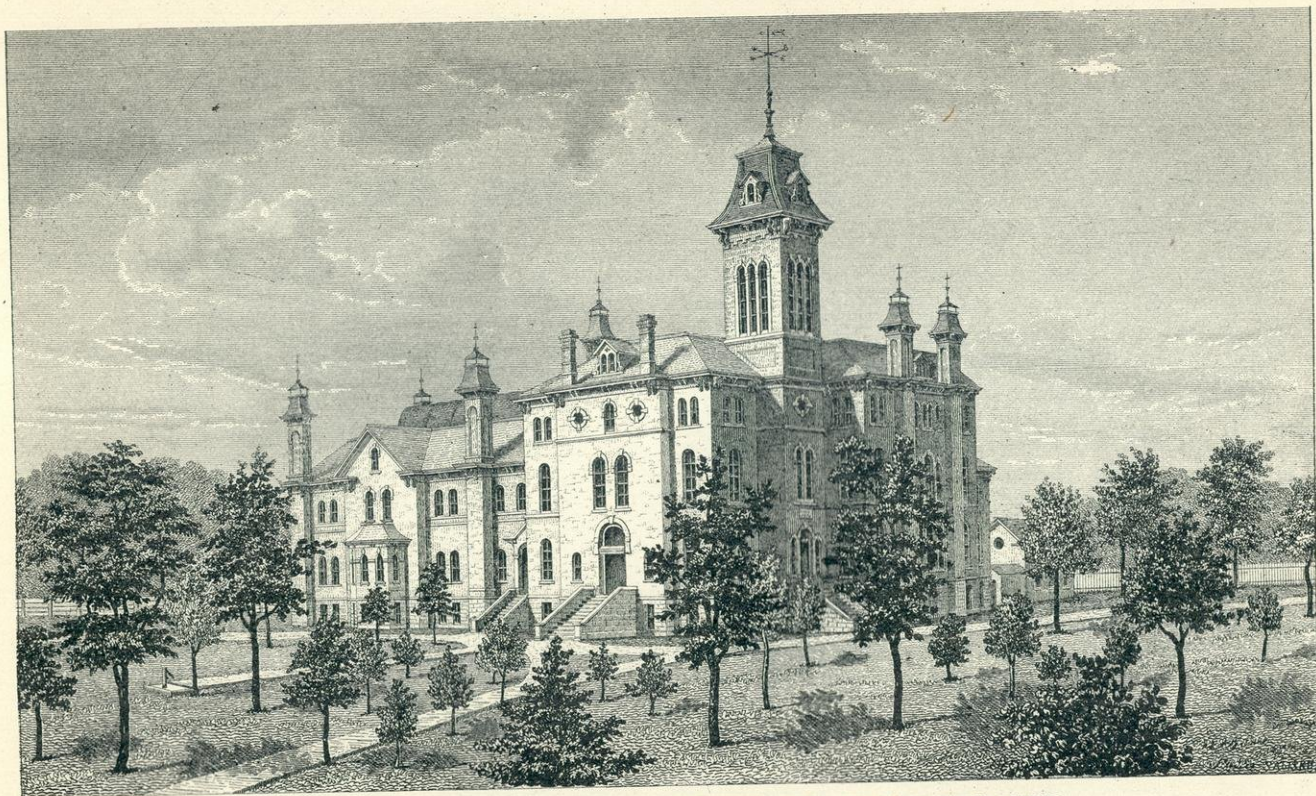
THE FOREIGN POLICY.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in America—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere. We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from the *bona fide* citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and that the laws so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible and by military if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitutes a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved, and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democrats in southern states, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions; and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the south, regardless of their



-STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, OSHKOSH.

former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The democratic national convention which met at Chicago on the 8th of July and remained in session four days, or from Tuesday until Friday, and nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for president, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for vice-president, adopted the following platform :

The democratic party of the union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states and the supremacy of the federal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enable a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical operation and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political power. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant re-occurrence to popular will. Otherwise abuses grow and the government instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

This is now the condition of the country, hence a change is demanded. The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called a reform within the republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt.

Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, and the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office.

REPUBLICAN FAILURES.

The republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy ; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed ; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers ; it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions ; it organized and tried to legalize a control of state elections by federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor ; it has subjected American workmen to the competition of convict labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans ; it left to a democratic house of representatives the first effort to equalize both bounty and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff ; it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction ; its congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacture ; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries ; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor ; it has depleted the returns of Ameri-

can agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of men before the law; attempting to fix the status of colored citizens, the acts of congress were overset by decisions of its court. It accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform; its caught criminals are permitted to escape through continued delays or actual connivance in the prosecution.

Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposure no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or a veto upon bad nominations.

That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the republican party for having failed to relieve the public from erushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

REDUCING TAXATION.

The democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

LABOR MUST BE PROTECTED.

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present systems of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation, known as "the internal revenue," is a war tax, and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

A CONTINENTAL POLICY.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relation with the fifteen republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to memory of the people the noble struggle of the democrats in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, by which a reluctant republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as a conclusive proof that a democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of federal officers for the territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil service reforms and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of church and state, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

We favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses; we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor.

LAND GRANTS.

We believe that the public land ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or to be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the states or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declarations of the democratic platform of 1855, that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned by the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater.

AN AMERICAN POLICY DEMANDED.

Under a long period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of republican rule and policy our commerce had been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the republican party's British policy we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter of a century of republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over

all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils, despite freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax consuming, non-producing standing armies, despite twenty years of peace, that republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world.

Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American democracy, an American policy. Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

TILDEN.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics — acquiescence in the will of the majority — that he can not permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the democratic hosts for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the general government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that wrong were righted in his person, for the democracy of the United States we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freedom — the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of the republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

THE TARIFF PLANK THAT WAS NOT ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Following is the tariff plank of Butler's minority report:

RESOLVED, That no taxes, direct or indirect can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government. To bring taxation down to this point is true administrative revenue reform. The people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the government only in case of dire necessity of war, therefore the revenue necessary for such expenses should be raised by customs duties upon imports after the manner of our fathers. In levying such taxes two principles should be carefully observed: First, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures and the necessities of life not produced in this country should come free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties the law must be carefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries, not to create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor.

GREENBACK PLATFORM.

The National Greenback-Labor party held its National Convention at Indianapolis, on the 29th of May, and nominated Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for President. The platform adopted is as follows:

RESOLVED, That we hold the late decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender question to be a full vindication of the theory which that party has always advocated, on the right and authority of Congress over the issue of legal tender notes, and we hereby pledge ourselves to uphold said decision, and to defend the Constitution against alterations or amendments intended to deprive the people of any rights or privileges conferred by that instrument. We demand the issue of such money and in sufficient quantities to supply the actual demands of trade and commerce, in accordance with the increase of population and the development of our industries. We demand the substitution of greenbacks for national

bank notes and the prompt payment of the public debt. We want that money which saved our country in time of war and which has given it prosperity and happiness in peace. We condemn the retirement of the fractional currency and the small denominations of greenbacks and demand their restoration. We demand the issue of the hoards of money now locked up in the United States Treasury by applying them to the payment of the public debt now due.

SECOND — We denounce as dangerous to our republican institutions those methods and policies of the democratic and republican parties which have sanctioned or permitted the establishment of land, railroad, money and other gigantic corporate monopolies, and we demand such governmental action as may be necessary to take from such monopolies the powers they have so corruptly and unjustly usurped and restore them to the people — to whom they belong.

THIRD — The public lands being the natural inheritance of the people, we denounce the policy which has granted to corporations vast tracts of land, and we demand that immediate and vigorous measures be taken to reclaim from such corporations for the people's use and benefit all such land grants as have been forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contract or that may have been wrongfully acquired by corrupt legislation; and that such railroad lands and other public domain be henceforth held as a sacred trust, to be granted only to actual settlers in limited quantities; and we also demand that the alien ownership of land, individual or corporate, shall be prohibited.

FOURTH — We demand Congressional regulation of inter-State commerce. We denounce "pooling," stock-watering, and discrimination in rates and charges, and demand that congress shall correct these abuses, even if necessary, by the construction of national railroads. We also demand the establishment of a Government postal telegraph system.

FIFTH — All private property, all forms of money and obligations to pay money should bear their just proportion of the public taxes. We demand a graduated income tax.

SIXTH — We demand the amelioration of the condition of labor by enforcing the sanitary laws in industrial establishments, by the abolition of the convict labor system, by a rigid inspection of mines and factories, by a reduction of the hours of labor in industrial establishments, by fostering educational institutions and by abolishing child-labor.

SEVENTH — We condemn all importations of contracted labor, made with a view of reducing to starvation wages the working men of this country, and demand laws for its prevention.

EIGHTH — We insist upon a constitutional amendment reducing the terms of United States Senators.

NINTH — We demand such rules for the government of Congress as shall place all Representatives of the people on an equal footing and take away from committees a veto power greater than the President.

TENTH — The question as to the amount of duties to be levied upon various articles of import has been agitated and quarrelled over and has divided communities for over a hundred years. It is not now, and never will be settled, unless by the abolition of indirect taxation. It is a convenient issue, always raised when the people are excited over abuses in their midst. While we favor a wise revision of the tariff laws, with a view to raising a revenue from luxuries rather than necessities, we insist that as an economic question its importance is insignificant as compared with financial issues, for, whereas we have suffered our worst panics under low and also under high tariffs, we have never suffered from a panic nor seen our workshops and factories stopped while the volume of money in circulation was adequate to the needs of commerce. Give our farmers and manufacturers money as cheap as you can now give it to our bankers, and they can pay high wages to labor and compete with all the world.

ELEVENTH — For the purpose of testing the sense of the people upon the subject, we are in favor of submitting to the vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

TWELFTH — All disabled soldiers of the late war should be equitably pensioned, and we denounce the policy of keeping a small army of office-holders, whose only business is to prevent, on technical grounds, deserving soldiers from obtaining justice from the government they helped to save.

THIRTEENTH — As our name indicates, we are a national party knowing no East, no West, no North, no South. Having no sectional prejudices, we can properly place in nomination for the high offices of State candidates from any section of the Union. We appeal to all people who believe in our principles to aid us by voice, pen and votes.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS' ADDRESS.

The Independent Republicans opposed to the regular republican ticket of Blaine and Logan, held a conference in New York, on the 22d of July, at which the following address was adopted:

The paramount issue of the Presidential election of this year is moral rather than political. It concerns the national honor and character and honesty of administration rather than general policies of government, upon which the platforms of the two parties do not essentially differ. No position taken by one platform is seriously traversed by the other. Both evidently contemplate a general agreement of public opinion upon subjects which have been long in controversy and indicate an unwillingness to declare upon other and cardinal questions views which, in the present condition of opinion might seriously disturb the parties within themselves. Parties indeed now cohere mainly by habit and tradition, and since the great issues which have divided them have been largely settled, the most vital political activity has been the endeavor of good citizens in both parties to adjust them to living issues and to make them effective agencies of political progress and reform.

The indispensable necessity of this course has been long apparent, for in a time of profound peace at home and abroad the most threatening national peril is an insidious political corruption, a mercenary and demoralizing spirit and tendency, the result of which is well described by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as "the shameless doctrine that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge."

But this doctrine naturally has produced results which are still more alarming. The corrupt spirit and tendency have so rapidly developed that they seek political power not only to gratify ambition and revenge but to promote private gain. They decide appeals to the public conscience, defend the soiled reputations of public men by the bold assertion that all public men are equally guilty, declare that success in obtaining eminent position disposes of every imputation and suspicion of wrong-doing, and despising all practical measures to reform the system of official patronage which fosters dishonest politics, make a great party nominally responsible for prolonged and monstrous fraud, and proclaim that it is the duty of every citizen who for great and beneficent ends has habitually supported a party to regard the success of the party at an election, without regard to the character of those whom it selects as its executive agents to be a supreme national necessity. A tendency more fatal to the public welfare can not be conceived, and when by public indifference or misunderstanding this corrupt spirit is able to demand that the country shall approve it by according to it the highest honor in its gift, every patriotic citizen must perceive that no duty could be more pressing, vital and imperative than that of baffling and defeating the demand.

If the republican convention had presented a candidate whose character and career were the pledge of a resolute contest with the tendencies that we have described; if they had foretold a stern dealing with political corruption and a vigorous correction of the vast abuses which the long and undisturbed tenure of power by any party is sure to breed; if the success of the candidate had promised inflexible honesty of administration, purification of the government, and elevation of the party standard, every republican voter would have gladly supported the nomination. But these are precisely the anticipations which the nomination forbids. It offers a candidate who is an unfit leader, and who has been shown by his own words and his acknowledged acts, which are of official record, to be unworthy of respect and confidence; who has traded upon his official trust for his pecuniary gain; a representative of men, methods, and conduct which the public conscience condemns and which illustrate the very evils which honest men would reform.

Such a nomination does not promise in the executive chair inflexible official integrity, sober and wise judgment, a sole regard for the public welfare, and an unshrinking determination to promote reform in the civil service, and ceaselessly to pursue and punish public robbers of every kind and degree. Independent voters have generally supported republican nominations as more surely promising reform than those of the democratic party. Independents, however, can not support a nomination which is the culmination of the tendency that they would correct. Republicans can not hope that under such leadership as we have mentioned the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed. We are very proud of the great record and services of the republican party, but not with our consent or connivance shall that record be disgraced.

Every party must be constantly renewed by the intelligent independence of its own members, or it will sink from an agency to secure good government into a remorseless despotism. The republican party sprang from a moral sentiment. It was the party of political morality and of personal liberty. It appealed directly to the conscience of the citizen. But, like all parties, it was a political agency not to be worshipped, but to be carefully held to the spirit and purposes on which and for which it was organized. "I do not know," said Mr. Seward, thirty years ago, when he left the whig party to join the republican — "I do not know that it will always or even long preserve its courage, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will secure and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give rise to another, truer, and better one."

This reason must not be forgotten. It is within a profound conviction of its wisdom that republicans faithful to their party, but holding, with the great republican fathers, that political morality and purity of administration are more precious than party, are now constrained to oppose the republican presidential nomination in the interest of what they believe to be pure republicanism, of the public welfare, and of the honor of the American name.

The republican nomination has for the time superseded all other issues by raising the question of official honesty. This question can not be avoided, except upon the plea that the official character of candidates need not be considered, and that in order to secure a party president the members of a party ought to vote for any candidate who has been regularly nominated. This is a plea beyond which party madness can not go. Acquiescence in it would require the surrender of the self-respect of every voter. There could be no candidate so unfit that this plea would not demand his support, and republican success, justified by an argument which defies the public conscience, would be the overthrow of the vital principle of the party, and show that the spirit and character which created its great traditions are rapidly perishing.

Upon the practical questions of tariff and finance, and other questions upon which both parties are divided within themselves, we also are divided in opinion. We shall vote, therefore, in the choice of representatives and other officers, according to our individual opinions of their political views and their personal character. Divided on other questions, we are united in conviction that the fountain of office and honor should be pure, and that the highest office in the country should be filled by a man of absolutely unsuspected integrity.

As there is no distinctive issue upon public policy presented for the consideration of the country, the character of the candidates becomes of the highest importance of all citizens who do not hold that party victory should be secured at any cost. While the republican nomination presents a candidate whom we can not support, the democratic party presents one whose name is the synonym of political courage and honesty and of administrative reform. He has discharged every official trust with sole regard to the public welfare and with just disregard of mere partisan and personal advantage, which, with the applause and confidence of both parties, have raised him from the chief executive administration of a great city to that of a great state. His unreserved, intelligent, and sincere support of reform in the civil service has firmly established that reform in the state and the cities of New York; and his personal convictions, proved by his official acts more decisive than any possible platform declaration are the guarantee that in its spirit and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the national administration. His high sense of duty, his absolute and unchallenged official integrity, his inflexible courage in resisting party pressure and public outcry, his great experience in the details of administration, and his commanding executive ability and independence, are precisely the qualities which the political situation demands in the chief executive officer of the government to resist the corporate monopoly on the one hand and demagogue communism on the other, and at home and abroad, without menace or fear, to protect every right of American citizens, and to respect every right of friendly states by making political morality and private honesty the basis of constitutional administration.

He is a democrat, who is happily free from all association with the fierce party differences of the slavery contest, and whose financial views are in harmony with those of the best men in both parties. Coming into public prominence at a time when official purity, courage, and character are of chief importance, he presents the qualities and the promise which independent voters desire and which a great body of republicans, believing those qualities to be absolutely indispensable in the administration of the government at this time, do not find in the candidate of their own party.

Such independent voters do not propose to ally themselves inextricably with any party. Such republicans do not propose to abandon the republican party nor to merge themselves in any other party, but they do propose to aid in defeating a republican nomination which, not for reasons of expediency only, but for high moral and patriotic considerations, with a due regard for the republican name and for the American character, was unfit to be made. They desire not to evade the proper responsibility of American citizens by declining to vote, and they desire also to make their votes as effective as possible for honest and pure and wise administration.

How can such voters, who at this election can not conscientiously support the republican candidate, promote the objects which they desire to accomplish more surely than by supporting the candidate who represents the qualities, the spirit, and the purpose which they all agree in believing to be of controlling importance in this election? No citizen can rightfully avoid the issue or refuse to cast his vote. The ballot is a trust. Every voter is a trustee for good government, bound to answer to his private conscience for his public acts. This conference, therefore, assuming that republicans and independent voters, who for any reason can not sustain the republican nomination desire to take the course which, under the necessary conditions and constitutional methods of a presidential election, will most readily and surely secure the result at which they aim, respectfully recommends to all such citizens to support the electors who will vote for Grover Cleveland in order most effectually to enforce their conviction that nothing could more deeply stain the American name and prove more disastrous to the public welfare than the deliberate indifference of the people of the United States to increasing public corruption and to the want of official integrity in the highest trust of the government.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The prohibition national convention met in Pittsburg on the 24th of July. Hon. John P. St. John, ex-governor of Kansas, was nominated for president, and William Daniel, of Maryland, for vice-president. The following platform was adopted :

The prohibition home protection party, in national convention assembled, acknowledge Almighty God as the rightful sovereign of all men, from whom the just powers of government are derived, and to whose laws human enactments should conform. Peace, prosperity and happiness only can come to the people when the laws of their national and state governments are in accord with the Divine will. Second, that the importation, manufacture, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages, created and maintained by the laws of the national and state governments during the entire history of such laws, is everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, with resulting crime and pauperism, making large demands upon public and private charity, imposing large and unjust taxation and public burdens, for penal and sheltering institutions, upon thrift, industry, manufactures and commerce, endangering the public peace, causing desecration of the Sabbath, corrupting our politics, legislation and administration of the laws, shortening lives, impairing health and diminishing productive industry, causing education to be neglected and despised ; nullifying the teachings of the bible, the church and the school, the standard and guides of our fathers and their children in the founding and growth under God of our widely extended country, and which, imperiling the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties, are baleful fruits by which we know that these laws are alike contrary to God's laws and contravene our happiness ; and we call upon our fellow-citizens to aid in the repeal of these laws, and in the legal suppression of this baneful liquor traffic.

The fact that during the twenty-four years in which the republican party has controlled the general government in many of these states, no efforts have been made to change this policy ; that territories have been created from the national domain, and governments for them established, and states from them admitted into the union, in no instance in either of which has this traffic been forbidden or the people of these territories or states been permitted to prohibit it ; that there are now over two hundred thousand distilleries, breweries, wholesale and retail dealers in these drinks holding certificates and claiming authority of government for the continuance of a business so destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of this abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the republican party is insensible to or impotent for the redress of these wrongs, and should no longer be entrusted with the powers and responsibilities of government ; that although this party in its late national convention was silent on the liquor question, not so were its candidates, Messrs. Blaine and Logan.

Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic should be distributed among the states, and Senator Logan has by bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools; thus both virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the states and its citizens should become partners in the liquor crime.

The fact that the democratic party has in its national deliverances of party policy arrayed itself on the side of the drink-makers and sellers by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the false name of "sumptuary laws," and when in power in some of the states in refusing remedial legislation, and in Congress of refusing to permit the creation of a Board of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the effect of the traffic, proves that the democratic party should not be entrusted with power and peace, and that there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing competition of the republican and democratic parties for the liquor vote.

Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away public morals, purity of the ballot and every trust and object of good government for the party success, and patriots and good citizens should find in this practice sufficient cause for immediate withdrawal from all connection with their party.

That, while we favor reforms in the administration of the government; in the abolition of all sinecures, useless offices and officers; in the election by the people of officers of government, instead of appointment by the president; that competency, honesty and sobriety are essential qualifications for holding civil office — we oppose the removal of such persons for mere administrative offices, except so far as it may be absolutely necessary to secure effectiveness to the vital issues on which the general administration of the government has been entrusted to a party; that the collection of revenues from alcoholic liquors and tobacco should be abolished, as the vices of men are not a proper thing for taxation.

The separation of the money of the government from all banking institutions. The national government only should exercise the high prerogative of issuing paper money, to be paid on demand in gold and silver, the only equal standard of value recognized by the civilized world.

That the public land should be held for homes for the people, and not for gifts to corporations, or to be held in large bodies for speculation upon the needs of actual settlers.

That all money, coin and paper, shall be made, issued and regulated by the general government, and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public or private.

That grateful care and support should be given to our soldiers and sailors, their dependent widows and orphans, disabled in the service of the country.

That we repudiate as un-American, contrary to and subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, from which our government has grown to be the government of 55,000,000 people and a recognized power among nations, that any person or people shall or may be excluded from residence or citizenship with all others who may desire the benefits which our institutions confer upon the oppressed of all nations.

That while there are important reforms demanded for purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared with the reform of the drink. Traffic which now annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift, and drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty; which fills jails and penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals and institutions for dependency; which destroys the health, saps industry and causes losses of life and property to thousands in the land; lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, is the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers perpetuity of free institutions. That congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, in the territories of the United States, and in all the places over which the government has exclusive jurisdiction; that hereafter no state shall be admitted into the union unless its constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. We earnestly call the attention of the laborer and mechanic, the miner and manufacturer, and ask investigation of the baneful effects upon labor and industry caused by the needless liquor business, which will be found the robber who lessens wages and profits, the destroyer of happiness and the family welfare of the laboring man, and that labor and all legitimate industry demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes, and that no tariff or other legislation can so healthily stimulate production or increase a demand for capital and labor, or produce so much of comfort and control, as the suppressing of this traffic would bring to the laboring man, mechanic or employer of labor throughout our land.

That the activity and co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance have in all the history of the past been a strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge and record.

So in the later and present phase of the movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic by the abolition of the drink-saloon, the purity of purpose and method, the earnestness, zeal, intelligence and devotion of the mothers and daughters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have been eminently blessed by God. Kansas and Iowa have given her as "sheaves" of rejoicing, and the education and arousing of the public mind, and demand for constitutional amendment now prevailing, are largely the fruit of her prayers and labors, and we rejoice to have our Christian women unite with us, thus sharing in the labor that shall bring the abolition of this traffic to the polls. She shall join in the grand "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" when by law our boys and friends shall be free from legal drink temptation; that, believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, and believing that the ballot in the hand of women is a right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the abolition of the drink-saloon, the execution of law, the promotion of reform in civil affairs, and the removal of corruption in public life; thus believing, we relegate the practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several states, according to the condition of public sentiment in those states. That gratefully we acknowledge and praise God for the presence of His spirit during the counsels, and granting the success which has been vouchsafed in the progress of temperance reform, and looking to Him from whom all wisdom and help come, we ask the voters of the United States to make the principles of the above declaration a ruling principle in the government of the nation and of the states.

Resolved, That henceforth the Prohibition Home Protection Party be called by the name of the Prohibition Party.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM.

The Farmers' National Convention, held at Davenport, Iowa, on the 4th of June, adopted resolutions declaring in favor of personal liberty; protesting against the misuse of alcoholic drinks; requesting the passage of laws to protect the workingman against the carelessness of employers in neglecting to provide sufficient barriers against accidents in mines and factories; and also asking the passage of laws enforcing the sanitary and moral protection of women employed in mills and factories and denouncing the stage exhibition of children and children's masquerades, and the destruction of both.

VITICULTURISTS' PLATFORM.

The Viticulturist Commissioners of California held a convention at Fresno, on the 12th of June, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the sense of the convention to be that a duty of at least five cents a pound should be levied on all imported raisins excepting the Seedless Sultanas and Corinths, upon which there should be levied a duty of three cents per pound.

THE DRUMMERS' PLATFORM.

At the annual convention of the National Drummers' Association, held at Boston, on the 9th of June, resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of laws imposing excessive and discriminating licenses against commercial travelers; and declaring that so far as the exchange of produce, manufactured articles or merchandise was concerned between the different localities of the United States, they are emphatically for free trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American Political Alliance held a convention in Boston, on the 20th of September, and nominated W. T. Ellsworth, of Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Waterman, of New York, for President and Vice-President. An elaborate platform was adopted declaring in favor of the repeal of all present naturalization laws and declaring in favor of the rights of suffrage to American born females.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, met at Madison April 30, 1884. Hon. T. W. Spence, of Fond du Lac, was elected temporary chairman, and Messrs. Nicholas Smith, of Janesville, C. K. Pier, of Fond du Lac, and Louis A. Lange, of Fond du Lac, temporary secretaries. The following were elected permanent officers of the convention:

President—T. W. Spence, of Fond du Lac.

Vice-Presidents—George Allen, of Walworth; Elihu Enos, of Waukesha; J. V. Hollman and I. W. Van Schaick, of Milwaukee; Capt. J. W. Johannes, of Ozaukee; J. S. Bugh, of Waushara; N. D. Comstock, of Trempealeau; O. B. Thomas, of Crawford; Aug. Kichbusch, of Marathon.

Secretaries—N. Smith, of Rock; L. A. Lange, of Fond du Lac; Henry Carson, of Vernon; J. G. Monahan, of La Fayette.

The convention, after perfecting organization, elected the following delegates and their alternates to the republican national convention at Chicago.

At Large—E. H. Brodhead, Milwaukee; E. W. Keyes, Dane; Jonathan Bowman, Columbia; T. B. Scott, Lincoln. Alternates—James E. Heg, Walworth; R. W. Button, Jackson; Martin Field, Waukesha; W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.

First District—H. A. Cooper, Racine; J. W. Sales, Rock. Alternates—Wm. Meadows, Walworth; Nicholas Smith, Rock.

Second District—S. S. Barny, Ozaukee; W. T. Rambusch, Dodge. Alternates—T. W. Spence, Fond du Lac; J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.

Third District—C. Spensley, Iowa; A. C. Dodge, Green. Alternates—C. E. Buell, Dane; J. S. Waddington, La Fayette.

Fourth District—E. Sanderson, Milwaukee; F. C. Winkler, Milwaukee. Alternates—Henry Baumgartner, Milwaukee; Wm. Carlys, Milwaukee.

Fifth District—J. H. Mead, Brown; C. E. Estabrook, Manitowoc; Alternate—D. W. Stebbins, Kewaunee.

Sixth District—Charles B. Clark, Winnebago; A. M. Kimball, Waushara. Alternates—M. H. Eaton, Winnebago; P. F. Whitney, Waushara.

Seventh District—C. M. Butt, Vernon; C. F. Temple, Juneau. Alternate—A. L. Slye, Sauk.

Eighth District—George B. Shaw, Eau Claire; H. A. Taylor, St. Croix. Alternates—A. A. Arnold, Trempealeau; M. C. King, Clark.

Ninth District—A. Stewart, Marathon; O. A. Ellis, Marinette.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the convention has no instructions to offer its delegates to the republican national convention, except to urge them to lay aside all merely personal preference, and after a due comparison of views with the representatives of other states, to unite in supporting for president and vice-president of the United States the candidates whose nomination will, according to their best judgment most surely tend to harmonize the party, and to assure the continued ascendancy of its principles in the administration of the government.

Resolved, Further, that we cordially approve the general course of the present national administration; and that we express the almost universal sentiment of the republicans of Wisconsin, in commanding the wise, even, consistent and statesmanlike manner in which President Arthur has discharged the duties of the great office that devolved upon him, under circumstances, such as to render the successful and satisfactory proper manner of its functions a task peculiarly difficult and arduous.

Col. C. K. Pier introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the undisputed and imperative duty of the government, without further delay, to create such rules and enact such laws as may be necessary, to forthwith allow and pay to all honorably discharged soldiers now living, and to the heirs and legal representatives of soldiers not living, all just claims for pensions, back pay and bounty to which the laws of the land entitle them.

That we deprecate and disapprove the principle and practice which require claimants in

such cases to make an arbitrary and stronger proof in order to recover, than is required by the common law and customs in matters of business and proceedings in court.

That under such rules and regulations the republicans of Wisconsin insist and demand that sufficient force be employed in the respective departments as shall adjudicate and allow every meritorious claim within the least possible period of time.

The following resolution by Senator R. J. Flint, was also adopted.

Resolved, That when any state convention is to be held, the republican state central committee shall be in session at the hall where such convention is to meet, or in some room adjacent thereto, and shall receive the credentials of the delegates elected to such convention, and shall make a roll of the delegates presenting credentials. The name of no person shall be enrolled as a delegate who shall not appear to have been regularly chosen as a delegate, or appointed as a substitute by some delegate who was duly authorized to appoint a proxy.

Resolved, That in case double or contesting delegations from any county shall present credentials, the names of none such opposing or contesting delegations shall be entered upon the roll of members, unless the claims of one set of delegates are clearly regular, and those of the contesting delegation frivolous and not in good faith, in which case the delegates clearly elected shall be entered upon the roll. The credentials of all contesting delegations shall be referred to a committee on credentials who shall examine and report to the convention what delegates have been regularly chosen to the convention, and until such report shall have been made and acted upon, no business shall be transacted by the convention other than to organize the same.

Resolved, That at the hour named for the meeting of the convention, it shall be called to order by the chairman of the republican state central committee, or in his absence by some other member of the committee selected by the committee for that purpose. He shall thereupon lay before the convention the roll of delegates made in accordance with the rules therefor, together with their credentials, and the delegates whose names are entered upon such roll, and those alone, shall constitute the convention; which roll of delegates, however, shall be subject to any amendment the convention, so organized, may see fit to make.

The following electors were chosen:

At Large — Charles J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac; Ferdinand A. Husher, of La Crosse.

First District — James W. Ostrander, of Jefferson.

Second District — Daniel C. Van Brunt, of Dodge.

Third District — Joseph Harris, of Grant.

Fourth District — John Rugee, of Milwaukee.

Fifth District — Edward W. Arndt, of Brown.

Sixth District — Benjamin T. Rogers, of Outagamie.

Seventh District — William M. Fogo, of Richland.

Eighth District — Canute Anderson, of Burnett.

Ninth District — Edward L. Browne, of Waupaca.

The following by Elihu Enos was adopted:

Resolved, That the basis of representation in all future republican state conventions shall be upon the republican vote cast in the several counties at the last preceding presidential election. Each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500 republican votes cast, and one for the major fraction thereof. Each county shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

The convention to nominate state officers was held September 3, 1884, at Madison. Ogden H. Fethers, of Janesville, was elected chairman of the convention, with Messrs. Paul Bechtner, of Milwaukee, S. G. Leland, of Fond du Lac, and H. H. Price, of Jackson, as secretaries. The present state officers, on motion of Judge Humphrey, were renominated unanimously by acclamation, and the following platform adopted:

The republicans of Wisconsin, believing that the best interests of the whole people require the continued supremacy of republican principles in state and national affairs, do reaffirm the declaration of those principles as embodied in the platform of the national republican convention recently held at the city of Chicago.

We recognize in the Hon. James G. Blaine and the Hon. John A. Logan, the republican nominees for president and vice-president, those commanding qualities of character and statesmanship which have brought about the establishment of their principles and give out assurance of their continued success.

The honest, careful and efficient administration of the affairs of the state by the present state officials commend them to the admiration and confidence of the people of this commonwealth.

DEMOCRATIC.

The democratic state convention to elect delegates to the national democratic convention was held May 28, at Madison. Hon. Lewis R. Larson, of Eau Claire, was elected temporary chairman. Vice-presidents were selected from the congressional districts as follows:

First — Walter S. Green, Jefferson.

Second — Wm. Moore, Fond du Lac.

Third — Nelson Dewey, Grant.

Fourth — Dr. E. Chase, Milwaukee.

Fifth — Louis Bruemner, Kewaunee.

Sixth — H. D. James, Columbia.

Seventh — G. W. Bishop, Juneau.

Eighth — Geo. A. Austin, Clark.

Ninth — T. J. Cunningham, Chippewa.

Secretary — Joseph Roy, of Jackson.

Assistants — H. H. Cohn, of Green; M. J. Dulles, of Milwaukee; C. L. Powers, of Washington.

These officers were by resolution afterwards made the permanent officers of the convention. The following delegates and alternates were then chosen:

At Large — Wm. F. Vilas, Dane; E. S. Bragg, Fond du Lac; James G. Jenkins, Milwaukee; J. M. Morrow, Monroe. Alternates — George W. Cate, Portage; T. R. Hudd, Brown; J. W. Cary, Milwaukee; N. D. Fratt, Racine.

First District — James R. Doolittle, of Racine; Anson Rogers, of Rock. Alternates — Fred. Robinson, of Kenosha; M. H. Bovee, of Walworth.

Second District — A. K. Delaney, of Dodge; Barney S. Potter, of Washington. Alternates — Richard Mertze, of Dodge; Edwin Hurlburt, of Waukesha.

Third District — D. S. Rose, of Lafayette; R. M. Bashford, of Dane. Alternates — Thos. Kennedy, of Iowa, and H. G. Bragg, of Green.

Fourth District — John Black and Chas. F. Freeman, of Milwaukee. Alternates — Fred. Reitbrock and Thomas Shea, of Milwaukee.

Fifth District — A. L. Gray, of Brown; Carl Zillier, of Sheboygan. Alternates — Carl H. Schmidt, of Manitowoc; Jos. Darbellay, of Kewaunee.

Sixth District — G. W. Pratt, of Winnebago; George Kreiss, of Outagamie.

Seventh District — J. W. Lusk, of Sauk; J. L. R. McCollum, of Richland. Alternates — F. A. Canfield, of Juneau; George E. Harrington, of Crawford.

Eighth District — W. H. Smith, of Dunn; G. Y. Freeman, of Trempealeau. Alternates — J. D. Putnam, of Pierce; H. H. Hayden, of Eau Claire.

Ninth District — Alex. Brazeau, of Oconto; L. Marchette, of Marathon.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That we believe a carefully devised system of tariff duties to be the most expedient and cheapest method of collecting such revenue, in addition to excise taxes upon liquors and tobacco, as shall be found necessary to defray the ordinary charges of the government, including a moderate annual reduction of the public debt.

Resolved, In the language of the national democratic platform of 1876, that "reform is necessary in the sum and modes of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distress and labor lightly burdened; we denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly-rising revenue; has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the values of American manufactures at home and abroad. It has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the process of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling and enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue."

Resolved, That the continued resistance of the tariff monopolists who control the republican party, to this demand of justice by the people, has raised the issue to a position of first importance in the coming campaign; and that we renew and reiterate the purpose of the democratic party to urge reform of the system of custom house taxation by moderate, reasonable and well-considered steps, until restored to its constitutional basis as a means to raise revenue for the support of the government only, and is no longer prostituted to the unjust end of fostering the wealth of a favored class at the expense of the producers of

the country, whereby there has hitherto been annually extorted from their earnings more than an hundred millions of dollars in excess of the needs and to the demoralization of the public service; and hundreds of millions besides to subsidize and enrich a favored few.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and commend the course of the democratic representatives in congress from this state, as well as the large majority of the democrats in the present house of representatives, for their faithful efforts to bring about a reduction of tariff taxation, to the actual necessities of the government and the restoration of constitutional principles of taxation.

Resolved, That the evidences of secret corruption, profligacy and fraud in the federal government have continued to multiply with every successive administration of the republican party, each being forced to uncover some new iniquity of its predecessor, and that no course remains to insure honesty, fidelity and frugality in national affairs but to take the power from the party which has so long abused it.

Resolved, That we recognize the soldiers and sailors who fought in the late war for the preservation of the Union, as the wards of the nation; and that it is the duty of the government to acknowledge all their just claims upon its bounty.

The following electors were nominated:

At Large—John Lawler, Crawford; M. Arnstad, Eau Claire.

First District—M. L. Ayers, Walworth.

Second District—Leonard Martin, Waukesha.

Third District—Nelson Dewey, Grant.

Fourth District—George A. Abert, Milwaukee.

Fifth District—Theodore Kersten, Calumet.

Sixth District—P. G. Stroud, Columbia.

Seventh District—S. N. Dickinson, Monroe.

Eighth District—J. W. Hancock, Pierce.

Ninth District—J. H. Woodnorth, Waupaca.

The convention to nominate state officers was held September 10 at Madison. A. S. Ritchie, of Racine, was made temporary chairman. The permanent organization was as follows:

President—John W. Cary, Milwaukee.

Vice-Presidents—1st congressional district, S. G. West, Walworth; 2d, Patrick O'Meara, Washington; 3d, Fred. Wettengel, Green; 4th, Bradley G. Schley, Milwaukee; 5th, John Robinson, Manitowoc; 6th, George Kreiss, Outagamie; 7th, E. W. Gilmore, Sauk; 8th, L. R. Larson, Eau Claire; 9th, Patrick Meehan, Portage.

Secretaries—D. W. C. Wilson, Vernon; Frank Hoyt, Milwaukee; H. J. Weed, Winnebago.

The following nominations for state officers were made:

For Governor—Nicholas D. Fratt, of Racine.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Parkinson, of Columbia.

For Secretary of State—Hugh J. Gallagher, of La Fayette.

For State Treasurer—Frank R. Falk, of Milwaukee.

For Attorney General—Willis C. Silverthorn, of Marathon.

For State Superintendent—W. D. Parker, of Pierce.

For Railroad Commissioner—Conrad Krez, of Sheboygan.

For Commissioner of Insurance—Ole S. Holum, of Dane.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Your committee recommend that the platform adopted by the national democratic convention, held in Chicago in July last, be adopted as the declaration of principles of the democracy of this state, and that the following resolutions be added thereto:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks for the position of president and vice-president and pledge to them the hearty support of the democracy of Wisconsin and invite all lovers of reform and honest government to unite in electing them.

WHEREAS, The corporate, partnership and personal banks in this state receiving deposits and transacting other business pertaining to banking, exceed one hundred and thirty; a larger number than the national banks therein; and,

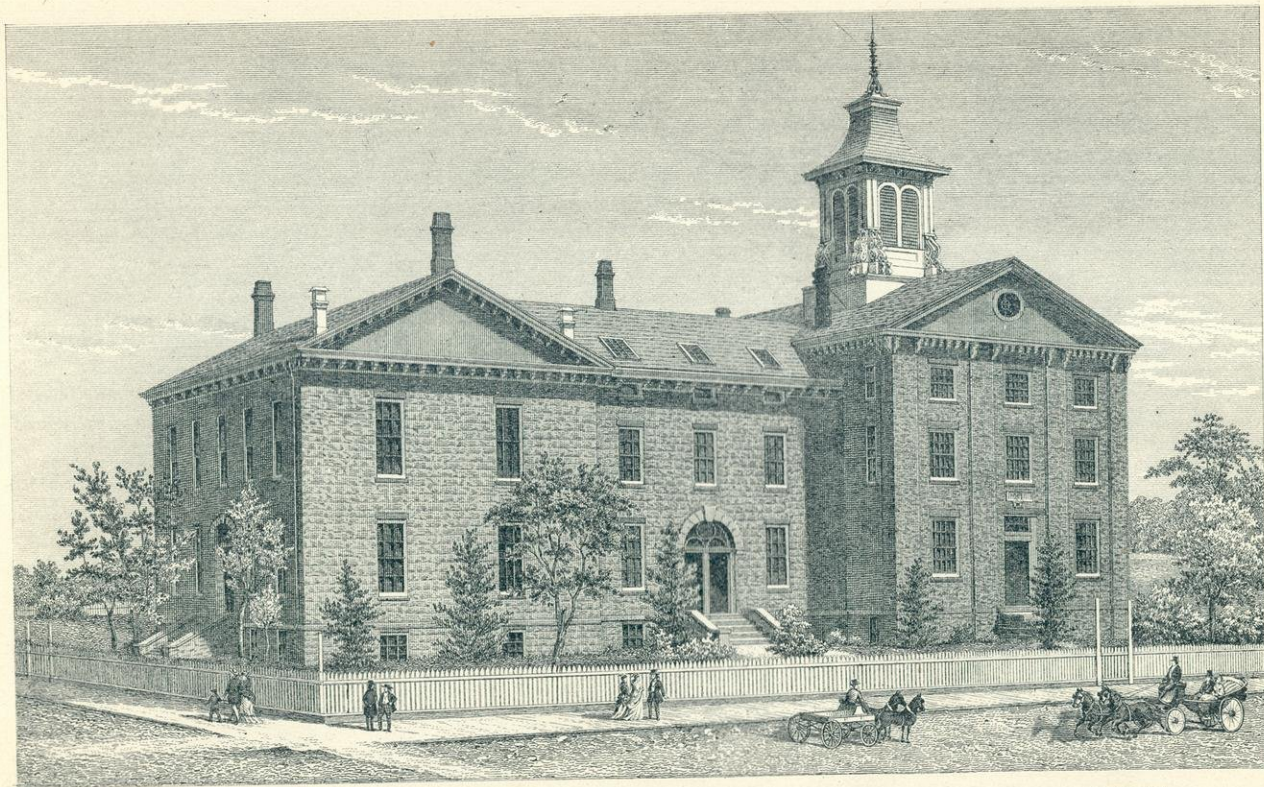
WHEREAS, Within one year last past several hundred thousand dollars have been worse than stolen by banks organized under the laws of this state, and by private associations and bankers, causing great distress to many depositors, who in most instances are persons not familiar with the securities of banking institutions, and some at least of those banks would have been closed up before they had obtained such deposits, had an examination of their condition been made by a competent person; therefore,

Resolved, That for the protection of those who deposit their money in corporate, partnership, or private banks, in behalf of sound and legitimate banks and bankers, who are brought into disrepute by shysters assuming their name, and in the interest of the whole people, we *demand* that the next legislature pass a law providing for the examination of each such banks, at least once each six months, by a competent person, and prescribe rules and regulations therefor.

Resolved, That we hold it is unjust to place the labor of prison convicts in competition with any of the manufacturing industries of this state, and demand that the prison contract system be abolished.

Resolved, That we recognize the right, yea, the duty of society to guard and protect itself, by proper and suitable legislation against the evils resulting from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; but we do not believe sumptuary laws, prohibition or equivalent measures to be either adapted to that end, or promotive of a higher standard of morality. On the contrary, we hold, with Governor Cleveland, that such legislation would be unwise and vexatious.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further sale of public lands suitable for agricultural purposes, except to actual settlers.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

PART VI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. Both in its educational advantages and in its reformatory and charitable institutions it is surpassed by few of the states and especially so in the west.

For its educational advantages it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of public schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college. There are now in successful operation in this State, a University, comprising several colleges, and four normal schools, while a fifth normal school, that at Milwaukee, will probably be soon added to this number. The general government, when the State was first organized, and since, bestowed large tracts of land to it for educational purposes. This liberality has enabled Wisconsin to adopt a system of district, graded and high schools, normal schools and university which has placed the State in the front rank in the matter of education. The legislature has supplemented this wise liberality of the general government by more or less generous appropriations, until there are now nearly 6,000 common school districts and 114 free high schools in the State, the number of school houses being 5,870. There were 10,935 teachers employed in 1883. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that the public schools of Wisconsin are, as a whole, in most excellent condition. Much good has resulted in the past from the enlightened views of our legislators as to education in general, and the common schools in particular. Besides, the people themselves are thoroughly imbued with the idea that popular education is the great safeguard of our liberties and the chief corner-stone of our advanced civilization.

Toward its unfortunate and criminal classes the State has pursued an even more liberal policy. By direct appropriations from the treasury, the people of Wisconsin have contributed for the upbuilding and support of penal and charitable institutions, the following sums: For the State Prison, \$1,086,234.79; for the Industrial School for Boys, \$1,070,079.41; for the Industrial School for Girls, \$50,000.00; for the Institute for the Blind, \$797,334.52; for the Deaf and Dumb, \$972,277.43; for the State Hospital for the Insane, \$2,542,803.01; for the Northern Hospital, \$1,916,299.02; for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$367,256.47; — making a total of \$8,702,779.92. Whether these appropriations were wise, or whether they have been judiciously applied, are not proper subjects for inquiry and discussion in a work which aims only to furnish statistics. These expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes may not be too large, but they present a contrast to the amount expended by the State on its higher institutions of learning, and suggest a comparison between the number who have been directly benefited by these two classes of appropriations. The one is for a noble charity from which the State can expect but little return; the other is a prudent investment for which society receives a full equivalent in a more intelligent, virtuous and useful citizenship.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The site of the present State Capitol was selected by the Hon. James D. Doty, October 27, 1836, and in December of the same year the territorial legislature, in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison. Messrs. James D. Doty, A. A. Bird and John F. O'Neill were appointed by the general government commissioners for constructing the capitol, and work was commenced on the building in the month of June following, under the direction of Mr. Bird. On the 4th of July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The legislature met for the first time in Madison, November 26, 1838. The capitol building was not then in a suitable condition for the sessions of that body, so it assembled in the basement of the old American House, where Governor Dodge delivered his annual message. Here the Legislature met and adjourned from day to day, until temporary arrangements could be made for the reception of members in the Assembly Hall. During 1836 and 1837, the national government appropriated \$40,000 for the capitol building, Dane county, \$4,000, and the territorial legislature about \$16,000; making the complete cost of the old capitol \$60,000. The building, when finished, was a substantial structure, which, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, compared favorably with capitols of adjacent and older states.

The warranty deed of the capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of \$1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by Stevens T. Mason, Julia G. Mason and Kintzing Prichett, of Detroit, and through their attorney, Moses M. Strong. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January, 1839; and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

On the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state, in 1848, the constitutional convention then permanently located the capital at Madison. The capitol building proving inadequate to the growing wants of the State, the legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. By this act, the commissioners of school and university lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by congress "for the completion of public buildings," and apply the proceeds toward enlarging and improving the state capitol. The state also appropriated \$30,000 for the same object, and \$50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made commissioners for conducting the work, which was begun in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869, when the dome was completed.

The legislature of 1882 appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings to the capitol building, one on the north and the other on the south sides thereof, in order to provide additional room for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and for the increasing work of the state offices. The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, with N. B. Van Slyke and John Winans, representing the Supreme Court, and E. W. Keyes, representing the Historical Society, were made commissioners for carrying out the work. The plans of architect D. R. Jones were adopted, and the bid of Bentleys & Nowlan, contractors, was accepted.

The work is now completed and the additional wings ready for occupancy. The picture of the building, elsewhere in this book, is an excellent representation of the State Capitol as it now appears.

The total appropriations for the enlargement of the capitol and for the improvement of the park to the present time are \$829,992.54. This does not include the sum of \$6,500 appropriated, in 1875, for macadamizing to the center of the streets around the park.

The capitol park is nine hundred and fourteen feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country. In the center of the square stands the capitol, one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the United States. The height of the building from the basement to the top of the flag staff is 225½ feet, while the total length of its north and south wings, exclusive of steps and porticoes, with the addition of the new wings, is 396 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet. The completeness of the arrangements on the inside fully correspond with the fine external appearance of the capitol.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1885.

State at Large	GEO. H. PAUL	Milwaukee.
9th Congressional District.....	J. M. BINGHAM ¹	Chippewa Falls.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1886.

State at Large	E. W. KEYES.....	Madison.
1st Congressional District.....	J. G. McMYNN.....	Racine.
2d Congressional District	H. D. HITT.....	Oakfield.
6th Congressional District.....	A. C. PARKINSON.....	Columbus.
7th Congressional District	C. H. WILLIAMS	Baraboo.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1887.

3d Congressional District	W. F. VILAS.....	Madison.
4th Congressional District	GEO. KOEPPEN	Milwaukee.
5th Congressional District	HIRAM SMITH.....	Sheboygan Falls
8th Congressional District	JOHN C. SPOONER	Hudson.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEO. H. PAUL, PRESIDENT.

J. G. McMYNN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN, SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER, EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.

Executive — E. W. KEYES, W. F. VILAS, A. C. PARKINSON.*Farm* — HIRAM SMITH, H. D. HITT, C. H. WILLIAMS.*Library and Text-Books* — R. GRAHAM, J. G. McMYNN, GEO. KOEPPEN.*Law Department* — J. M. BINGHAM, J. C. SPOONER, W. F. VILAS.

Board of Visitors.

State at Large	ALBERT MARKHAM, Chairman.	Milwaukee.
State at Large.....	C. M. BRIGHT.....	Oshkosh.
State at Large.....	J. H. WAGGONER	Eau Claire.
1st Congressional District.....	CHARLES E. DYER.....	Racine.
2d Congressional District	O. C. STEENBURGH.....	Fond du Lac.
3d Congressional District	A. R. BUSHNELL.....	Lancaster.
4th Congressional District.....	EDWARD J. PAUL	Milwaukee.
5th Congressional District.....	J. M. SMITH.....	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District.....	W. G. COLES.....	Columbus.
7th Congressional District.....	G. W. WOOD	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District.....	J. L. DUDLEY	Eau Claire.
9th Congressional District	H. O. FAIRCHILD	Marinette.

¹ Died January 8, 1884.

FACULTIES, INSTRUCTORS AND OFFICERS.

JOHN BASCOM, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT,
PROFESSOR OF MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Professors of the Colleges of Arts and Letters.*¹

JOHN WHELEN STERLING, PH. D., VICE-PRESIDENT,
EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN, A. M.,
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ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

JOHN BARBER PARKINSON, A. M.,
PROFESSOR OF CIVIL POLITY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JOHN WILLIAM STEARNS, LL. D.,
PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING.

JOHN EUGENE DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
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CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, M. S.,
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WILLIAM ARNON HENRY, Agr. B.,
PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

WILLIAM TRELEASE, S. D.,
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

¹In order of the time of collegiate graduation.

Professors of the Law Faculty.

HON. I. C. SLOAN, DEAN OF THE LAW FACULTY.,
PROFESSOR OF EQUITY, REAL ESTATE, CORPORATIONS AND WILLS.

J. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CONTRACTS.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
PROFESSOR OF PRACTICE, PLEADINGS AND EVIDENCE.

HON. ROMANZO BUNN.,
PROFESSOR OF FEDERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

CLARK CAPEN, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructors.

MRS. D. E. CARSON.,
MATHEMATICS. PRINCIPAL OF LADIES' HALL.

ELLEN L. CHYNOWETH, A. M.,
GERMAN.

FLORA ELIZABETH DODGE, A. B.,
FRENCH.

CHARLES ISAAC KING.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANIC ARTS.
STORM BULL, MECH. E.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

CHARLES HENRY-JAMES DOUGLAS, A. M.,
RHETORIC AND ORATORY.

OLIN BAILEY LEWIS, A. B.,
CHEMISTRY.

JULIUS EMIL OLSON, B. L.,
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

MILTON UPDEGRAFF, B. S., B. C. E.,
ASSISTANT IN ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

FREDERIC GARLAND SHORT.,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by congress to the territory of Wisconsin, chapter 110, United States laws, 1838. That act required the secretary of the treasury to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any public lands within the territory of Wisconsin, "a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a university within the said territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session in 1833, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a board of visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court and President of the University, *ex-officio*, and B. B. Cary, Marshall M. Strong, Byron Kilbourn, William A. Gardner, Charles R. Brush, C. C. Arndt, John Catlin, George H. Slaughter, David Brigham, John F. Schermerhorn, Wm. W. Coryell, George Beatty, Henry L. Dodge and Augustus A. Bird. Nothing, however, was done by this board; although they legally remained in office until the organization of the state government in 1848. In 1841, Nathaniel F. Hyde was appointed commissioner to select the lands donated to the state for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned to him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of article X of the State constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state, for the support of a University shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called

the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the organization of the State government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a board of regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of John H. Lathrop, LL. D., as Chancellor, and John W. Sterling, A. M., as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. Collins, E. V. Whiton, J. H. Rountree, J. T. Clark, Eleazer Root, A. Hyatt Smith, Simeon Mills, Henry Bryan, Rufus King, Thomas W. Sutherland, Cyrus Woodman, Hiram Barber and John Bannister.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor Lathrop, January 16, 1850. The preparatory department of the University was opened under the charge of Chancellor Lathrop and Prof. J. W. Sterling, in part of what was known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849, the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University Grounds." In 1851, the north dormitory was completed, and the first college classes formed. In 1854, the south dormitory was erected.

Owing to the fact that lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the state for that purpose.

In 1866, the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of a law of Congress passed in 1862, providing for the endowment of agricultural colleges. That act granted to the several states a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, by the apportionment under the census of 1860. The objects of that grant are fully set forth in sections four and five of said act.

The lands received by Wisconsin under said act of Congress, and conferred upon the State University for the support of an agricultural college amounted to 240,000 acres, making a total of 322,160 acres of land donated to this State by the general government for the endowment and support of this institution.

Up to the time of its reorganization, the University had not received one dollar from the State or from any municipal corporation. In pursuance of a law passed in 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the purchase of about two hundred acres of land contiguous to the University grounds for an experimental farm, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon. The next winter the Legislature passed a law (Ch. 82, G. L. 1867), which appropriated annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund, \$7,308.76, that being the interest upon the sum taken from the Fund by the law of 1862 to pay for the erection of buildings.

In 1870 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College, which is the first contribution made outright to the upbuilding of any institution of learning in this State. In order to comply with the law granting lands for the support of agricultural colleges, the University was compelled to make large outlays in fitting up laboratories and purchasing the apparatus necessary for instruction and practical advancement in the arts immediately connected with the industrial interests of the States—a burden which the Legislature very generously shared by making a further annual appropriation in 1872 of \$10,000 to the income of the University Fund.

In 1875, the legislature appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of a building for scientific purposes, which building was destroyed by fire on the 1st of December, 1884.

The fourth section of the act of 1876, to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, is as follows:

From and out of the receipts of said tax, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually, shall be set apart for astronomical work and for instruction in astronomy, to be expended under the direction of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, as soon as a complete and well equipped observatory shall be given to the University, on its own grounds, without cost to the state.

The astronomical observatory whose construction was provided for by this act was erected and equipped at a cost of over \$42,000 by the wise liberality of ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, and by him presented to the University of Wisconsin as a tribute to general science.

In order to permanently provide for deficiencies in the University Fund Income, and to establish the institution upon a firm and enduring foundation, the legislature of 1876 (chapter 117, laws of 1876) enacted, "That there shall be levied and collected for the year 1876 and annually thereafter, a state tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of this state, and the amount so levied and col-

lected is hereby appropriated to the University Fund Income, to be used as a part thereof." This is in lieu of all other appropriations for the benefit of this fund, and all tuition fees for students in the regular classes are abolished by this act.

The productive fund of the university and its income for the last two years were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
The University Fund, September 30, at interest.....	\$252,675 32	\$228,000 30
The Agricultural College Fund, September 30, at interest.....	285,968 00	286,965 22
The income of the University Fund, from all sources.....	69,695 20	82,362 80
The income of the Agricultural College Fund, from all sources....	17,699 76	17,247 78

From the above statement it appears that the income of the University for 1883 was \$87,394.96, and for 1884 was \$99,610.58, which includes the appropriations from the general fund for each year, under section 390, revised statutes, and chapter 30, laws of 1883, which appropriation was \$45,632.51 in 1883, and \$57,442.52 in 1884.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

In attendance at the opening of the Fall Term, 1884.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.....	2	<i>Sophomore Class</i> — con.	
		Mechanical Engineering Course...	6 ..
		Metallurgical Engineering Course	1 ..
<i>Senior Class</i> —			— 45
Ancient Classical Course.....	9 ..	<i>Freshman Class</i> —	
Modern Classical Course.....	15 ..	Ancient Classical Course.....	9 ..
General Science Course.....	13 ..	Modern Classical Course.....	13 ..
Agricultural Course.....	1 ..	General Science Course.....	36 ..
Civil Engineering Course.....	5 ..	Agricultural Course.....	1 ..
Mechanical Engineering Course....	5 ..		— 59
Metallurgical Engineering Course.	2 ..	<i>Special Students</i> ..	111
	— 50	In Agriculture.....	5
<i>Junior Class</i> —			
Ancient Classical Course.....	5 ..	<i>Pharmacy</i> —	
Modern Classical Course.....	13 ..	Senior class.....	17 ..
General Science Course.....	9 ..	Junior class.....	25 ..
Agricultural Course.....	1 ..		— 42
Civil Engineering Course.....	4 ..	<i>Law</i> —	
Mechanical Engineering Course....	3 ..	Senior class.....	18 ..
	— 35	Junior class.....	20 ..
<i>Sophomore Class</i> —		Preparatory Greek class ¹	11.
Ancient Classical Course.....	8 ..		— 38
Modern Classical Course.....	11 ..	Total	387
General Science Course.....	15 ..		
Agricultural Course.....	1 ..		
Civil Engineering Course.....	3 ..		

CALENDAR.

Academic Year, 1884-5.

FALL TERM begins Wednesday, September 3.

Fall term closes Wednesday, December 17 — 15 weeks.

WINTER TERM begins Wednesday, January 7.

Washington's birthday, February 22, Legal Holiday, Monday Feb. 23.

Winter term closes Wednesday, April 1 — 12 weeks.

SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, April 8.

Examination of candidates for admission, June 18 and 19.

Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday June 21.

COMMENCEMENT, Wednesday, June 24, 9 A. M.

Academic Year, 1885-6.

FALL TERM begins September 9, closes December 23.

WINTER TERM begins January 6, closes March 31.

SPRING TERM begins April 7, closes June 23.

¹ Also enumerated as Special Students.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

EX-OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.
THE HONORABLE, THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

APPOINTED.

Term Ending February, 1885.

S. M. HAY, Oshkosh.

EMIL WALLBER, Milwaukee.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Stevens Point.

Term Ending February, 1886.

W. H. CHANDLER, Madison.

T. D. WEEKS, Whitewater.

A. D. ANDREWS, River Falls.

Term Ending February, 1887.

J. H. EVANS, Platteville.

G. E. GORDON, Milwaukee.

C. A. HUTCHINS, Fond du Lac.

OFFICERS.

J. H. EVANS,

PRESIDENT.

S. M. HAY,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. H. CHANDLER,

SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,

EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

Committees.

Executive — Regents Evans, Weeks, Chandler.

Finance — Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.

Teachers — Regents Chandler, Graham, Hutchins.

Institutes — Regents Graham, Chandler, Rusk.

Supplies — Regents Andrews, Weeks, Hay, Evans.

Graduating Classes — Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Gordon.

Course of Study and Text Books — Regents Graham, Gordon, Hutchins.

Inspection of Schools — Regents Wallber, Weeks, Hay, Evans.

Board of Visitors to Normal Schools, 1884-85.

Platteville — W. C. Whitford, Milton; T. C. Richmond, Madison; A. O. Wright, New Lisbon.

Whitewater — J. B. Parkinson, Madison; George F. Witter, Grand Rapids; S. A. Craig, Ft. Atkinson.

Oshkosh — L. D. Harvey, Sheboygan; John Nagle, Manitowoc; W. E. Anderson, Milwaukee.

River Falls — C. F. Viebahn, Watertown; M. S. Frawley, Eau Claire; L. Kessinger, Alma.

HISTORY OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Constitution of the State, adopted 1848, provides, "that the revenue of the School Fund shall be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropriated to the support of Academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

No effort was made to take advantage of this provision of the Constitution for the endowment of normal schools until 1857, when an act was passed providing "that the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed

lands should be appropriated to normal institutions and academies, under the supervision and direction of a 'Board of Regents of Normal Schools,' " who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act. Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed satisfactory examinations, conducted by an agent of the Board.

In 1865, the Legislature divided the swamp lands and Swamp Land Fund into two equal parts, one for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund. The income of the latter was to be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the Common School Fund, until the annual income of that fund should reach \$300,000. During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, and propositions were received from various places.

In 1866, the Board of Regents was incorporated by the Legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site for a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000, with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold, the board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in different parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. Charles H. Allen, previously agent of the board, and professor in charge of the normal department of the State University. Prof. Allen resigned at the close of four years' service, and the school was placed in charge of E. A. Charlton from Lockport, N. Y. After a service of more than eight years, President Charlton also resigned, his resignation taking effect at the close of 1878, and D. McGregor, long connected with the school as a professor, took his place.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the twenty-first of April, 1868, under Oliver Arey, A. M., formerly connected with the normal schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building was on the same day dedicated to its uses with appropriate ceremonies. On the resignation of President Arey, in 1877, Wm. F. Phelps, A. M., an educator of large experience and of wide reputation, was chosen by the board to take charge of the school. He was succeeded, at the end of two years, by J. W. Stearns, A. M., who is now (January, 1885) in charge. President Stearns had been at the head of the Normal School in the Argentine Republic for a few years previous.

A building was completed during the year 1870 for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, but owing to a lack of funds, it was not opened for the admission of pupils during that year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The president of the school is George S. Albee, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

A fourth Normal School was opened in September, 1875, at River Falls, Pierce county under the charge of Warren D. Parker, A. M., formerly superintendent and principal of public schools in Janesville. It supplied a want long felt in the northwest part of the state.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law under which these schools are organized provides that "The exclusive purpose of each normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States and of this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Tuition is free to all students who are admitted to these normal schools under the following regulations of the Board of Regents:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly

district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent), in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the president of a normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said president in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the president may require of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the president of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in any judgment, such certificate is deserved.

As an addition to the work of the normal schools, the Board of Regents are authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$5,000 annually, to sustain teachers' institutes, and may employ an agent for that purpose. Institutes are regarded as important auxiliaries and feeders to the normal schools. At present one professor from each normal school is employed in conducting institutes every spring and fall.

The Normal School Fund now amounts to \$1,290,572.36, and yielded an income of \$89,862.32 in 1884. It will be increased by the further sale of swamp lands, and will prove ample for the objects for which it is set apart.

ENROLLMENT.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year at all of the normal schools in the State has been as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Oshkosh.....	413	Oshkosh.....	242
River Falls.....	135	River Falls.....	249
Platteville.....	243	Platteville.....	178
Whitewater.....	336	Whitewater.....	175
Total in all departments		1,935	

PLATTEVILLE SCHOOL.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR.

PRESIDENT.

This school was established by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by virtue of power conferred by Chapter 216, General Laws of 1866. On the 28th of February, 1866, the Board, after considering the several proposals for the establishment of the Normal Schools, voted to locate one of them at Platteville. Accordingly, the building and grounds of the Platteville Academy having been donated to the State and accepted by the Board, the school was opened on the 9th day of October, in the same year. As the capacity of the building proved insufficient to meet the wants of the school, the Board proceeded to the erection of a new and commodious structure, which was dedicated on the 9th day of September, 1868.

Since the opening of the school about 1,500 students have been enrolled in the Normal Department. The Graduates in the full course number 149, a large proportion of whom are teachers.

Platteville is a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the rolling ground between the Platte and Sinsinawa Mounds, in the midst of a fine agricultural region. The location is eminently healthful, the community is an enterprising and moral one, and is

deeply interested in the success and prosperity of the school. Students will find but few temptations to idleness or dissipation, but on the other hand will meet with every encouragement to faithful work and upright conduct.

Platteville is the terminus of the Platteville branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central railroad at Warren. It is reached from the north and south by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It has also connection with all points on the new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Stages run daily to and from Lancaster and East Dubuque.

The building is a spacious stone edifice, centrally located, and on the highest ground within the city limits. A very important addition to the building has lately been erected. This gives six additional recitation rooms, and a room for a Kindergarten Department. The appliances for heating and ventilating have also been recently re-arranged and improved.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year	14	Grammar Grade.....	95
Third year	18	Intermediate Grade.....	41
Second year	56	Primary Grade	42
First year	124		178
Preparatory	31		
	243		
Total enrollment			421

CALENDAR, 1884-85.

Fall Term, 1884—From Wednesday, September 3, to Friday, December 19.

Winter Term, 1885—From Tuesday, January 6, to Friday, March 27.

Spring Term, 1885—From Tuesday, April 7, to Thursday, June 25.

WHITEWATER SCHOOL.

J. W. STEARNS,

PRESIDENT.

This Institution is located at Whitewater, on the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, fifty miles southwest of Milwaukee, and forty-five south-east of Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Whitewater is but thirteen miles from the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with the Prairie du Chien division. It is easy of access, and is one of the most pleasant and healthful towns in the Northwest.

The school edifice is of cream-colored brick and of a pleasing style of architecture. The main building is 108 by 67 feet, with an extension, or wing, 89 by 46 feet. The entire structure is three stories high above the basement, and is heated with eleven hot air furnaces, with liberal provisions for ventilation.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres in an elevated position, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. They have been handsomely laid out with walks and lawns, and are ornamented with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Senior year	8	Academic.....	83
Junior year	6	Intermediate	52
Elementary.....	30	Primary	46
Second year.....	64		181
First year.....	163	Twice counted.....	6
Academic and special	15		
Preparatory	50		
	336		
Total enrollment.....			511

¹ Resigned to accept a position in the State University; resignation to take effect Feb. 1, 1885.

CALENDAR FOR 1884-85.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and new classes are formed at the commencement and middle of each term.

First Term — Examinations for admission begin Tuesday, August 26, 1884. Term begins Wednesday, August 27. Second half term begins Monday, November 3. Holiday recess begins Saturday, December 20. Session resumed Tuesday, January 6, 1885. First term ends Friday, January 23.

Second Term — Examinations for admission begin Monday, January 26, 1885. Term begins Tuesday, January 27. Spring recess begins Saturday, April 4. Session begins Monday, April 13. Commencement Day, Thursday, June 18.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

First term begins Monday, September 1, 1884. Second term begins Monday, January 26, 1885.

First term of 1885-86 — Examinations for admission begin Tuesday, August 25, 1885. Term begins Wednesday, August 26.

OSHKOSH SCHOOL.

GEORGE S. ALBEE,

PRESIDENT.

This school, established as third in the State system of Normal Instruction, was formally dedicated to its work, and classes organized, in September, 1871.

The school building, spacious and tasteful in its proportions, is built with careful regard for comfort and convenience. Whatever could be done to gratify and cultivate taste has been observed in the decorations of the rooms, and the adornment of the spacious grounds.

Oshkosh is one of the most conveniently accessible points in the State, since many of the lines of railroad and river steamers intersect at or near the city. The counties containing three-fourths of the population of the State are within six hours' ride.

The healthful and invigorating climate enables the student to endure severe study with comparative ease.

The thoroughly organized school system of the city, together with the extensive and varied manufactures, afford ample opportunity for the practical observation which the student so much needs and rarely obtains.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPARTMENT.	
Fourth year	9	Academic	19
Third year	14	Grammar grade	103
Second year	73	Intermediate grade	41
First year	200	Primary grade	43
Special students	11	Kindergarten	37
Preparatory	106		
Total	413	Total	242
Total enrollment			655

CALENDAR, 1884-85.

FALL TERM, 1884 — Examinations begin Tuesday, August 26. School opens Wednesday, August 27. Closes Friday, October, 31.

WINTER TERM — Examinations begin Friday, October 31. Classes organized Monday, November 3. Closes March 26.

SPRING TERM, 1885 — Examinations begin Tuesday, April 6. School opens Wednesday, April 7. Closes Thursday, June 17.

FALL TERM, 1885 — Examinations begin Tuesday, August 25. School opens Wednesday August 26.

RIVER FALLS SCHOOL.

W. D. PARKER,
PRESIDENT.

This school was established in 1875 at River Falls, Pierce county, on a branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, twelve miles southeast of Hudson. Stage routes afford facilities for daily communication with Ellsworth, the county seat of Pierce county, and tri-weekly with Prescott, at the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river. The valley of the St. Croix is noted for its fertility of soil, picturesque scenery, and salubrity of climate. River Falls is situated upon the Kinnickinnick river, at a point where successive and large falls occur in the stream as it passes between high banks, affording extensive natural water power, rapidly being utilized for manufacturing purposes. The natural feature, combined with the intelligence, thrift and character of the population, make it an unusually desirable location for a school of this kind.

The school building is large, admirably designed for the purpose of a Normal school, with the reputation of having the most perfect heating and ventilating apparatus of any school building in the State.

The school is organized with normal and preparatory departments, and a model department of three grades. Extensive illustrative apparatus, literary societies, and text, reference and miscellaneous book libraries, together with professional, instructive and practice teaching under careful supervision, combine to confer rare facilities for successfully prosecuting the work of a training school for teachers.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT.

Normal.....	135
Preparatory.....	108
Grammar.....	45
Intermediate.....	41
Primary.....	55
Total enrollment.....	384

CALENDAR, 1884-85.

First term, 1884, from August 25 to December 19.
Second term, 1885, from January 5 to March 27.
Third term, 1885, from April 6 to June 19.

CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGERS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.
STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

HIRAM H. GILES	<i>Term expires April 1, 1885.</i>	
		Madison
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS	<i>Term expires April 1, 1886.</i>	
		Milwaukee
WILLIAM W. REED	<i>Term expires April 1, 1887.</i>	
		Jefferson
ANDREW E. ELMORE	<i>Term expires April 1, 1888.</i>	
		Ft. Howard
JOHN H. VIVIAN	<i>Term expires April 1, 1889.</i>	
		Mineral Point.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

In 1871 the legislature passed an act organizing the State Board of Charities and Reform. The powers of the board are limited, and its duties generally are to visit and make reports on the condition and management of the various charitable and correctional institutions supported, aided or authorized by the state, including not only the state institutions but the industrial schools, hospitals, asylums and jails. The powers and duties of the board, as defined by the revised statutes, are in brief as follows:

Section 563. "1. To investigate and supervise all the charitable and correctional institutions supported or aided at all by the state, and all industrial schools, hospitals and asylums which shall be organized or existing under chapter eighty-six of the statutes, and to familiarize themselves with all the circumstances affecting their management and usefulness."

2. "To thoroughly investigate from time to time the poor houses in the state," and also to collect all the facts relating to their "health, comfort and morals," and to collect information respecting the whole subject of pauperism, outside as well as inside of poor houses.

3. "To thoroughly investigate from time to time the jails, city prisons, houses of correction and all places in which persons convicted or suspected of crime, or insane persons are confined," and to study their sanitary and moral condition.

4. To recommend changes in management to the officers and employes of those institutions.

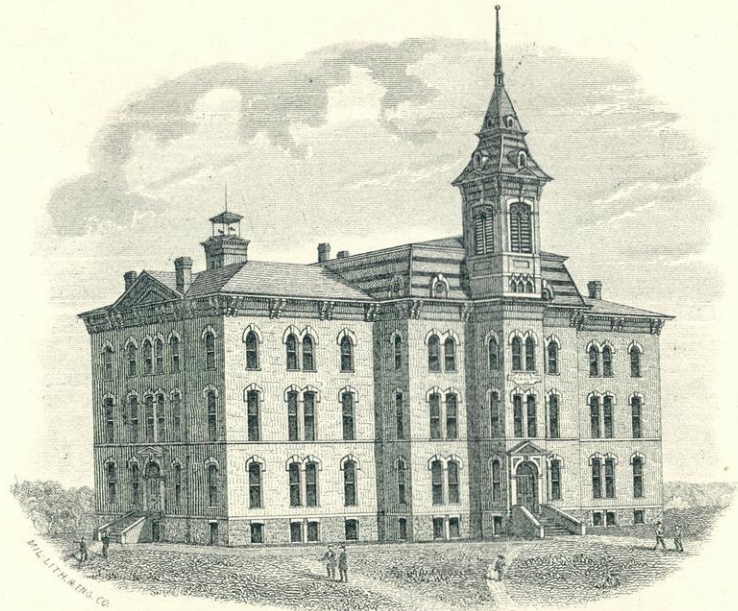
5. To make annual visits.

6. To make special investigations whenever directed by the Governor.

7. To propose a uniform system of book-keeping for the state institutions. (This is now suspended by the system of book-keeping adopted by the State Board of Supervision.)

8. To make by-laws, rules and regulations.

9. To make a report to the governor.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RIVER FALLS.

Section 566. To enable the performance of the duties herein imposed, all persons connected with any of these institutions are required to give "unrestrained facility" for inspection of buildings, grounds, books and papers, and shall give verbally or in writing such information as the board shall require. Each member and the secretary is authorized to administer oaths and take depositions.

Section 567. The board is required to take measures to send insane soldiers to government hospital.

Section 604. The board has power with the governor to authorize the erection of county asylums for the insane, and to approve their building plans.

Chapter 293, laws 1881. The board has power to approve the accommodations provided by counties for chronic insane, and, if they are properly cared for, to certify their bills to the Secretary of State at the rate of \$1.50 a week for each one so cared for. They can also transfer insane not properly cared for to places where they will be properly cared for, at an expense to the counties of \$1.50 and their clothing bill, in addition to the \$1.50 allowed by the state.

Chapter 293, laws of 1881, Sec. 9. They may, with the advice and approval of the governor, transfer insane convicts and persons acquitted of a criminal charge on the ground of insanity, to the Milwaukee county asylum, with the consent of the trustees of that institution.

Chapter 298, laws 1881, took away from the board the duty of inspecting the six state institutions placed under the immediate care of the state board of supervision, which duty was restored by chapter 263, laws 1883. The same law also requires the state board of charities and reform to visit each county asylum at least once in three months.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

INSTITUTIONS.

State Hospital for the Insane.....	Mendota
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Winnebago
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Delavan
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	Janesville
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha
State Prison.....	Waupun

MEMBERS.

GEORGE W. BURCHARD.....	Fort Atkinson	<i>Term Expires in 1885.</i>
LEWIS A. PROCTOR.....	Milwaukee	<i>Term Expires in 1886.</i>
CHARLES LULING.....	Manitowoc	<i>Term Expires in 1887.</i>
JAMES BINTLIFF.....	Darlington	<i>Term Expires in 1888.</i>
CHARLES D. PARKER.....	Pleasant Valley	<i>Term Expires in 1889.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
PRESIDENT.
D. L. COMLY,
SECRETARY.
M. C. CLARKE,
TREASURER.

The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions was established by Chapter 293, of the Laws of 1881, superceding the several local boards of trustees by which these institutions had been governed since their organization. The Board consists of five members, who are appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, for a term of five years. They are required to devote their entire time to their official duties and receive each a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and are repaid their actual disbursements paid out in the discharge of their duties. They also employ a secretary at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. All their salaries and expenses are paid from the appropriations made by the Legislature for the support of the institutions, and are added to and reported as a part of the current expense of their maintenance. The law establishing the Board provides:

Section 7. Said board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate and examine into, with or without expert assistance, the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within this State, and shall take the proper and legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to such person.

Section 8. Said Board shall have power to fully investigate all complaints against any of the institutions above named, or against the official conduct or management thereof; to send for books and papers; summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses; and conduct at any time, thorough investigation into the affairs of any such institution, in such manner as to it shall seem best. Any letter, communication or complaint addressed to such Board or any member thereof, by any inmate, employe, or subordinate officer in any of said institutions, shall be forthwith forwarded as addressed, without interference

therewith, or the breaking of the seal, or the reading thereof by any officer or employe of such institution.

Section 9. The duties of such board shall be: 1. To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the state. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make, on or before October 1, in each year, full and complete inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-law, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted.

8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers, servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens.

9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher, servant or employe in any of said institutions who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; for the State Prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively, and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study, and provide the necessary apparatus and means of instruction for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just, for tuition and maintenance of pupils, not entitled to the same free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Section 10. Said board may employ a secretary, who shall be a competent and experienced book-keeper, and such assistant book-keeper or clerk as may be necessary. The secretary shall keep the books, records and accounts of the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. He shall keep a clear, distinct and separate book account with all the several departments of the several institutions, including all items purchased or sold on account thereof, and the products thereof, with an estimate of the value of all such products, in such manner as to always show the relative cost and expenditure on account of each such department, and the income thereof; and in case the income or profits of any one department shall be made to contribute to the income or support of any other department of any such institution, the same shall be made to appear upon the books of such board.

The following tables show the average population, the total and per capita cost for current expenses and the movements of population at the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30, 1884:

AVERAGE POPULATION AND COST.

INSTITUTIONS.	1883.				1884.			
	Average Population,	Total Current Expense.	Yearly Cost per capita.	Weekly Cost per capita.	Average Population,	Total Current Expense.	Yearly Cost per capita.	Weekly Cost per capita.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	476	\$96,545 70	\$202 83	\$3 90	510	\$91,732 23	\$179 85	\$3 46
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	567	114,735 48	202 36	3 80	613	117,110 52	191 04	3 67
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	188	35,666 30	189 71	3 65	205	33,536 37	187 98	3 61
Institution for the Blind.....	57	16,670 48	291 95	5 61	63	17,535 32	277 52	5 34
Industrial School for Boys.....	291	42,038 73	144 46	2 78	300	42,229 74	140 77	2 71
State Prison.....	363	50,031 29	137 83	2 65	398	53,949 52	135 55	2 61

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number present or enrolled October 1, 1882.		Admitted during the period.		Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Improved.	Discharged Unimproved.	Grad'd or comp'd course.	Dismissed.	Released conditionally.	Sentence expired or reduced.	Pardoned.	Commutation of sentence.	Released by order of Court.	Transferred to Hospital.	Absent.	Not Insane.	Present or enrolled September 30, 1884.
	Number present or enrolled October 1, 1882.	Admitted during the period.	Total.	Died.																	
State Hospital for the Insane.....	463	453	916	56	129	101	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	537
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	563	601	1164	115	148	166	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	182	92	274	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Institution for the Blind.....	63	27	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Industrial School for Boys.....	290	223	522	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	297
State Prison.....	345	407	755	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	30	2	1	5	3	..	410

It appears from these tables that three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one different persons were cared for in the several state institutions, for a longer or shorter term during the past two years, and that the cost for each averaged less than two hundred dollars, that the daily average number of inmates was two thousand and sixteen, and the average annual cost for each was \$177.81, the total cost for the two years being \$716,751.67.

Two thousand and eighty persons were treated in the Hospital for the Insane, of whom two hundred and seventy-seven fully recovered, and two hundred and sixty-seven were discharged much improved. In the three schools instruction has been furnished to 886 youths, who, from physical or other disability, could not be elsewhere taught, and the prison has afforded protection to society by restraining 755 prisoners.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

W. E. FERNALD, M. D., C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,

STEWARD.

W. L. STEELE,

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

KITTIE M. NOLAN,

MATRON.

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, located at Mendota, near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. Two years later, one longitudinal and one transverse wing on the west side were completed, since which time other additions have been made. The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet, the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side of the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87 feet long. This commodious building is surrounded by ornamental grounds, woods and farming lands, to the extent of 492 acres, and is well adapted for the care of the unfortunate needing its protection. The hospital will now accommodate comfortably 520 patients.

J. Edwards Lee, M. D., was the first medical superintendent, having been elected by the first board of trustees on the 22d of June, 1859, and the furniture and furnishing of the center building and first wing, and arrangements for the reception of patients, were conducted under his supervision.

The second board of trustees organized April 10, 1860, and on the 22d of May following appointed John P. Clement, M. D., to supersede Dr. Lee as superintendent; and in June, 1860, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday was appointed matron. The first patient was admitted July 14, 1860.

Dr. Clement resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until April 20, the hospital was in charge of John W. Sawyer, M. D., assistant physician, when A. H. Van Norstrand, M. D., was elected superintendent.

Dr. Van Norstrand resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D.

Dr. McDill resigned in October, 1872, and on the 29th of April, 1873, Mark Ranney, M. D., was appointed superintendent, and entered upon his duties July 23.

Dr. Ranney resigned and was succeeded by A. S. McDill, M. D., in April, 1875. Dr. McDill was removed by death November 12, 1875.

D. F. Boughton, M. D., who had served a number of years as assistant physician in the hospital, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by Dr. McDill's death, and he held that position until July 1, 1881.

Dr. R. M. Wigginton, of Watertown, was chosen his successor by the Board of Supervision, July 1, 1881, and having been elected to be superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, was succeeded by Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, July 1, 1884.

There has been paid from the State Treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs, and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$2,506,561.72.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital July 14, 1860	3,876
Discharged recovered	1,070
Discharged improved	872
Discharged unimproved	879
Discharged not insane	4
Died	514
Under treatment September 30, 1884	537
	<hr/> 3,876

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 510, as against 476 the previous year, and the current expenses \$91,722.22, as against \$96,545.70.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

R. M. WIGGINGTON, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

H. A. CRAIG, M. D., J. F. PEMBER, M. D.,
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JOSEPH BUTLER,
STEWARD.

F. E. GROVE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

MRS. L. A. BUTLER,
MATRON.

In 1870 a law was passed authorizing an additional hospital for the insane. After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago. The necessary appropriations were made, and the north wing and central building were completed and opened for the admission of patients in 1873. Further appropriations were made from time to time for additional wings, and in 1875 the hospital was completed according to the original design, at a total cost to the State of six hundred and twenty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. Since that time some additional land has been purchased, the original buildings modified, and others erected. This hospital will now, without crowding, suitably accommodate 620 patients.

In December, 1873, Dr. Walter Kempster, of Utica, New York, was elected superintendent and continued to act as such by successive re-elections, until the close of the term ending July 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. M. Wiggington, who had had several years experience as assistant and superintendent at the State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison.

There has been paid from the State treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements repairs and current expenses of the hospital, in all the sum of \$1,890,774.45.

Whole number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital, April 21,		
1873.....		2,503
Discharged recovered.....	543	
Discharged improved.....	484	
Discharged unimproved.....	393	
Discharged not insane.....	14	
Died.....	454	
Under treatment September 30, 1884.....	614	
		2,503

The average number of patients in the hospital the past year has been 613 as against 587 the previous year, and the current expenses \$117,110.52 as against \$114,735.48.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN W. SWILER, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

EDGAR D. FISKE,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

HATTIE C. SWILER,
MATRON.

S. B. O'NEAL,
BOY'S SUPERVISOR.

SARAH D. GIBSON,
GIRL'S SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANT MATRON.

EMILY EDDY, ROSETTA C. RITSHER,
TEACHERS OF ARTICULATION.

MARY JAMIESON,
TEACHER OF PAINTING, DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

W. A. COCHRANE,
E. E. CLIPPINGER,
JAMES J. MURPHY,

WARREN ROBINSON,
MARY H. HUNTER,
ELIZABETH McCOY,
HARRY REED,

TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

ALICE J. HOBART,
ELIZABETH BRIGHT,
MARY GRIFFIN,

JOHN BEAMSLEY,
FOREMAN SHOE SHOP.

E. D. BLANCHARD,
FOREMAN OF CABINET SHOP.

CHARLES E. BADGER,
FOREMAN OF PRINTING OFFICE.

This institution is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, sixty miles from Milwaukee. The land first occupied, comprising 11 46-100 acres, was donated by Hon. F. K. Phoenix, one of the first trustees, but the original boundaries have since been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two acres. The main building was burned to the ground on the 16th of September, 1879; but during the year 1880 four new buildings were erected, and with the increased facilities provided, 250 children may be well cared for.

The new buildings are a school house, boys' dormitory, dining room and chapel, with a main or administration building. These buildings are plain, neat, substantial structures, and well fitted for the uses intended.

The institution was originally a private school for the deaf, but was incorporated by act of the Legislature, April 19, 1852, and it is now maintained by the State of Wisconsin for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools. It has three departments:

First—The school, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and drawing. Instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes.

Second—The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making and shoe-making.

Third—The domestic department, in which they discharge various household duties, and learn baking and sewing.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this state, of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years. The latest and most popular text-books, globes, maps, charts, etc.,—so far as they are adapted to deaf-mute instruction—are employed. Articulation and lip-reading are taught by ladies of skill and experience, with very gratifying results.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study, and recreation, with the design of securing habits of industry and of promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity.

Deaf mutes of Wisconsin, of proper age, are admitted to the privileges of the institution free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board and washing. Friends are required to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or sent by express as needed.

Candidates for admission should not be under eight nor more than twenty years of age, of sound moral principles and good physical health.

Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children are not received.

The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty weeks.

The summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution.

There has been paid from the State Treasury, for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$941,761.91.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school in 1852, is 695, of whom 200 were in attendance September 30, 1884.

The average number of pupils the past year was 205 as against 188 the previous year; and the current expenses \$38,536.37 as against \$35,666.30.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Mrs. SARAH C. LITTLE, A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS,
MATRON.

MISS S. A. WATSON,
MISS EMMA M. WILLIAMS,

MISS ELSIE M. STEINKE,
MISS CLARA J. MORSE. (Kindergartner.)

TEACHERS IN LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. J. H. JONES,

MISS JENNIE CUMMINGS.

TEACHERS IN MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS A. B. McKIBBEN,

JOSEPH PRESTON,

MRS. ELLEN HANSON,

TEACHER IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

This is the first charitable institution established by the State. A school for the blind had been opened at Janesville, in the latter part of 1849, which received its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. At the next session of the Legislature it was adopted by the State, by an act approved February 9, 1850. On October 7, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils under the direction of the board of trustees appointed by the Governor. It occupied rented rooms until June 1, 1852, when it was removed to a building erected for its use at a cost of about \$3,000. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners, and now forms a part of the grounds, forty acres in extent, belonging to the institution. This building was so arranged as to admit of becoming the wing of a larger one, which was commenced in 1854 and fully completed in 1859. In 1864-5, a brick building was erected for a shop and other purposes. The foundation of the wing first built proved defective, and in 1867 that portion of the building had to be taken down. The next year work was begun on an extension which should replace the demolished portion and afford room for the growth of the school. That was completed in 1870, and the value of the buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to the institution were estimated at \$182,000. On the 13th of April, 1874, the building was destroyed by fire, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$56,000 was made for the erection of a wing for a new

building on the old site, but on a somewhat different plan; and in 1876 a further appropriation of \$90,000 was made for rebuilding the main structure.

The school was not allowed to close on account of the fire. Suitable accommodations were procured for the pupils by the board of trustees in the city of Janesville, where at some disadvantage, the work of the Institution was carried on until January 1, 1876, when the wing of the new building was ready for occupancy. The main structure has since been completed. It is designed to accommodate one hundred pupils, the same number as the building destroyed in 1874. The exterior is plainer than in the former structure, but a considerable sum has been expended in fire-proofing and in laying solid foundations under the main building. It is now believed to be practically fire proof.

The object of the Institution as declared by law is, "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. In occasional instances others have been admitted. Tuition and board during the school year are furnished by the state without charge, but parents and guardians are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses, and a home during the summer vacation. The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in the common schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of support. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened, in which weaving, seating cane-bottomed chairs, sewing, knitting, and various kinds of fancy work are systematically taught. The "Kindergarten" was established in 1883 and proves a most valuable adjunct to all the departments.

The care exercised over the pupils of this Institution, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed course of study abundantly attest.

There has been paid from the state treasury for real estate, building, improvements repairs, and current expenses of the school, in all the sum of \$794,699.01.

The whole number of pupils under instruction from the opening of the school, October 7, 1850, is 340, of whom 63 were in attendance September 30, 1884

The average number of pupils the past year was 63 as against 57 the previous year, and the current expenses \$17,525.32, as against \$16,670.48.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD.

MARTIN MADSON,
ASSISTANT STEWARD.

B. S. PARK,
PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

EPHRAIM DIXON,
W. F. MALONE,
MRS. B. H. TEMPERO,

MISS C. M. LOOMER,
MISS ANNA GILLIGAN,
MRS. S. J. DIXON.

TEACHERS LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. C. GOYOTTE,
Foreman Shoe Shop.
JOSEPH HAM,
Foreman Bakery.

KARL OSTBY,
Foreman Tailor Shop.
R. H. SELTZER,
Foreman Carpenter Shop.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depots in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county.

It was organized as a house of refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterward changed to "State Reform School," and again to "Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys," its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive sight to the traveling public, and furnishing good evidence of the parental care of the state authorities for the juvenile wards within its borders.

The buildings include a main central edifice, three stories high, used for the residence of the superintendent's family, office, chapel, school rooms, reading room and library, officers' kitchen, dining and lodging rooms, furnace room and cellar.

On the east of the main central building are three family buildings, three stories high, each with a dining hall, play room, bath room, dressing room, hospital room, officers' rooms, dormitory and store room.

On the west of the main central building are four family buildings like those on the east in all respects, with the exception of the building at the west end of this line, which is a wooden building with a stone basement.

In the rear of this line of buildings is the shop building, 38x258 feet, three stories high, which embraces boot factory, sock and knitting factory, tailor shop, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry and steam drying room, bath rooms, store, store rooms, bakery and cellar; the correction house, 44x80 feet (intended for the most refractory boys), and a double family building 98x117 feet for the accommodation of two families of boys, 50 each.

There is on the farm, which consists of 345 acres of land, a comfortable house, a stone carriage and horse barn, two stories high, built in the most substantial manner, two convenient wooden barns, with sheds for cattle, wagons and farm machinery, and cellars for roots.

The income of the institution is drawn from the proceeds of its own work shops and farm, from annual appropriations, and from charges against counties from maintaining a certain class of inmates. The total amount paid from the State Treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses, is \$1,059,682.66.

The whole number of commitments since the opening of the school, August 3, 1860, is 2,187, of whom 297 were present September 30, 1884.

The average number of boys during the past year was 300, as against 291 the previous year, and the current expenses were \$42,229.74 as against \$42,038.73.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

GEORGE W. CARTER,
WARDEN.

JACOB FUSS,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

W. M. LARRABEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN.

REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN,
CHAPLAIN, PROTESTANT.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH,
CHAPLAIN, CATHOLIC.

MRS. J. C. REYNOLDS,
MATRON.

The State Prison was located in Waupun in July, 1851, by Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth, who were appointed commissioners to determine such location under a law enacted that year. A contract was at once entered into for the construction of a temporary prison; in 1853 the contract was let for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and additions have been made from time to time since that date.

From March 28, 1853, to January 4, 1874, the office of State Prison Commissioner was an elective office, the Commissioner having full control of the management of the prison.

From January 4, 1874, to June 1, 1881, the management was in the hands of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In place of a Commissioner, the directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, to serve three years.

In June, 1881, the management of the prison was placed in the hands of the State Board of Supervision, who have continued the control and custody as established by the directors.

The warden, steward and treasurer are appointed by the State Board of Supervision annually. All other officers are appointed by the board from time to time, as vacancies occur, upon the nomination of the warden.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, and the contract was renewed with that firm for five years beginning with January 1, 1883, at the rate of fifty cents per day for ten hours. Manufacture on the part of the state was therefore discontinued on January 1, 1878. The prisoners' earnings for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, were \$33,573.53, and for the last year \$44,648.62.

The grounds embrace 24 acres only. The buildings comprise the center, 85x90 feet, occupied for offices, warden's apartments, dining and lodging rooms for officers, kitchens, bakery, etc. The two wings, 50x200 feet each, containing 504 cells, the deputy warden's residence and female prison with 36 cells, a work-shop 54x375 feet, two stories high, bath house, blacksmith and carpenter shop, barn, etc.

The total amount paid from the state treasury for real estate, buildings, improvements, repairs and current expenses is \$1,084,006.24.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison is 3,608. The number in confinement September 30, 1884, was 410,—401 males and 9 females. The average number of prisoners during the past year was 398, as against 363 the preceding year, and the current expenses were (inclusive of prisoners' earnings) \$53,949.52, as against \$50,031.30.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,
MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
MRS. H. R. VEDDER. MRS. C. J. RUSSELL.
MRS. H. H. CAMP.

TREASURER,
MRS. W. S. CANDEE.

SECRETARY,
MRS. CHRISTIAN DOIG.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
MRS. MARY E. ROCKWELL COBB.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND STEWARD,
DEWEY A. COBB.

TEACHERS,
MISS SARAH A. QUALIFE. MISS D. CARPENTER.
MISS ETTA E. BALE.

KINTERGARTEN,
MISS ROSE OSBORNE.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is located in Milwaukee, on Lake Avenue, in that part of the city known as North Point. It is capable of accommodating 160 inmates. Its proper subjects are:

1. Viciously inclined girls under 15, and boys under 10 years of age.
2. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey their proper guardians.
3. Truants, vagrants and beggars.
4. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
5. Those under the above ages who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment in adult offenders.

Although the school was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of managers, it is incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned children. In default of responsible and efficient guardianship they are treated as minors and wards of the State, and by it they are committed to the guardianship of this board of ladies during minority.

The present statute provides that for each girl so committed, the county from which such commitment is made shall pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per week.

It is designed to be in no sense a penal institution, but it is a reformatory for the older, a temporary place of detention and instruction for the younger. Its objects are detention and reformation.

The school was organized under the act of 1875, and has received from the Legislature, in 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882, sums amounting to \$50,000 for buildings, improvements, stock and furnishings. The city of Milwaukee has also given for its use a tract of over eight acres of land, the State holding the title to this property.

The buildings, as completed by the successive appropriations, afford in all the requisites for distinct family life, three separate dwellings, designated as the Main Home, the Children's Home and the Cottage, and include a kindergarten room, two infirmaries, a laundry and three large school-rooms. The Children's Home takes boys and girls under eleven years of age; the Main Home, the girls from eleven upwards, dividing them into four distinct classes, according to age and morals, with fair facilities for suitable separation and

instruction; and the Cottage is an additional and entirely separate building for proper restraint and influence over the older and more depraved.

On leaving the school, children are either returned to former homes or relatives, or given by adoption or indenture to the care of well-recommended families. Boys are transferred to the State Industrial School for Boys, if unfit for homes in families, when of unsuitable age to remain longer in the school.

Number in school October 1st, 1883.....	149
Number since received, including returns	73
Number under care during year.....	222
Dismissed during year.....	57
Remaining September 30th, 1884.....	165
Number of different pupils received since the school opened, April, 1875.....	457
Total number dismissed.....	412
Of these have been returned.....	120
Dismissed and remaining away.....	292
Remaining in school September 30th, 1884.....	165
Boys, 29. Girls, 136.	
Committed to school and supported by counties.....	149
Received and supported by private authority.....	16
Cash on hand October 1, 1883.....	\$369 15
Received during year.....	19,972 20
Total funds.....	\$20,341 35
Expended during year.....	18,194 94
On hand, September 30, 1884.....	\$2,146 41

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE CHIEF JUSTICE; THE SECRETARY OF WAR— Ex-Officiis.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, President, Hartford, Connecticut.
 COLONEL LEONARD A. HARRIS, 1st Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 GENERAL JOHN A. MARTIN, 2d Vice-President, Atchison, Kansas.
 GENERAL MARTIN T. McMAHON, Secretary, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
 MAJOR DAVID C. FULTON, Hudson, Wisconsin.
 GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Orange, New Jersey.
 GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Danville, Illinois.
 GENERAL THOMAS W. HYDE, Bath, Maine.
 GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

GENERAL JACOB SHARPE, Governor.
 GENERAL T. C. MOORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
 DOCTOR S. J. F. MILLER, Surgeon.

The building of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located near Milwaukee, December 7, 1866, is called the Northwestern branch of that National Institution. The Central Home is located at Dayton, Ohio. Other branches are located at Augusta, Maine, and Hampton, Virginia. The whole are under the same board of managers.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH

is beautifully situated, three miles from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 1,000 inmates. In addition to this building which contains the main halls, eating apartment, offices, dormitory and engine room, are shops, granaries, stables and other out-buildings. The Home farm contains 410 acres, of which over one-half is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded park, traversed by shaded walks and drives, beautifully undulating. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad runs through the farm, and the track of the northern division passes beside it.

WHO ARE ADMITTED AND HOW.

Soldiers who were disabled in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion, the Mexican war, or the war of 1813, and have been honorably discharged, are entitled to admission to the Soldier's Home.

Admission is procured on a certificate, of which blank forms are furnished to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement of his disability and its nature.

These certificates in blank, with full directions for filling them out, may be procured by applying therefor, either in person or by mail, to Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Milwaukee, the Commandant of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and public or private hospitals throughout the country, having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address the commandant of the Home, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, an order for the admission of the disabled soldier is indorsed, and an order for free transportation by railroad to the Home is furnished.

LABOR, INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.

Such inmates as are able to do so, have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Home farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from \$6 to \$15 a month, averaging, all around, about 40 cents per day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tin smithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas-fitting, printing, book-binding and harness-making. Farming is largely carried on, and some of the finest products exhibited at the State fairs have been from the fields and gardens cultivated by the soldiers. All the labor of the institution, including care of the building, repairs which are found necessary, and farming operations, is done by the inmates.

The institution has an excellent library of 3,900 volumes, contributed by friends of the soldiers in various parts of the country. The reading room contains newspapers and magazines, all of which are in constant use and requisition by the inmates.

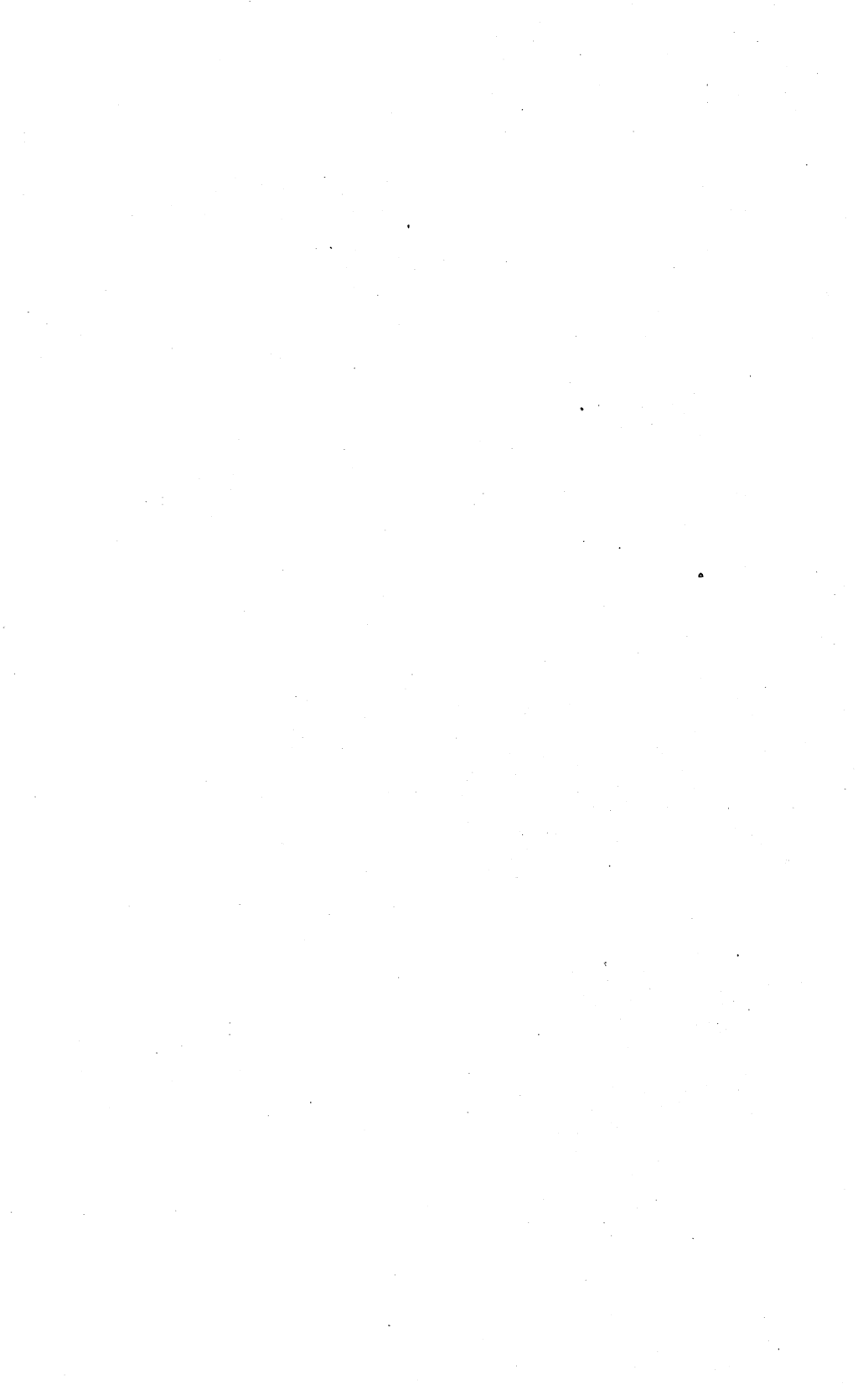
This institution is not a public charity, and the disabled soldiers of the country should understand it. The money that supports it has been forfeited by bad soldiers, and has been made, by law of congress, the absolute property of the disabled soldiers of the country. They do not place themselves in the list of paupers by becoming inmates of the Home.

PART VII.

THE JUDICIARY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

STATE GOVERNMENT.



THE JUDICIARY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Whence Appointed.	Title of Office.	Salary.
Morrison R. Waite.....	Ohio.....	Chief Justice.....	\$10,500 ^a
Samuel F. Miller.....	Iowa.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000 ^a
Stephen J. Field.....	California.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000 ^a
Joseph P. Bradley.....	New Jersey.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000
John M. Harlan.....	Kentucky.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000
William B. Woods.....	Alabama.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000
Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000
Horace Gray.....	Massachusetts.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000
Samuel Blatchford.....	New York.....	Associate Justice.....	10,000

Retired Justices — Noah H. Swayne, Ohio; William Strong, Pennsylvania; Ward Hunt, New York. Salary, \$10,000 a year.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Circuits.	Name of Judge.	Residence.	Salary.
First.....	John Lowell.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$6,000
Second.....	William J. Wallace.....	New York City.....	6,000
Third.....	William McKean.....	Washington, Pa.....	6,000
Fourth.....	Hugh L. Bond.....	Baltimore, Md.....	6,000
Fifth.....	D. A. Pardee.....	New Orleans, La.....	6,000
Sixth.....	John Baxter.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	6,000
Seventh.....	David J. Brewer.....	Kansas.....	6,000
Eighth.....	Walter Q. Gresham.....	Indiana.....	6,000
Ninth.....	Lorenzo Sawyer.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	6,000

Retired Circuit Judge — Thomas Drummond, Illinois. Salary, \$6,000.

CIRCUITS.

First.....	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Second.....	New York, Vermont and Connecticut.
Third.....	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.
Fourth.....	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.
Fifth.....	Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.
Sixth.....	Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Seventh.....	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.
Eighth.....	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Colorado.
Ninth.....	California, Oregon and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Judge — CHARLES E. DYER, RACINE.

District Attorney — GERRY W. HAZELTON, MILWAUKEE.

Marshal — HENRY FINK, MILWAUKEE.

Terms of Court.

AT MILWAUKEE — First Monday in January and October.

AT OSHKOSH — Second Tuesday in July.

SPECIAL TERM — First Monday in April, at Milwaukee.

Counties Comprising District.

Brown,	Kenosha,	Oconto,	Walworth,
Calumet,	Kewaunee,	Outagamie,	Washington,
Dodge,	Manitowoc,	Ozaukee,	Waukesha,
Door,	Marquette,	Racine,	Waupaca,
Fond du Lac,	Marquette,	Shawano,	Waushara,
Green Lake,	Milwaukee,	Sheboygan,	Winnebago.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Judge — ROMANZO BUNN, MADISON.

District Attorney — H. M. LEWIS, MADISON.

Marshal — FRANKLIN W. OAKLEY, MADISON.

Terms of Court.

AT MADISON — First Monday in June.

AT LA CROSSE — Third Tuesday in September.

SPECIAL TERM — At Madison, First Tuesday in December.

Counties Comprising District.

Adams,	Dane,	La Crosse,	Price,
Ashland,	Douglas,	La Fayette,	Richland,
Barron,	Dunn,	Lincoln,	Rock,
Bayfield,	Eau Claire,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Buffalo,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sauk,
Burnett,	Green,	Pepin,	Taylor,
Chippewa,	Iowa,	Pierce,	Trempealeau,
Clark,	Jackson,	Polk,	Vernon,
Columbia,	Jefferson,	Portage,	Wood,
Crawford,	Juneau,	Sawyer,	Washburn.

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

NAME.	Title of Office.	Salary.	Term expires.
ORSAMUS COLE.....	Chief Justice.....	\$5,000	April, 1892
WILLIAM PENN LYON.....	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1894
HARLOW S. ORTON	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1888
DAVID TAYLOR.....	Associate Justice	5,000	Jan., 1886
JOHN B. CASSODAY.....	Associate Justice	5,000	April, 1890

CLARENCE KELLOGG.....	Clerk.	JOHN R. BERRYMAN	Librarian.
FREDERICK K. CONOVER.....	Reporter.	C. H. BEYLER.....	Messenger and Crier.
PERCY PAINE.....	Secretary.	F. J. CRAM.....	Assistant Secretary.

Terms of Court at Madison.

JANUARY TERM — Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.

AUGUST TERM — Second Tuesday in August.

WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the Names and Post Office Address of the Circuit Judges, and Times and Places for Holding Circuit Courts in the several Counties in Wisconsin.

Salary of Circuit Judges \$3,000 per annum.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—JOHN B. WINSLOW, RACINE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERM.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Walworth	2d Monday in February	Elkhorn	Ch. 32, 1879.
	2d Monday in June		
	2d Monday in September		
Racine	2d Monday in March	Racine	Ch. 32, 1879.
	3d Monday in June		
	2d Monday in October		
Kenosha	2d Monday in April	Kenosha	Ch. 32, 1879.
	1st Monday in August		
	2d Monday in November		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the months of June or August. Each term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Chapter 32, Laws of 1879.*

SECOND CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—CHARLES A. HAMILTON, MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1888.

COUNTIES.	TERM.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Milwaukee.....	2d Monday in January	Milwaukee.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Monday in May		
	4th Monday in June		
	1st Monday in October		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms to be held in this circuit in the month of June. Every term in the circuit shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

THIRD CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE W. BURNELL, OSHKOSH.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Calumet.....	1st Monday in January..... } 3d Monday in May..... }	Chilton.....	Ch. 140, 1882.
Green Lake....	3d Monday in January..... } 1st Monday in June..... }	Dartford.....	Ch. 140, 1883.
Winnebago....	2d Monday of April (also special)..... } 2d Monday of November (also special)..... }	Oshkosh.....	Ch. 61, 1883.
SPECIAL TERMS.			
	1st Tuesday of September and February..... } 4th Tuesday of June..... }	Oshkosh.....	Ch. 61, 1883.

At any special term of the circuit court in the third judicial circuit of this state, any and all business may be done, arising in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury.— *Chapter 92, Laws 1879.*

The circuit court of the county of Winnebago shall be deemed to be open for the transaction of business from the commencement of one regular term to the commencement of another, and an adjournment of the term from day to day shall not be necessary to the validity of any proceeding therein.— *Section 1, Chapter 61, Laws 1879.*

There shall also be held the following special terms of the circuit court in and for the said county of Winnebago, Wisconsin, viz.: On the first Tuesday of September and February and the fourth Tuesday of June in each year. There shall be no juries summoned for said special terms of the circuit court in said Winnebago county, except in cases of *quo warranto* and *mandamus* as specially provided by law. The said special terms of the circuit court for said county of Winnebago shall be and hereby are declared to be special terms for the whole of the third judicial circuit of Wisconsin.— *Section 2, Chapter 61, Laws 1883.*

Section 3 of chapter 140 of the general laws of 1881, entitled "an act relating to circuit courts, special terms, filing of decisions and trials in vacation," is hereby amended by striking out the words "and fifth" where they occur in the second line of said section, and the letter "s" from the word "circuits," where it occurs in said section, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Section 3. This act shall not apply to or be in force in the third judicial circuit of this state.— *Section 1, Chapter 169, Laws 1883.*

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—NORMAN S. GILSON, FOND DU LAC.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1887.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Sheboygan....	3d Monday in April..... } 4th Monday in September..... }	Sheboygan.....	Ch. 63, 1881.
Manitowoc....	Tuesday after 2d Monday in January } Tuesday after 1st Monday in June... }	Manitowoc.....	Ch. 63, 1881.
Kewaunee.....	1st Monday in May..... } 3d Monday in October..... }	Kewaunee.....	Ch. 63, 1881.
Fond du Lac..	Tuesday after 1st Monday in March... } Tuesday after 2d Monday in Novem'r }	Fond du Lac....	Ch. 63, 1881.

Every general term in the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit, at which any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises, or is pending, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury. In the county of Fond du Lac, special terms for the whole circuit shall be held on Tuesday after the third Monday in February, and Tuesday after the first Monday in July, at which special terms any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit which might be done at the general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending not requiring the intervention of a jury.—Chapter 63, Laws 1831.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — GEORGE CLEMENTSON, LANCASTER.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

COUNTIES	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Grant.....	1st Tuesday in February..... } 1st Tuesday in September..... }	Lancaster	{ Sec.2424,R.S. { Ch.43,L.1879.
Iowa.....	4th Tuesday in March..... } 1st Tuesday in October..... }	Dodgeville.....	Sec. 2424, R.S.
La Fayette	4th Tuesday in June..... } 1st Tuesday in December..... }	Darlington	Sec. 2424, R.S.
Richland	2d Tuesday in April..... } 4th Tuesday in October..... }	Richland Center..	Sec. 2424, R.S.
Crawford.....	4th Tuesday in May..... } 2d Tuesday in November..... }	Prairie du Chien..	Sec. 2424, R.S.

Every term in each of said counties shall be a special term for the whole circuit.—Sec. 2424, R. S.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — ALFRED W. NEWMAN, TREMPEALEAU.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Clark.....	1st Monday in March..... } 1st Monday in September..... }	Neillsville	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Jackson	3d Monday in March..... } 3d Monday in September..... }	Black River Falls.	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
La Crosse.....	2d Monday in May..... } 2d Monday in November..... }	La Crosse.....	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Monroe	1st Monday in April..... } 1st Monday in October..... }	Sparta.....	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Trempealeau..	2d Monday in June..... } 2d Monday in December..... }	Whitehall.....	Ch. 35, L. 1881.
Vernon.....	4th Monday in April..... } 3d Monday in October..... }	Viroqua.....	Ch. 35, L. 1881.

Every general term in the counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson and Trempealeau, shall also be a special term for whole judicial circuit. At any special term of said court, herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also, the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law, and arising in some county other than the one in which such special term shall be held.—Section 3, Chapter 37, Laws 1831.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—CHARLES M. WEBB, STEVENS POINT.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Portage	1st Tuesday in March	Stevens Point.	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in November		
Marathon	2d Tuesday in April	Wausau	Ch. 179, L. 1882.
	2d Tuesday in October		
Waupaca	2d Tuesday in January	Waupaca	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in May		
Wood	1st Tuesday in May	Grand Rapids	Ch. 159, L. 1881.
	1st Tuesday in December		
Waushara	4th Tuesday in March	Wautoma	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Tuesday in September		
Lincoln	3d Tuesday in February	Merrill	Ch. 157, L. 1882.
	4th Tuesday in September		
Price	Last Tuesday in January	Phillips	Ch. 34, L. 1882.
	Last Tuesday in August		
Taylor	1st Tuesday in February	Medford	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	1st Tuesday in September		

Each and every general term of the circuit court held in the counties of Marathon, Portage, Waupaca, Wood and Waushara, shall be special terms for the whole seventh judicial circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising or pending in said circuit, or any of the counties therein, which might be done at any general term, except the trial of issues of fact.—*Chapter 68, Laws 1883.*

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—EGBERT B. BUNDY, MENOMONIE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Buffalo	4th Monday in February	Alma	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in October		
Dunn	2d Monday in March	Menomonie	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in September		
Eau Claire	4th Monday in March	Eau Claire	Ch. 52, 1879.
	4th Monday in September		
Pepin	3d Monday in April	Arkansaw	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in October		
Pierce	2d Monday in June	Ellsworth	Ch. 52, 1879.
	2d Monday in December		
St. Croix	2d Monday in May	Hudson	Ch. 52, 1879.
	3d Monday in November		

I hereby appoint special terms of said court to be held in each year at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, viz.: At Eau Claire, Eau Claire county, on the first Monday of January; at Hudson, St. Croix county, on the third Monday of February; at Menomonie, Dunn county, on the first Monday of July; at River Falls, Pierce county, on the first Monday of September.—*Order of Judge Bundy, issued in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Laws 1879.*

Every general term of the eighth judicial circuit shall be a special term for the whole circuit. At any special term of said court herein provided for, any and all business may be done arising in any county of the circuit which might be done at any general term except the trial of issues of fact by a jury in cases other than those arising in actions of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, and excepting also the trial of issues of fact in actions made local by law and arising in some county other than the one in which such special terms shall be held.— *Chapter 292, Laws 1881.*

NINTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—ALVA STEWART, PORTAGE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1891.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Adams	3d Tuesday in January } 2d Tuesday in June	Friendship	Sec. 2424, R.S.
Columbia.....	2d Tuesday in May	Portage	Sec. 2424, R.S.
	2d Tuesday in December		
Dane	Monday after first Tuesday in April . } 2d Tuesday in July	Madison	Sec. 2424, R.S.
	2d Monday in November		
Juneau	2d Monday in March	Mauston.....	Ch.206,L.1879.
	3d Monday in October.....		
Sauk	3d Monday in March	Baraboo	Ch.125,L.1882.
	3d Monday in September		
Marquette.....	Tuesday after first Monday in January } Tuesday after third Monday in June. }	Montello.....	Ch.238,L.1881.

Every term in the counties of Dane and Columbia shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit. No jury shall be summoned for the term in July for Dane county.— *Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

TENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—GEORGE H. MYERS, APPLETON.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1886.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Florence	1st Tuesday in March	Florence	Ch.288, L.1883.
	3d Tuesday in September.....		
Langlade.....	2d Tuesday in January	Antigo	Ch. 288,L.1883.
	1st Tuesday in September.....		
Outagamie	3d Monday in April.....	Appleton	Ch. 288,L.1883.
	2d Monday in October		
	1st Tuesday in February (special).....		
Shawano	1st Tuesday in June.....	Shawano	Ch. 288,L.1883.
	2d Tuesday in December		

In the county of Outagamie a special term for the whole circuit shall be held on the first Tuesday in February, at which any and all business may be done arising or pending in any county of said circuit, which might be done at a general term for the county in which such business arises or is pending, not requiring the intervention of a jury. Every general term in the counties of Outagamie and Langlade shall be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Section 5, Chapter 288, Laws of 1883.*

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE—SOLON H. CLOUGH, SUPERIOR CITY.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Ashland	Tuesday next succeeding 3d Monday of July	Ashland	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 3d Monday of January		
Barron	Tuesday next succeeding 4th Monday of April	Barron	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 4th Monday of September		
Bayfield	Tuesday next succeeding 2d Monday of July	Bayfield	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 2d Monday of January		
Burnett	Tuesday next succeeding 3d Monday of April	Grantsburg....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 3d Monday of September		
Chippewa	Tuesday next succeeding 1st Monday of May	Chippewa Falls.	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 1st Monday of October		
Douglas	4th Monday in June	Superior	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	3d Monday in December		
Polk	Tuesday next succeeding 2d Monday in June	Osceola Mills....	Ch. 90, L. 1882.
	Tuesday next succeeding 1st Monday of December		
Washburn	1st Monday of June	Shell Lake.....	Ch. 172, L. 1882.
	4th Monday of December		

Every general term of said circuit court in the counties of Ashland, Chippewa and Polk, of said circuit, shall also be special terms for the whole of said circuit, and all actions, motions or proceedings, or other business now pending or which may hereafter arise in any or either of the counties of said circuit, and not requiring a jury, may be brought on, heard, tried and determined, or otherwise acted upon or disposed of at any or either of said special terms in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the same were brought on or heard, tried or determined, or otherwise acted upon or disposed of in the county wherein the same are now pending or may hereafter arise; and when any cause or matters are pending in either of the counties, different from the county in which the special term is held, the clerk of the court where the special term is held shall transmit all orders, judgments and other papers to the clerk of the circuit court of the county where said causes or matters are pending. The said papers shall be filed or entered by said clerk in the same manner as if said cause had been heard or determined by the circuit court at a term thereof held in that county; and all orders, proceedings or judgments made in pursuance of this act, shall have the like force and effect as if made in the county where such cause or matters are or may be pending, and no notice of the holding of such special term shall be required other than the passage and publication of this act.— *Chapter 90, Section 2, Laws of 1882.*

The county of Sawyer is hereby attached to Ashland county for all judicial purposes and for all such purposes shall be deemed a part of Ashland county.— *Section 1, Chapter 46, Laws of 1883.*

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — JOHN R. BENNETT, JANESVILLE.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1889.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Rock	4th Monday in January	Janesville.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	4th Monday in April		
	Wednesday after the first Monday in November.....		
Green	1st Tuesday in March	Monroe.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	3d Tuesday in June		
	1st Tuesday in October.....		
Jefferson.....	1st Monday in February.....	Jefferson.....	Sec. 2424, R. S.
	2d Tuesday in June.....		
	1st Monday in September.....		

No jury shall be summoned for either of the terms in this circuit appointed to be held in the months of January and June. Every term in this circuit shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.—*Section 2424, Revised Statutes.*

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — A. SCOTT SLOAN, BEAVER DAM.

Term expires first Monday of January, 1888.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Dodge.....	4th Tuesday in September.....	Juneau.....	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
	2d Tuesday in February		
Ozaukee.....	1st Tuesday in September	Port Washington.	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
	1st Tuesday in March		
Washington ...	3d Tuesday in October.....	West Bend	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
	3d Tuesday in March		
Waukesha	1st Tuesday in December.....	Waukesha.....	Ch. 55, L. 1882.
	4th Tuesday in May.....		
	4th Tuesday in August (Special) ...		
	1st Tuesday in February (Special) ...		

All writs, summons, recognizances, process, informations, motions, orders to show cause and all jurors summoned to attend, and all notices of trial, notes of issue, and all other proceedings returnable at, pending and to be heard in said circuit court for Washington county, on the third Monday in March, 1882, the day heretofore fixed as the first day of the term in said county of Washington, shall be, and shall be held to be, returnable to, set for hearing, summoned to attend and noticed for trial on the third Tuesday in March, 1882, and shall be answered unto, heard, tried, determined and disposed of, and the jurors shall attend, on said third Tuesday of March, 1882, the same as if in terms returnable to, set for hearing, summoned to attend, or noticed for trial on said last named day.—*Section 3, chapter 55, Laws of 1882.*

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT.

JUDGE — SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, JR., GREEN BAY.

Term expires first Monday in January, 1890.

COUNTIES.	TERMS.	WHERE HELD.	LAWS.
Brown.....	2d Monday in January (Special)..... } 2d Monday in April..... } 2d Monday in October..... }	Green Bay.....	Ch. 288, L. 1883
Door	Tuesday after first Monday in Feb.. } Tuesday after first Monday in Sept.. }	Sturgeon Bay	Ch. 288, L. 1883
Marinette	2d Monday in June..... } 3d Monday in November..... }	Marinette	Ch. 288, L. 1883
Oconto	4th Monday in May..... } 4th Monday in September..... }	Oconto	Ch. 288, L. 1883

Every term in the counties of Brown, Oconto and Marinette, shall also be a special term for the whole judicial circuit.— *Chapter 288, Laws of 1883.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

JANUARY 1, 1885.

EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT.

	<i>Salary.</i>
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.....	\$50,000 00

ACTING VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont.....	\$8,000 00
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THE CABINET.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New York, Secretary of State.....	\$3,000 00
Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000 00
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, Secretary of War.....	8,000 00
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Secretary of Navy	8,000 00
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Secretary of Interior	8,000 00
Frank Hatton, of Iowa, Postmaster General.....	8,000 00
Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.....	8,000 00

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

John Davis, Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State	\$4,500
William Hunter, Rhode Island, Second Assistant Secretary of State.....	3,500
Alvey A. Adee, New York, Third Assistant Secretary of State	3,500
Charles E. Coon, New York, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.....	4,500
Henry F. French, Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of Treasury.....	4,500
Truman N. Burrill, New York, Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	4,500
Mifflin E. Bell, Iowa, Supervising Architect	4,500
William Lawrence, Ohio, First Comptroller.....	5,000
William W. Upton, Oregon, Second Comptroller.....	5,000
Henry C. Johnson, Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Customs.....	4,000
Robert M. Reynolds, Alabama, First Auditor	3,600
Orange Ferriss, New York, Second Auditor.....	3,600
Edwin W. Keightley, Michigan, Third Auditor.....	3,600
Charles Beardsley, Iowa, Fourth Auditor	3,600
Albert U. Wyman, Wisconsin, Treasurer.....	6,000
Blanche K. Bruce, Mississippi, Register of Treasury	4,000
Henry W. Cannon, Minnesota, Comptroller of the Currency.....	5,000
Walter Evans, Kentucky, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	6,000
Jarvis Patten, Maine, Commissioner of Navigation.....	4,000
Charles Chesley, New Hampshire, Solicitor of Internal Revenue.....	4,500
Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, Director of the Mint	4,500
James J. Brooks, Pennsylvania, Chief of Secret Service Division.....	3,500
John B. Hamilton, Illinois, Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service	4,000
James A. Dumont, New York, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels....	3,500

Henry S. Neal, Ohio, Solicitor of Treasury	\$4,500
Sumner I. Kimball, Maine, Superintendent Life-Saving Service	4,000
Joseph Nimmo, Jr., New York, Bureau of Statistics	3,000
J. Schuyler Crosby, New York, 1st Assistant Postmaster-General	4,000
Henry D. Lyman, Ohio, 2d Assistant Postmaster-General	4,000
Abraham D. Hazen, Pennsylvania, 3d Assistant Postmaster-General	4,000
James S. Crawford, Maryland, Superintendent Foreign Mails	3,000
Charles F. McDonald, Massachusetts, Superintendent Money Order System	3,000
William B. Thompson, Michigan, General Superintendent Railway Mail Service	3,500
Merritt L. Joslyn, Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Interior	4,000
Joseph K. McCammon, Pennsylvania, Assistant Attorney General	5,000
Noah C. Macfarland, Kansas, Commissioner of General Land Office	4,000
Otis P. G. Clark, Rhode Island, Commissioner of Pensions	5,000
Benjamin Butterworth, Ohio, Commissioner of Patent Office	4,500
Hiram Price, Iowa, Commissioner of Indian Affairs	4,000
John Eaton, Tennessee, Commissioner of Education	3,000
William H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Railroads	4,500
Charles W. Seaton, New York, Superintendent of the Census	5,000
John W. Powell, Illinois, Director of Geological Survey	6,000
Samuel F. Phillips, North Carolina, Solicitor General	7,000
Thomas Simons, New York, Assistant Attorney General	5,000
William A. Maury, District of Columbia, Assistant Attorney General	5,000
Sterling P. Rounds, Illinois, Public Printer	4,500
A. R. Spofford, Ohio, Librarian of Congress	4,000
George B. Loring, Massachusetts, Commissioner of Agriculture	4,500

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Richard C. Drum	Pennsylvania	Adjutant General.
Delos B. Sackett	New York	Inspector General.
Samuel B. Holabird	Connecticut	Quartermaster General.
Robert Macfeely	Pennsylvania	Commissary General.
Robert Murray	Maryland	Surgeon General.
Wm. B. Rochester	New York	Paymaster General.
John Newton	Virginia	Chief of Engineers.
Stephen V. Benet	Florida	Chief of Ordnance.
David G. Swain	Ohio	Judge Advocate General.
William B. Hazen	Vermont	Chief Signal Officer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Edward T. Nichols	Georgia	Bureau of Yards and Docks.
John G. Walker	Iowa	Bureau of Navigation.
Montgomery Sicard	Dist. of Columbia	Bureau of Ordnance.
Joseph A. Smith	Maine	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
Francis M. Gunnell	Dist. of Columbia	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Theo. D. Wilson	New York	Bureau of Construction and Repairs.
W. S. Schley	Maryland	Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
Charles H. Loring	Massachusetts	Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Wm. B. Remy	Iowa	Judge Advocate General.
Charles G. McCawley	Pennsylvania	Commandment of Marine Corps.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, President pro tem.

<i>Term Ex.</i>	ALABAMA.	<i>Term Ex.</i>	MISSISSIPPI.
1885	<i>James L. Pugh.</i>	1887	<i>J. Z. George.</i>
1889	<i>John T. Morgan.</i>	1889	<i>L. Q. C. Lamar.</i>
	ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.
1885	<i>James D. Walker.</i>	1885	<i>George G. Vest.</i>
1889	<i>A. H. Garland.</i>	1887	<i>Francis M. Cockrell.</i>
	CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.
1885	<i>James T. Farley.</i>	1887	C. H. Van Wyck.
1887	John F. Miller.	1889	Chas. F. Manderson.
	COLORADO.		NEVADA.
1885	Nathaniel P. Hill.	1885	John P. Jones.
1889	T. M. Bowen.	1887	<i>James G. Fair.</i>
	CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1885	Orville H. Platt.	1885	Henry W. Blair.
1887	Joseph R. Hawley.	1889	Austin F. Pike.
	DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.
1887	<i>Thomas F. Bayard.</i>	1887	Wm. J. Sewell.
1889	<i>Eli Saulsbury.</i>	1889	<i>John R. McPherson.</i>
	FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.
1885	<i>Wilkinson Call.</i>	1885	Elbridge G. Lapham.
1887	<i>Charles Jones.</i>	1887	Warner Miller.
	GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.
1885	<i>Joseph E. Brown.</i>	1885	<i>Zebulon B. Vance.</i>
1889	<i>Alfred H. Colquit.</i>	1889	<i>M. W. Ransom.</i>
	ILLINOIS.		OHIO.
1885	John A. Logan.	1885	<i>George H. Pendleton.</i>
1889	Shelby M. Cullom.	1887	John Sherman.
	INDIANA.		OREGON.
1885	<i>Daniel W. Voorhees.</i>	1885	<i>James H. Stater.</i>
1887	Benjamin Harrison.	1889	Joseph N. Dolph.
	IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.
1885	Wm. B. Allison.	1885	James D. Cameron.
1889	Jas. F. Wilson.	1887	James I. Mitchell.
	KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.
1885	John J. Ingalls.	1887	N. W. Aldrich.
1889	Preston B. Plumb.	1889	Wm. P. Sheffield. ¹
	KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885	<i>John S. Williams.</i>	1885	<i>Wade Hampton.</i>
1889	<i>James B. Beck.</i>	1889	<i>M. C. Butler.</i>
	LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.
1885	<i>Benjamin F. Jonas.</i>	1887	<i>Howell E. Jackson.</i>
1889	<i>Randall L. Gibson.</i>	1889	<i>Isham G. Harris.</i>
	MAINE.		TEXAS.
1887	Eugene Hale.	1887	<i>Samuel B. Macey.</i>
1889	Wm. P. Frye.	1889	<i>Richard Coke.</i>
	MARYLAND.		VERMONT.
1885	<i>James B. Groome.</i>	1885	Justin S. Morrill.
1887	<i>Arthur P. Gorman.</i>	1887	George F. Edmunds.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.
1887	Henry L. Dawes.	1887	WM. MAHONE.
1889	Geo. F. Hoar.	1889	H. H. RIDDELBERGER.
	MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.
1887	Omar D. Conger.	1887	<i>Johnson N. Camden.</i>
1889	Thomas W. Palmer.	1889	<i>John E. Kenna.</i>
	MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.
1887	S. J. R. McMillan.	1885	Angus Cameron.
1889	D. M. Sabin.	1887	Philetus Sawyer.

Republicans, in roman, 33; democrats, in *italic*, 36; independents, in SMALL CAPS, 2.

¹ Appointed by the governor vice Senator Anthony, deceased. The legislature will fill the vacancy in January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, Speaker.

ALABAMA.		18	<i>W. R. Morrison.</i> ¹	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1	<i>James T. Jones.</i>	19	<i>R. W. Townsend.</i> ¹	1	Robert T. Davis.
2	<i>H. A. Herbert.</i> ¹	20	<i>John R. Thomas.</i>	2	John D. Long.
3	<i>W. C. Oates.</i> ¹			3	A. A. Ranney. ¹
4	<i>C. M. Shelley.</i> ¹	INDIANA.		4	<i>Patrick A. Collins.</i>
5	<i>Thos. Williams.</i> ¹	1	<i>John J. Kleiner.</i>	5	<i>Leopold Morse.</i> ¹
6	<i>G. W. Hewitt.</i> ¹	2	<i>T. R. Cobb.</i> ¹	6	H. B. LOVERING.
7	<i>W. H. Forney.</i> ¹	3	<i>S. M. Stockslager.</i> ¹	7	Eben F. Stone. ¹
8	<i>Luke Pryor.</i>	4	<i>W. S. Holman.</i> ¹	8	W. A. Russell. ¹
ARKANSAS.		5	<i>C. C. Matson.</i> ¹	9	T. Lyman.
At large — <i>C. R. Breckenridge.</i>		6	<i>T. M. Browne.</i>	10	W. W. Rice.
1	<i>Poindeexter Dunn.</i> ¹	7	<i>Wm. E. English.</i>	11	William Whiting.
2	<i>James K. Jones.</i> ¹	8	<i>John E. Lamb.</i>	12	G. D. Robinson. ¹
3	<i>John H. Rodgers.</i>	9	<i>Thomas B. Ward.</i>		
4	<i>Samuel W. Peel.</i>	10	<i>Thomas J. Wood.</i>	MICHIGAN.	
CALIFORNIA.		11	<i>G. W. Steele.</i>	1	<i>W. C. Maybury.</i>
At large — <i>John R. Glasscock.</i>		12	<i>Robert Lowry.</i>	2	<i>N. B. Eldredge.</i>
	<i>Charles A. Sumner.</i>	13	<i>B. F. Shively.</i>	3	E. S. Lacey. ¹
1	<i>W. S. Rosecrans.</i> ¹	IOWA.		4	<i>Geo. L. Yaple.</i>
2	<i>James H. Budd.</i>	1	<i>M. A. McCoid.</i> ¹	5	<i>Julius Houseman.</i>
3	<i>Barclay Henley.</i>	2	<i>Jerry H. Murphy.</i>	6	<i>Edwin B. Wimans.</i>
4	<i>P. B. Tully.</i>	3	<i>D. B. Henderson.</i>	7	<i>E. C. Carleton.</i>
COLORADO.		4	L. H. WELLER.	8	R. G. Horr. ¹
1	<i>James B. Belford.</i> ¹	5	<i>James Wilson.</i>	9	B. M. Cutcheon.
CONNECTICUT.		6	<i>JOHN C. COOK.</i>	10	H. H. Hatch.
1	<i>Wm. W. Eaton.</i>	7	<i>H. G. Smith.</i>	11	Edward Breitung.
2	<i>Charles L. Mitchell.</i>	8	<i>Wm. P. Hepburn.</i>	MINNESOTA.	
3	<i>J. T. Wait.</i> ¹	9	<i>W. H. M. Pusey.</i>	1	Milo White.
4	<i>E. W. Seymour.</i>	10	<i>Adoniram J. Holmes.</i>	2	J. B. Wakefield.
DELAWARE.		11	<i>Isaac S. Struble.</i>	3	Horace B. Straif. ¹
1	<i>Charles B. Lore.</i>	KANSAS.		4	<i>W. D. Washburn.</i> ¹
FLORIDA.		At large — <i>E. N. Morrill</i>		5	<i>Knute Nelson.</i>
1	<i>R. H. M. Davidson.</i> ¹	<i>Lewis Hauback, Bishop W.</i>		MISSISSIPPI.	
2	<i>Horatio Bisbee.</i>	<i>Perkins, Samuel R. Peter.</i>		1	<i>H. L. Muldrow.</i> ¹
GEORGIA.		1	<i>John A. Anderson.</i> ¹	2	<i>Van H. Manning.</i>
At large — <i>Thos. Hardeman.</i>		2	<i>E. H. Funston.</i>	3	E. S. Jeffords.
1	<i>John C. Nicholls.</i>	3	<i>Thomas Ryan.</i> ¹	4	<i>H. D. Money.</i> ¹
2	<i>H. G. Turner.</i> ¹	KENTUCKY.		5	<i>O. R. Singleton.</i> ¹
3	<i>Charles F. Crisp.</i>	1	<i>Oscar Turner.</i> ¹	6	<i>H. S. Van Eaton.</i>
4	<i>Hugh Buchanan.</i> ¹	2	<i>James F. Clay.</i>	7	<i>E. Barksdale.</i>
5	<i>N. J. Hammond.</i> ¹	3	<i>John E. Halsell.</i>	MISSOURI.	
6	<i>J. H. Blount.</i> ¹	4	<i>T. H. Robertson.</i>	1	<i>W. H. Hatch.</i>
7	<i>J. C. Clements.</i> ¹	5	<i>Albert R. Willis.</i> ¹	2	<i>A. M. Alexander.</i>
8	<i>Seaborn Reese.</i>	6	<i>John G. Carlisle.</i> ¹	3	<i>A. M. Dockery.</i>
9	<i>Allen D. Candler.</i>	7	<i>J. C. S. Blackburn.</i> ¹	4	<i>J. N. Burnes.</i>
ILLINOIS.		8	<i>P. B. Thompson, Jr.</i> ¹	5	<i>Alex. Graves.</i>
1	<i>Ransom W. Dunham.</i>	9	<i>W. W. Culbertson.</i>	6	<i>John B. Cosgrove.</i>
2	<i>J. F. Finerty.</i>	10	<i>John D. White.</i> ¹	7	<i>A. H. Buckner.</i> ¹
3	<i>G. R. Davis.</i> ¹	11	<i>Frank Wolford.</i>	8	<i>John J. O'Neil.</i>
4	<i>Geo. E. Adams.</i>	LOUISIANA.		9	<i>J. M. Broadhead.</i>
5	<i>Reuben E. Elwood.</i>	1	<i>Carleton Hunt.</i>	10	<i>M. L. Clardy.</i> ¹
6	<i>Robert R. Hitt.</i>	2	<i>E. John Ellis.</i> ¹	11	<i>R. P. Bland.</i> ¹
7	<i>T. J. Henderson.</i> ¹	3	<i>W. F. Kellogg.</i>	12	<i>Charles H. Morgan.</i>
8	<i>Wm. Cullen.</i>	4	<i>N. C. Blanchard.</i> ¹	13	<i>W. H. Fyan.</i>
9	<i>L. E. Payson.</i> ¹	5	<i>J. F. King.</i> ¹	14	<i>L. H. Davis.</i> ¹
10	<i>N. E. Worthington.</i>	6	<i>E. T. Lewis.</i>	NEBRASKA.	
11	<i>Wm. H. Neece.</i>	MAINE.		1	Archibald J. Weaver.
12	<i>James M. Riggs.</i>	At large — <i>Thos. B. Reed.</i> ¹		2	<i>James Laird.</i>
13	<i>W. M. Springer.</i> ¹	<i>Nelson Dingley, Jr., Chas.</i>		3	<i>E. K. Valentine.</i> ¹
14	<i>Jonathan H. Rowell.</i>	<i>A. Boutelle, Seth D. Milliken.</i>		NEVADA.	
15	<i>Joseph G. Cannon.</i>	MARYLAND.		1	<i>George W. Cassidy.</i> ¹
16	<i>Aaron Shan.</i>	1	<i>G. W. Covington.</i> ¹	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
17	<i>S. W. Moulton.</i> ¹	2	<i>J. F. Talbot.</i> ¹	1	<i>Martin A. Haynes.</i>
		3	<i>F. S. Hoblitzell.</i> ¹	2	<i>Ossian Ray.</i> ¹
		4	<i>John V. L. Findlay.</i>		
		5	<i>Hart B. Holton.</i>		
		6	<i>L. E. Comas.</i>		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 T. M. Farrell.
- 2 J. H. Brewer.¹
- 3 John Kean, Jr.
- 4 Benjamin F. Howey.
- 5 W. W. Phelps.
- 6 W. H. F. Feilder.
- 7 Wm. McAdoo.

NEW YORK.

At large—Henry W. Slocum.

- 1 Perry Belmont.
- 2 W. E. Robinson.¹
- 3 Darwin R. James.
- 4 Felix Campbell.
- 5 Nicholas Muller.
- 6 S. S. Cox.¹
- 7 Wm. Dorsheimer.
- 8 John J. Adams.
- 9 John Hardy.¹
- 10 Abram S. Hewitt.¹
- 11 Orlando B. Potter.
- 12 Waldo Hutchins.¹
- 13 J. H. Ketchum.¹
- 14 Lewis Beach.
- 15 J. H. Bagley, Jr.
- 16 T. G. Van Alstyne.
- 17 H. G. Burleigh.
- 18 Fred. A. Johnson.
- 19 A. X. Parker.¹
- 20 Edward Wemple.
- 21 George W. Ray.
- 22 C. R. Skinner.¹
- 23 J. T. Spriggs.
- 24 N. W. Nutting.
- 25 Frank Hiscock.¹
- 26 Sereno E. Payne.¹
- 27 J. W. Wadsworth.¹
- 28 S. C. Millard.
- 29 John Arnot.
- 30 H. S. Greenleaf.
- 31 R. S. Stevens.
- 32 Wm. F. Rogers.
- 33 Francis B. Brewer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At large—Risden T. Bennett.

- 1 Thos. G. Skinner.
- 2 James E. O'Hara.
- 3 Wharton J. Green.
- 4 W. R. Cox.¹
- 5 A. M. Scales.¹
- 6 C. Dowd.¹
- 7 Tyre York.
- 8 R. B. Vance.¹

OHIO.

- 1 John F. Follet.
- 2 Isaac M. Jordan.
- 3 Robert M. Murray.
- 4 Ben. LeFevre.
- 5 George E. Seney.

- 6 Wm. D. Hill.
- 7 James E. Campbell.
- 8 J. W. Keifer.¹
- 9 J. S. Robinson.¹
- 10 Frank H. Hurd.
- 11 J. W. McCormick.
- 12 Alphonso Hart.
- 13 G. L. Converse.¹
- 14 George W. Geddes.¹
- 15 A. J. Warner.
- 16 Beriah Wilkins.
- 17 J. D. Taylor.
- 18 J. H. Wallace.
- 19 E. B. Taylor.¹
- 20 David R. Paige.
- 21 Martin A. Foran.

OREGON.

- 1 M. C. George.¹

PENNSYLVANIA.

At large—Mort. F. Elliott.

- 1 H. H. Bingham.¹
- 2 Charles O'Neill.¹
- 3 S. J. Randall.¹
- 4 W. D. Kelley.¹
- 5 A. C. Harmer.¹
- 6 James B. Everhart.
- 7 Isaac N. Evans.
- 8 D. Ermentrout.
- 9 A. Herr Smith.¹
- 10 Wm. Mutchler.¹
- 11 John B. Storm.
- 12 D. W. Connelly.
- 13 C. N. DRUM.
- 14 S. F. Barr.¹
- 15 Geo. A. Post.
- 16 W. W. Brown.
- 17 J. M. Campbell.¹
- 18 L. E. Atkinson.
- 19 John A. Swope.
- 20 A. G. Curtin.¹
- 21 Charles E. Boyle.
- 22 J. H. Hopkins.
- 23 T. M. Bayne.¹
- 24 G. V. Lawrence.
- 25 J. D. Patton.
- 26 S. H. Miller.¹
- 27 S. M. Brainard.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 H. J. Spooner.¹
- 2 Jonathan Chace.¹

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Samuel Dibble.
- 2 G. D. Tillman.¹
- 3 D. W. Aiken.¹
- 4 John Bratton.
- 5 John J. Hemphill.
- 6 George W. Dargan.
- 7 Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 A. H. Pettibone.¹
- 2 L. C. Houck.¹
- 3 G. G. Dibrell.¹
- 4 Benson McMillin.
- 5 Richard Warner.
- 6 A. J. Caldwell.
- 7 J. G. Ballentine.
- 8 John R. Taylor.
- 9 Rice A. Pierce.
- 10 Casey Young.¹

TEXAS.

- 1 Charles Stewart.
- 2 J. H. Reagan.¹
- 3 James H. Jones.
- 4 D. B. Cubberson.¹
- 5 J. W. Throckmorton.¹
- 6 Olin Wellborn.¹
- 7 Tom Ochiltree.
- 8 J. F. Miller.
- 9 Roger Q. Mills.
- 10 John Hancock.
- 11 W. T. D. Lanham.

VERMONT.

- 1 John W. Stewart.
- 2 Luke P. Poland.

VIRGINIA.

At large—JOHN S. WISE.

- 1 Geo. T. Garrison.
- 2 HARRY LIBBY.
- 3 G. D. Wise.¹
- 4 B. S. HOOPER.
- 5 Geo. C. Cabell.
- 6 J. R. Tucker.¹
- 7 Charles T. O'Ferrall.
- 8 J. S. Barbour.¹
- 9 HENRY S. BOWEN.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Nathan Goff.
- 2 Wm. L. Wilson.
- 3 Chas. P. Snyder.
- 4 Eustace Gibson.

WISCONSIN.

- 1 John Winans.
- 2 Dantel H. Sumner.
- 3 Burr W. Jones.
- 4 P. V. Deuster.¹
- 5 Joseph Rankin.¹
- 6 R. Guenther.¹
- 7 G. M. Woodward.
- 8 Wm. T. Price.
- 9 Isaac Stephenson.

The totals are Republicans (in Roman), 116; Democrats (*in Italic*), 201; Independents, Greenbackers and Readjusters (IN SMALL CAPS), 8. The changes since the commencement of the first session are: English in the 7th Indiana district, and Campbell and Wallace, in the 7th and 18th Ohio, Democrats, who take the places respectively of Pelle, Morey and McKinley, Republicans; Smith, in the 7th Iowa, in place of Kasson, resigned to accept the German mission; Funston, in the second Kansas, in place of Haskell, deceased; Smalls, in the 7th, South Carolina, in place of Mackey, deceased; Garrison, Democrat, in the 1st Virginia, who takes the place of Mayo, Readjuster, and O'Ferrall, in the 7th, to fill vacancy; Shively, in

the 13th Indiana, vice Calkins, deceased; Swope, in the 19th Pennsylvania, vice Duncan, deceased; and Bratton, in the 4th South Carolina, vice Evins, deceased.

The following members from the territories have seats on the floor, and are entitled to speak but not to vote: Arizona, *G. H. Oury*¹; Dakota, John B. Raymond; Idaho, Theodore F. Singizer; Montana, *Martin Maginnis*; New Mexico, *Tranquilina Luna*¹; Utah, *John T. Caine*; Washington, Thomas H. Brentz¹; Wyoming, *M. E. Post*.¹

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The members of the senate of the forty-ninth congress will be the same as the forty eighth, except those senators whose terms expire on the fourth of March next, of which there are 25 in all—14 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Of these Pugh, of Alabama, Hampton of South Carolina, Beck, of Kentucky, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Platt, of Connecticut, Voorhees, of Indiana, Vest, of Missouri, Vance, of North Carolina, Call, of Florida, Morrill, of Vermont, and Allison, of Iowa, have already been re-elected. R. Wilson has been elected to succeed Groome in Maryland, Henry B. Payne to succeed Pendleton in Ohio, James B. Eustis to succeed Jonas in Louisiana, Henry M. Teller to succeed Hill, of Colorado, William M. Evarts to succeed Lapham, of New York, Leland Stanford to succeed Farley, of California, Jonathan Chace to fill vacancy in Rhode Island and John C. Spooner, to succeed Cameron, of Wisconsin. Of the other states Arkansas and Georgia will elect Democrats, and Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire and Oregon will elect Republicans. In these enumerated states the Democrats lose two, one each in California and Oregon. Leaving out Illinois, where the legislature is a tie on joint ballot, will give the Republicans 39 in the next senate to 34 for the Democrats, with two Independents from Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.		DELEWARE.		15 J. G. Cannon. ¹	
1 James T. Jones. ¹		1 Chas. B. Lore.		16 S. Z. Laudes.	
2 Hilary A. Herbert. ¹				17 John R. Eden.	
3 William C. Oates. ¹		FLORIDA.		18 William R. Morrison. ¹	
4 A. C. Davidson.		1 R. H. M. Davidson.		19 R. W. Townsend. ¹	
5 Thos. W. Sadler.		2 Chas. Dougherty.		20 John R. Thomas. ¹	
6 John M. Martin.				INDIANA.	
7 Wm. H. Forney. ¹		GEORGIA.		1 John J. Kleiner. ¹	
8 Joseph Wheeler.		1 T. M. Norwood.		2 Thos. R. Cobb. ¹	
ARKANSAS.		2 Henry G. Turner. ¹		3 Jonas G. Howard.	
1 Poindexter Dunn. ¹		3 Chas. F. Crisp. ¹		4 Wm. S. Holman. ¹	
2 C. R. Breckenridge. ¹		4 H. R. Harris.		5 C. C. Matson. ¹	
3 James K. Jones. ¹		5 N. J. Hammond. ¹		6 Thomas M. Browne. ¹	
4 John H. Rogers. ¹		6 James H. Blount. ¹		7 W. D. Bynum.	
5 Samuel W. Peel. ¹		7 J. C. Clements. ¹		8 James T. Johnston.	
CALIFORNIA.		8 Seaborn Reese. ¹		9 Thomas B. Ward. ¹	
1 Barclay Henley.		9 Allan D. Chandler. ¹		10 W. D. Owen.	
2 James A. Loufitt.		10 Geo. E. Barnes.		11 Geo. W. Steele. ¹	
3 Joseph McKenna.		ILLINOIS.		12 Robt Lowry. ¹	
4 W. W. Morrow.		1 R. W. Dunham. ¹		13 Geo. Ford.	
5 C. N. Felton.		2 Francis Lawler.		IOWA.	
6 H. H. Markham.		3 James H. Ward.		1 Benton J. Hall.	
COLORADO.		4 Geo. E. Adams. ¹		2 J. H. Murphy. ¹	
1 George E. Symes.		5 Reuben E. Ellwood. ¹		3 D. B. Henderson. ¹	
CONNECTICUT.		6 Robert R. Hitt. ¹		4 Wm. E. Fuller.	
1 John R. Buck.		7 Thomas J. Henderson. ¹		5 B. F. Frederick.	
2 Chas. L. Mitchell. ¹		8 Ralph Plumb.		6 James B. Weaver.	
3 John T. Wait. ¹		9 Lewis E. Payson. ¹		7 Edwin H. Conger.	
4 Edward W. Seymour.		10 N. E. Worthington. ¹		8 W. P. Hepburn. ¹	
		11 W. H. Nece. ¹		9 Joseph Lyman.	
		12 Jas. M. Riggs. ¹		10 A. J. Holmes. ¹	
		13 Wm. M. Springer. ¹		11 Isaac S. Struble.	
		14 J. H. Rowell. ¹			

¹ Re-elected.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—Continued.

KANSAS.
 1 E. N. Morrill.¹
 2 E. H. Funston.
 3 B. W. Perkins.¹
 4 Thomas Ryan.¹
 5 John A. Anderson.¹
 6 Louis Hanback.¹
 7 S. R. Peters.¹

KENTUCKY.
 1 W. J. Stone.
 2 Polk Laffoon.
 3 J. E. Halsell.¹
 4 T. A. Robertson.¹
 5 John G. Carlisle.¹
 6 Albert S. Willis.¹
 7 W. C. P. Breckenridge.
 8 J. B. McCreary.
 9 W. H. Wadsworth.
 10 W. P. Taulbee.
 11 Frank L. Wolford.¹

LOUISIANA.
 1 L. R. Martin.
 2 Michael Hahn.
 3 E. G. Gay.
 4 N. C. Blanchard.¹
 5 J. Floyd King.¹
 6 Alfred B. Irion.

MAINE.
 1 Thomas B. Reed.¹
 2 Nelson Dingley, Jr.¹
 3 S. L. Milliken.¹
 4 Chas. A. Boutelle.¹

MARYLAND.
 1 Chas. H. Gibson.
 2 Frank F. Shaw.
 3 Wm. H. Cole.
 4 J. V. L. Findlay.¹
 5 Barnes Compton.
 6 L. E. McComas.¹

MASSACHUSETTS.
 1 Robt. T. Davis.¹
 2 John D. Long.¹
 3 A. A. Ranney.¹
 4 P. A. Collins.¹
 5 E. D. Hayden.
 6 H. B. Lovering.¹
 7 Ebern F. Stone.
 8 C. H. Allen.
 9 Fred D. Ely.
 10 Wm. W. Rice.¹
 11 Wm. Whiting.¹
 12 F. W. Rockwell.

MICHIGAN.
 1 Wm. C. Maybury.¹
 2 N. B. Eldredge.¹
 3 J. O'Donnell.
 4 J. C. Burrows.
 5 C. C. Comstock.¹
 6 Edwin B. Winans.¹
 7 E. C. Carleton.¹
 8 Tim. E. Torsney.
 9 B. M. Cutcheon.¹
 10 S. O. Fisher.
 11 S. C. Moffatt.

MINNESOTA.
 1 Milo White.¹
 2 J. B. Wakefield.¹
 3 H. B. Strait.¹

4 J. B. Gilfillan.
 5 Knute Nelson.¹
 MISSISSIPPI.
 1 J. M. Allen.
 2 J. B. Morgan.
 3 T. C. Cutchins.
 4 Fred G. Berry.
 5 Otho R. Singleton.¹
 6 H. S. Van Eaton.¹
 7 Ethelbert Barksdale.¹

MISSOURI.
 1 Wm. H. Hatch.
 2 John B. Hale.
 3 A. M. Dockery.¹
 4 J. N. Burnes.¹
 5 Wm. Warner.
 6 John T. Heard.
 7 John E. Hutton.
 8 John J. O'Neil.¹
 9 John M. Glover.
 10 M. L. Clardy.¹
 11 R. P. Bland.¹
 12 W. J. Stone.
 13 W. H. Wade.
 14 Wm. Dawson.

NEBRASKA.
 1 A. G. Weaver.¹
 2 James Laird.¹
 3 G. W. E. Dorsey.

NEVADA.
 1 Wm. Woodburn.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 1 Martin A. Haynes.¹
 2 Jacob H. Gallinger.

NEW JERSEY.
 1 George Hires.¹
 2 J. Buchanan.
 3 E. S. Green.
 4 J. N. Paddock.
 5 W. W. Phelps.¹
 6 Herman Lehlbach.
 7 Wm. McAdoo.¹

NEW YORK.
 1 Perry Belmont.¹
 2 Felix Campbell.
 3 Darwin R. James.¹
 4 P. P. Mahoney.
 5 A. M. Bliss.
 6 N. Muller.¹
 7 J. J. Adams.
 8 S. S. Cox.¹
 9 Jos. Pulitzer.
 10 A. S. Hewitt.¹
 11 T. A. Merriman.
 12 A. Dowdney.
 13 Egbert L. Viele.
 14 W. G. Stahlmecker.
 15 Lewis Beech.¹
 16 John H. Ketcham.¹
 17 Jas. G. Lindsley.
 18 Henry G. Burleigh.¹
 19 John Swinburne....
 20 George West.
 21 F. A. Johnson.
 22 A. X. Parker.¹
 23 J. Thos. Spriggs.¹
 24 John S. Pindar.
 25 Frank Hiscock.¹
 26 S. C. Millard.¹
 27 Sereno E. Payne.¹

28 John Arnot, Jr.¹
 29 Ira Davenport.
 30 Charles S. Baker.
 31 J. G. Sawyer.
 32 J. M. Farquahar.
 33 John B. Weber.
 34 W. L. Sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA.
 1 Thos. G. Skinner.¹
 2 Jas. E. O'Hara.¹
 3 Wharton J. Green.¹
 4 Wm. R. Cox.¹
 5 James W. Field.
 6 R. T. Bennett.¹
 7 J. S. Henderson.
 8 W. H. H. Cowles.
 9 Thos. D. Johnston.

OHIO.
 1 Benjamin Butterworth.
 2 Chas. E. Brown.
 3 J. E. Campbell.
 4 C. M. Anderson.
 5 Ben. Le Fevre.¹
 6 Wm. D. Hill.
 7 Geo. E. Seney.
 8 John Little.
 9 W. C. Cooper.
 10 Jacob Romeis.
 11 W. W. Elsberry.
 12 A. C. Thompson.
 13 J. H. Outhwaite.
 14 C. H. Grosvenor.
 15 Beriah Wilkins.¹
 16 Geo. W. Geddes.¹
 17 A. J. Warner.¹
 18 Isaac H. Taylor.
 19 Ezra B. Taylor.¹
 20 Wm. McKinley, Jr.¹
 21 Martin A. Foran.¹

OREGON.
 1 Binger Herman.

PENNSYLVANIA.
 At large—Edwin S. Osborne.
 1 H. H. Bingham.¹
 2 Chas. O'Neill.¹
 3 S. J. Randall.¹
 4 W. D. Kelley.¹
 5 A. C. Harmer.¹
 6 J. B. Everhart.¹
 7 I. N. Evans.¹
 8 D. Ermentrout.¹
 9 J. A. Hiestand.
 10 W. H. Sowden.
 11 John B. Storm.¹
 12 J. A. Seranton.
 13 Chas. N. Brumm.¹
 14 Franklin Bound.
 15 F. C. Bunnell.
 16 W. W. Brown.¹
 17 J. M. Campbell.¹
 18 L. E. Atkinson.¹
 19
 20 A. G. Curtin.¹
 21 Chas. E. Boyle.¹
 22 John S. Negley.
 23 T. M. Bayne.¹
 24 O. L. Jackson.
 25 A. C. White.
 26 Geo. W. Fleeger.
 27 W. L. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.
 1 Henry J. Spooner.¹
 2 Wm. A. Pierce.

1 Re-elected.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Sam. Dibble.¹
- 2 G. D. Tillman.¹
- 3 D. Wyatt Aiken.¹
- 4 W. H. Perry.
- 5 J. J. Hemphill¹
- 6 Geo. W. Dargan.¹
- 7 Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 A. H. Pettibone.¹
- 2 L. C. Houck.¹
- 3 John E. Neal.
- 4 Benton McMillan.¹
- 5 J. D. Richardson.
- 6 A. J. Caldwell.¹
- 7 J. G. Ballentine.¹
- 8 J. M. Taylor.¹
- 9 P. G. Glass
- 10 Z. Taylor.

TEXAS.

- 1 Charles Stewart.¹
- 2 John H. Reagan.¹
- 3 James H. Jones.¹
- 4 D. B. Culverson.¹
- 5 J. W. Throckmorton.¹
- 6 Olin Wellborn.¹
- 7 Wm. H. Crain.
- 8 Jas. F. Miller.
- 9 Rogers. Q. Mills.
- 10 J. D. Sawyer.
- 11 S. W. T. Lanham.¹

VERMONT.

- 1 John W Stewart.¹
- 2 Wm. W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 Thomas Croxton.
- 2 Harry Libbey.¹
- 3 Geo. D. Wise.¹

- 4 James D. Brady.
- 5 Geo. C. Cabell.¹
- 6 John W. Daniel.
- 7 C. T. O'Ferrall.¹
- 8 John S. Barbour.¹
- 9 C. F. Trigg.
- 10 J. Randolph Tucker.¹

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Nathan Goff, Jr.¹
- 2 W. L. Wilson.¹
- 3 Chas. P. Snyder.¹
- 4 Eustace Gibson.¹

WISCONSIN.

- 1 L. B. Caswell.
- 2 E. S. Bragg.
- 3 R. M. LaFollette.
- 4 L. W. Van Schaick.
- 5 J. Rankin.¹
- 6 R. Guenther.¹
- 7 O. B. Thomas.
- 8 Wm. T. Price.¹
- 9 Isaac Stephenson.¹

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona.....	C. C. Bean.
Dakota.....	Oscar S. Griffith.
Idaho.....	Theodore F. Singier.
Montana.....	Hiram F. Knowles.

New Mexico.....	Antonio Joseph.
Utah.....	John T. Caine.
Washington.....	James M. Armstrong.
Wyoming.....	Wm. Holliday.

Republicans in Roman, 141, democrats in *Italic*, 184. Martin, in the first Louisiana district, is classed as an independent democrat, and Brumm, in the 13th Pennsylvania, as a republican-greenbacker. Weaver, in the 6th Iowa, is an original greenbacker, but elected by a democratic fusion, and is classed as a democrat. The seat of Landes, in the 16th Illinois, is contested by James McCartney, republican, and that of Steele, in the 11th Indiana, by M. H. Kidd, democrat. There is a vacancy in the 19th Pennsylvania, caused by the death of W. A. Duncan, democrat, which will probably be filled by John W. Swope, of the same faith, who has been nominated for the place.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE 48TH AND 49TH CONGRESSES.

STATES.	48th Congress.			49th C'ngr'ss		STATES.	48th Congress.			49th C'ngr'ss	
	Rep.	Dem.	Others. ²	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Others. ²	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama.....	8			8		Missouri.....		14		2	12
Arkansas.....	5			5		Nebraska.....	3			3	
California.....	6			5	1	Nevada.....		1		1	
Colorado.....	1			1		New Hampshire.....	2			2	
Connecticut.....	1	3		2	2	New Jersey.....	4	3		4	3
Delaware.....		1			1	New York.....	13	21		17	17
Florida.....	1	1			2	North Carolina.....	2	7		1	8
Georgia.....		10			10	Ohio.....	6	15		10	11
Illinois.....	10	10		10	10	Oregon.....	1			1	
Indiana.....	2	11		4	9	Pennsylvania.....	15	12	1	20	8
Iowa.....	7	2	2	7	4	Rhode Island.....	2			2	
Kansas.....	7			7		South Carolina.....	1	6		1	6
Kentucky.....	2	9		1	10	Tennessee.....	2	8		3	7
Louisiana.....	1	5		1	5	Texas.....	1	10			11
Maine.....	4			4		Vermont.....	2			2	
Maryland.....	2	4		1	5	Virginia.....		6	4	2	8
Massachusetts.....	9	2	1	10	2	West Virginia.....	1	3		1	3
Michigan.....	5	6		4	7	Wisconsin.....	3	6		7	2
Minnesota.....	5			5							
Mississippi.....	1	6			7	Total.....	116	201	8	141	184

¹ Re-elected.

² Greenbackers, readjusters and independents.

PRINCIPAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Austria Hungary.....	Vienna.....	John M. Francis.....	\$12,000
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Thomas A. Osborne.....	12,000
Chili.....	Santiago.....	Cornelius A. Logan.....	10,000
China.....	Pekin.....	John Russell Young.....	12,000
France.....	Paris.....	Levi P. Morton.....	17,500
German Empire.....	Berlin.....	John A. Kasson.....	17,500
Great Britain.....	London.....	James Russell Lowell.....	17,500
Italy.....	Rome.....	Wm. Waldorf Astor.....	12,000
Japan.....	Tokai-Yeddo.....	John A. Bingham.....	12,000
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Philip H. Morgan.....	12,000
Peru.....	Lima.....	S. L. Phelps.....	10,000
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Alphonso Taft.....	17,500
Spain.....	Madrid.....	John W. Foster.....	12,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic.....	Buenos Ayres.....	Thomas O. Osborne.....	7,500
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	Nicholas Fish.....	7,500
Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	Richard Gibbs.....	5,000
Central American States.....	Guatemala.....	Henry C. Hall.....	10,000
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	Wm. L. Scruggs.....	7,500
Corea.....	Seoul.....	Lucius H. Foote.....	5,000
Hawaiian Islands.....	Honolulu.....	Rollin M. Daggett.....	7,500
Hayti and St. Domingo.....	Port au Prince.....	John M. Langston.....	5,000
Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	J. H. Smyth.....	5,000
Persia.....	Teheran.....	S. G. W. Benjamin.....	5,000
Sweden and Norway.....	Stockholm.....	W. W. Thomas.....	7,500
The Netherlands.....	The Hague.....	Wm. L. Dayton.....	7,500
Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	Lewis Wallace.....	7,500
Venezuela.....	Caraccas.....	Jehu Baker.....	7,500
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	Michael J. Cramer.....	5,000
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	Wickham Hoffman.....	5,000
Paraguay and Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	Wm. Williams.....	5,000
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	Lewis Richmond.....	5,000
Siam.....	Bangkok.....	John A. Halderman.....	5,000
Cuba.....	Havana.....	Adam Badeau.....	5,000

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	H. Remson.....	\$3,000
Spain.....	Madrid.....	Dwight T. Reed.....	2,000
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	Chester Holcomb.....	2,000
	Panama.....	Thomas Adamson.....	4,000

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Austria.....	Vienna.....	James R. Wiley.....	3,000
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	C. C. Andrews.....	6,000
China.....	Shanghai.....	Julius Stahel.....	5,000
Ecuador.....	Guayaquil.....	H. N. Beach.....	3,000
France.....	Paris.....	George Walker.....	6,000
Germany.....	Berlin.....	Mark S. Brewer.....	4,000
	Frankfort.....	F. Vogeler.....	3,000
	Calcutta.....	J. A. Leonard.....	5,000
Great Britain.....	Halifax.....	W. G. Frye.....	3,000
	London.....	Edwin A. Merritt.....	6,000
	Melbourne.....	O. M. Spencer.....	4,500
	Montreal.....	S. P. Stearns.....	4,000
Italy.....	Rome.....	Samuel H. M. Byers.....	2,000
Japan.....	Kanagawa.....	Thomas B. Van Buren.....	4,000
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	David H. Strother.....	2,500
	Metamoras.....	Warner P. Sutton.....	2,000
Persia.....	Teheran.....	S. G. W. Benjamin.....	3,000
Roumania.....	Bucharest.....	Fulton Paul.....	3,000
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	Edgar Stanton.....	3,000
Servia.....	Belgrade.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	Havana.....	Ramon O. Williams.....	6,000
	Cairo.....	George P. Pomeroy.....	5,000
Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	G. Harris Heap.....	2,000

THE STATES OF THE UNION.

Apport'nt for Congressmen		State Governments.					
States. (39)	Ap- port- ment.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term ex- pires.	Salary.	Next session of legislature.	Next election.
Alabama	5	Montgomery	<i>Edward A. O'Neal</i>	Dec. 1886	\$3,000	*1 Tuesday aft. 2 M. Nov., '86.	*1 Monday Aug., '86.
Arkansas	5	Little Rock	<i>Simon P. Hughes</i>	Jan. 1887	3,000	*2 Monday January, '87.	*1 Monday Sept., '86.
California	6	Sacramento	<i>George Stoneman</i>	Jan. 1887	6,000	*1 Monday aft. January, '87.	*1 Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Colorado	1	Denver	Benjamin H. Eaton	Jan. 1887	5,000	*1 Wednesday January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Connecticut	4	Hartford	Henry H. Harrison	Jan. 1887	2,000	Wednesday aft. 1 M. Jan., '86.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Delaware	1	Dover	<i>Charles C. Stockley</i>	Jan. 1887	2,000	*1 Wednesday aft. 1 M. Jan., '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Florida	2	Tallahassee	<i>E. A. Perry</i>	Jan. 1889	3,500	*1 Monday January, '87.	*1 Wednesday Oct., '86.
Georgia	10	Atlanta	<i>Henry D. McDaniel</i>	Nov. 1886	3,000	*1 Wednesday November, '86.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Illinois	20	Springfield	Richard J. Oglesby	Jan. 1889	6,000	*Wednesday aft. 1 M. Jan., '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Indiana	13	Indianapolis	<i>Isaac P. Gray</i>	Jan. 1889	5,000	*Thursday aft. 1 M. Jan., '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Iowa	11	Des Moines	Buren R. Sherman	Jan. 1886	3,000	*2 Monday January, '86.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Kansas	7	Topeka	John A. Martin	Jan. 1887	3,000	*2 Tuesday January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Kentucky	11	Frankfort	<i>J. Proctor Knot</i>	Sept. 1887	5,000	*December 31, '85.	1 M. August, '85.
Louisiana	6	Baton Rouge	<i>Samuel D. McEnery</i>	May 1888	4,000	*2 Monday May, '86.	Tuesday aft. 3 M. April, '86.
Maine	4	Augusta	Frederick Robie	Jan. 1887	2,000	*1 Wednesday January, '87.	*2 Monday September, '86.
Maryland	6	Annapolis	<i>Robert M. McLane</i>	Jan. 1888	4,500	*1 Wednesday January, '86.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Massachusetts	12	Boston	George D. Robinson	Jan. 1886	4,000	1 Wednesday January, '86.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Michigan	11	Lansing	Russell A. Alger	Jan. 1887	1,000	*1 Wednesday January, '87.	1 Monday April, '85 -
Minnesota	5	St. Paul	Lucius F. Hubbard	Jan. 1887	3,800	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Jan., '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Mississippi	7	Jackson	<i>Robert Lowry</i>	Jan. 1886	4,000	*1 Tuesday January, '86.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Missouri	14	Jefferson City	<i>John S. Marmaduke</i>	Jan. 1889	5,000	*1 Wednesday aft. 1 M. Jan., '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Nebraska	3	Lincoln	James W. Dawes	Jan. 1887	2,500	*1 Tuesday January, '87.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Nevada	1	Carson City	<i>Jewett W. Adams</i>	Dec. 1886	5,000	*1 Monday January, '87.	*1 Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
New Hampshire	2	Concord	Samuel W. Hale	June 1885	1,000	*1 Wednesday June, '85.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
New Jersey	7	Trenton	<i>Leon Abbett</i>	Jan. 1887	5,000	2 Tuesday January, '86.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
New York	34	Albany	<i>David B. Hill</i>	Jan. 1886	10,000	1 Tuesday January, '86.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
North Carolina	9	Raleigh	<i>Alfred M. Scales</i>	Jan. 1889	3,000	*1 Monday January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Ohio	21	Columbus	<i>George Hoadly</i>	Jan. 1886	4,000	*1 Monday January, '86.	2 Tuesday October, '85.
Oregon	1	Salem	Zenas F. Moody	Jan. 1887	1,500	*1 Monday January, '87.	*1 Monday June, '86.
Pennsylvania	28	Harrisburg	<i>Robert E. Pattison</i>	Jan. 1887	10,000	*1 Tuesday January, '87.	Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
Rhode Island	2	Newp't & Prov	Augustus O. Bourn	May 1885	1,000	Last Tuesday May, '85.	1 Wednesday April, '85.
South Carolina	7	Columbia	<i>High S. Thompson</i>	Dec. 1886	3,500	4 Monday November, '85.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Tennessee	10	Nashville	<i>William B. Bate</i>	Jan. 1887	4,000	*1 Monday January, '87.	*1 Thursday August, '86.
Texas	11	Austin	<i>John Ireland</i>	Jan. 1887	4,000	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Vermont	3	Montpelier	Samuel E. Pingree	Oct. 1886	1,500	*1 Wednesday October '86.	*1 Tuesday Sept., '86.
Virginia	10	Richmond	WILLIAM E. CAMERON	Jan. 1886	5,000	*1 Wednesday December, '85.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '85.
West Virginia	4	Wheeling	<i>E. Willis Wilson</i>	Mar. 1887	2,700	*2 Wednesday January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Wisconsin	9	Madison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Jan. 1887	5,000	*2 Wednesday January, '87.	*Tuesday aft. 1 M. Nov., '86.
Total	325						

Democrats in *Italic*. Readjuster in SMALL CAPS. *Biennially.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Residence.
Governor.....	Jeremiah M. Rusk ...	\$5,000	Viroqua.
Lieutenant Governor.	Sam S. Fifield.....	1,000	Ashland.
Secretary of State	Ernst G. Timme.....	5,000	Kenosha.
State Treasurer	E. C. McFetridge.....	5,000	Beaver Dam.
Attorney General	Leander F. Frisby ...	3,000	Milwaukee.
State Superintendent	Robert Graham	1,200	Oshkosh.
Railroad Commissioner	Nils P. Haugen.....	3,000	River Falls.
Insurance Commissioner.....	Philip L. Spooner, Jr.	3,000	Madison.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	GOVERNOR.	
Jeremiah M. Rusk	Viroqua	Ohio.
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
S. S. Fifield	Ashland	Maine.
	PRIVATE SECRETARY.	
L. J. Rusk.....	Viroqua ..	Ohio.
	EXECUTIVE CLERK.	
T. L. Hacker	Cottage Grove.....	Ohio.
	JANITOR.	
H. J. Lovejoy	Madison.....	New York.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Ernst. G. Timme	Kenosha.....	Germany.
	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.	
Mortimer T. Park	Elkhorn ..	Ohio.
	CHIEF CLERK.	
Thomas St. George.....	Racine	New York.
	CHIEF BOOK-KEEPER.	
D. H. Tullis.....	Madison.....	Ohio.
	ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER.	
A. E. McCurdy	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.
	ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.	
William N. Weiskopf.....	Kenosha	Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

STATE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity</i>
	PRINTING CLERK.	
Charles A. Leith.....	Madison.....	England.
	RECORDING AND MAP CLERK.	
A. E. Bauer.....	Milwaukee.....	Germany.
	FILING CLERK.	
W. W. Jones.....	Fox Lake.....	New York.
	RECORDING CLERK.	
F. M. Vilas.....	Madison.....	New York.
	COMPILING CLERK.	
Dan R. Roeder.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.
	REGISTRATION CLERK.	
Libbie C. Maas.....	Wheatland.....	Wisconsin.
	MAILING CLERK.	
L. J. Erdall.....	Deerfield.....	Norway.
	JANITOR.	
L. F. Mohrhusen.....	Manitowoc.....	Germany.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	TREASURER.	
Edward C. McFetridge.....	Beaver Dam.....	New York.
	ASSISTANT TREASURER.	
J. A. McFetridge.....	Baraboo.....	New York.
	BOOK-KEEPER.	
Chas. Wedelstedt.....	Madison.....	Germany.
	CORRESPONDING CLERK.	
N. Conrad, Jr.....	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.
	DEPOSIT CLERK.	
W. B. Hazeltine.....	Madison.....	New York.
	MAILING CLERK.	
C. H. Maynard.....	Plymouth.....	Wisconsin.
	NIGHT WATCH AND JANITOR.	
Henry Malone.....	Beaver Dam.....	Wisconsin.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Leander F. Frisby.....	Milwaukee.....	Ohio.
	ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
H. W. Chynoweth.....	Madison.....	New York.
	CLERK.	
L. F. Frisby, Jr.....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
STATE SUPERINTENDENT.		
Robert Graham.....	Oshkosh.....	New York.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.		
W. H. Chandler.....	Madison.....	Vermont.
CHIEF CLERK.		
A. A. Spencer.....	Madison.....	New York.
CLERKS.		
O. J. Moon.....	Oshkosh.....	Wisconsin.
S. A. Cronk.....	Kenosha.....	Wisconsin.
MESSENGER.		
D. Kessler.....	Madison.....	Germany.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.		
Nils P. Haugen.....	River Falls.....	Norway.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.		
James H. Foster.....	Koro.....	Massachusetts.
JANITOR.		
Marcus Smith.....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.

COMMISSIONER'S OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.		
Philip L. Spooner, Jr.....	Madison.....	Indiana.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.		
Roger C. Spooner.....	Madison.....	Indiana.
MESSENGER AND JANITOR.		
W. H. Glenz.....	Madison.....	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
CHIEF CLERK.		
C. F. Fricke.....	Milwaukee.....	New York.
CLERKS.		
C. M. Foresman.....	Madison.....	Ohio.
E. S. McBride.....	Madison.....	Ohio.
Ole R. Oleson.....	Waupaca.....	Denmark.
Peter Fagg.....	Milwaukee.....	Holland.
B. F. Cram.....	Madison.....	New Hampshire.
G. B. Carter.....	Platteville.....	England.
B. J. Castle.....	Black River Falls.....	Ireland.
CLERK AND MESSENGER.		
F. L. Phillips.....	Fox Lake.....	England.
JANITOR.		
George Speckner.....	Madison.....	Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
SUPERINTENDENT.		
Wm. H. Bennett.....	Mineral Point	Wisconsin.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT		
Wm. H. Joslin.....	Richland Center.....	Michigan.
MESSENGER AND CLERK.		
Wm. J. Jones	Fox Lake ¹	Wales.
ENGINEERS.		
Edwin Culver	Madison.....	Vermont.
Frank Smith.....	Brodhead	Tennessee.
FIREMEN.		
Anton Oleson	Madison	Norway.
Ed. Hickman	Milwaukee ¹	Massachusetts.
CARPENTERS.		
David H. Wright.....	Madison.....	New York.
Chas. Gussman.....	Waunakee	Germany.
JANITOR.		
Chas. E. Hoyt.....	Madison.....	New York.
POLICE.		
Eugene Bowen.....	Whitewater	Canada.
O. L. Wright.....	Hancock.....	New York.
I. E. Troan	Madison.....	Norway.
Henry Shetter	McFarland.....	Pennsylvania.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Legal Residence.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>
COMMISSIONER.		
Frank A. Flower.....	Madison.....	New York.
JANITOR.		
John W. Robson	Madison.....	England.

¹ Legal residence when appointed, now Madison.

STATE BOARDS.

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
George W. Burchard.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	June 1, 1885.
Lewis A. Proctor.....	Milwaukee.....	June 1, 1886.
Charles Luling.....	Manitowoc.....	June 1, 1887.
James Bintliff.....	Darlington.....	June 1, 1888.
Charles D. Parker.....	Pleasant Valley.....	June 1, 1889.
D. S. Comly.....	Madison.....	Secretary.
M. C. Clarke.....	Madison.....	Treasurer.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Hiram H. Giles.....	Madison.....	April 1, 1885.
Elizabeth B. Fairbanks.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1886.
William W. Reed.....	Jefferson.....	April 1, 1887.
Andrew E. Elmore.....	Fort Howard.....	April 1, 1888.
John H. Vivian.....	Mineral Point.....	April 1, 1889.
A. O. Wright.....	New Lisbon.....	Secretary.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
J. M. Bingham ¹	Chippewa Falls.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
George H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
E. W. Keyes.....	Madison.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
J. G. McMynn.....	Racine.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
A. C. Parkinson.....	Columbus.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
C. H. Williams.....	Baraboo.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
W. F. Vilas.....	Madison.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
Geo. Koeppe.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
Hiram Smith.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
John C. Spooner.....	Hudson.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
George H. Paul.....	Milwaukee.....	President.
John S. Dean.....	Madison.....	Secretary.

REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
S. M. Hay.....	Oshkosh.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
Emil Wallber.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
T. D. Weeks.....	Whitewater.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
A. D. Andrews.....	River Falls.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
W. H. Chandler.....	Madison.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
J. H. Evans.....	Platteville.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
C. A. Hutchins.....	Fond du Lac.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
G. E. Gordon.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
J. H. Evans.....	Platteville.....	President.
W. H. Chandler.....	Madison.....	Secretary.

¹ Died January 8, 1885.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
B. O. Reynolds.....	Lake Geneva.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1885.
J. T. Reeve.....	Appleton	1st Monday in Feb., 1886.
Samuel C. Johnson.....	Hudson	1st Monday in Feb., 1887.
Solon Marks.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1888.
Knut Hough.....	La Crosse.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1889.
W. W. Daniells.....	Madison	1st Monday in Feb., 1890.
G. F. Witter.....	Grand Rapids.....	1st Monday in Feb., 1891.
Solon Marks.....	Milwaukee.....	President.
J. T. Reeve	Appleton	Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Frederick Robinson.....	Kenosha	April 1st, 1885.
Adam Conrath	Milwaukee.....	April 1st, 1886.
E. B. Heimstreet	Janesville.....	April 1st, 1887.
T. H. Spence	La Crosse.....	April 1st, 1888.
A. H. Hollister.....	Madison	April 1st, 1889.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Philo Dunning.....	Madison	April 1, 1885.
A. V. H. Carpenter.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1885.
Christopher Hutchinson	Beetown	April 1, 1886.
J. V. Jones	Oshkosh	April 1, 1886.
Mark Douglas.....	Melrose.....	April 1, 1887.
C. L. Valentine.....	Janesville.	April 1, 1887.

STATE LIBRARY.

TRUSTEES.

Orsamus Cole	Chief Justice.....	Supreme Court.
William P. Lyon	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
Harlow S. Orton	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
David Taylor.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
John B. Cassoday.....	Associate Justice.....	Supreme Court.
Leander F. Frisby.....		Attorney General.
John R. Berryman.....		Librarian.

STATE TREASURY AGENT.

Henry P. Fischer.....	Madison	During pleasure of governor.
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STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

James T. Reeve	Appleton	Term expires April 1, 1886.
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TIMBER AGENTS.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	Chas. E. Mears.....	Osceola Mills.....	Polk.
2	Edward Outhwait.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
3	George W. Ghoca.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
4	V. M. Adams.....	West Salem.....	La Crosse.
5	H. P. Briggs.....	New London.....	Waupaca.
6	O. W. Bloch.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.

LUMBER INSPECTORS.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>County.</i>
1	H. W. Lord.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.
2	Alex. Hyslop.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
3	Geo. B. Shaw.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
4	Phillip B. Jewell.....	Hudson.....	St. Croix.
6	D. L. McKay.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
7	Richard H. Chute.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
9	D. J. McKenzie.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.
10	W. H. Harris.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
11	John W. Meagher.....	Ashland.....	Ashland.
12	Robt. Buckstaff.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
13	Lewis C. Thompson.....	Superior.....	Douglas.
14	Chas. O'Neill.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

EX OFFICIO.

His Excellency the Governor.
The-Honorable the Secretary of State.

APPOINTED.

J. A. Becher.....	Milwaukee.....	President and Treasurer.
J. M. Smith.....	Marathon.....	
K. Ostergren.....	Price.....	
Carl Gertz.....	Milwaukee.....	Secretary.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Chapman ..	Madison ..	Quartermaster General.
Captain R. C. Bierce ..	Menomonie ..	Clerk.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Watrous.....	Milwaukee.....	Quartermaster General.
Captain John W. Curran.....	Sparta.....	Aide-de-Camp and Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE SOCIETIES.

The following associations and societies are not under the control of the state government, but are given here as a matter of information and reference. Some of them have been encouraged by annual appropriations from the state, while the transactions of some of the associations have been published by the state.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

John A. Rice	Waukesha.....	President.
Lyman C. Draper.....	Madison.....	Corresponding Secretary.
Reuben G. Thwaites	Madison.....	Ass't Corresponding Secy.
R. M. Bashford.....	Madison.....	Recording Secretary.
A. H. Main	Madison.....	Treasurer.
Daniel S. Durrie	Madison.....	Librarian.
Isabel Durrie.....	Madison.....	Assistant Librarian.
I. S. Bradley	Madison.....	Assistant Librarian.

Curators ex-officio — His Excellency, the Governor; the Honorable, the Secretary of State; the Honorable, the State Treasurer; Hon. Alex. Mitchell, Life Director.

In October, 1846, was organized the Wisconsin State Historical Society, with A. Hyatt Smith, President; James D. Doty and Thomas R. Bennett, Vice-Presidents; Thomas W. Sutherland, Secretary; and E. M. Williamson, Treasurer. January, 1847, the first annual meeting was held, at which Morgan L. Martin was chosen President, and the other officers re-elected. At the second annual meeting, Gen. W. R. Smith was made President. In January, 1849, a reorganization of the society was wrought by the election of Governor Nelson Dewey, President *ex-officio*; I. A. Lapham, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Charles Lord, Recording Secretary; and the choice of one Vice President from each of the twenty-five counties. A second reorganization of the society was effected in 1854 under a charter approved March, 1853, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. R. Smith; Librarian, D. W. Hunt; Treasurer, Prof. O. M. Conover; Recording Secretary, Rev. Charles Lord; Corresponding Secretary, Lyman C. Draper. Daniel S. Durrie became identified with the society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service since that time.

The society is the trustee of the state, and receives an annual appropriation of \$5,000, on condition that this sum shall be expended for the purposes of the society, and that the society shall hold all its present and future collections and property for the state, and shall not sell, mortgage or dispose of, or remove from the capitol, its collections, without authority from the legislature; provided, that duplicates may be sold or exchanged for the benefit of the society.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A. A. Arnold.....	Galesville.....	President.
Clinton Babbitt.....	Beloit.....	Secretary.
Cyrus Martin	Janesville	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Congressional District.....	C. L. Martin.....	Janesville.
2d Congressional District.....	H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.
3d Congressional District.....	Matt. Anderson	Pine Bluff.
4th Congressional District.....	J. L. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee.
5th Congressional District.....	J. M. Smith.....	Green Bay.
6th Congressional District.....	A. M. Vaughn	Lodi.
7th Congressional District.....	J. W. Wood.....	Baraboo.
8th Congressional District.....	W. A. Johnston.....	Galesville.
9th Congressional District.....	Isaac Stephenson	Marinette.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A. Ludlow.	Orris Pratt.	Wm. Jacobs.
T. L. Newton.	George B. Shaw.	F. C. Curtis.
T. C. Chamberlain.	D. T. Pilgrim.	E. A. Birge.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. M. Smith	Green Bay	President.
J. C. Plumb	Milton	Vice-President.
B. S. Hoxie	Cooksville	Corresponding Sec'y.
M. Anderson	Pine Bluff	Treasurer.
B. F. Adams	Madison	Superintendent.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

W. H. Morrison	Elkhorn	President.
D. W. Curtis	Fort Atkinson	Secretary.
H. K. Loomis	Sheboygan Falls	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Chester Hazen	Ladoga.
Hiram Smith	Sheboygan Falls.
A. D. DeLand	Sheboygan Falls.
H. F. Dousman	Waterville.
Z. G. Simmons	Kenosha.
Stephen Favill	Delavan.
C. R. Beach	Whitewater.

WISCONSIN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Geo. Wylie	Leeds	President.
S. H. Joiner	Janesville	Secretary.
Geo. Lytle	Elkhorn	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st District	B. F. Fowler	Heart Prairie.
2d District	John A. Cole	Hustisford.
3d District	J. E. Owen	Brooklyn.
4th District	J. S. Stickney	Wauwatosa.
5th District	T. O. Halron	Cato.
6th District	Thos. Sanderson	Leeds.
7th District	Geo. Hudson	Baraboo.
8th District	A. A. Arnold	Galesville.
9th District	S. S. Fifield	Ashland.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Miles Rice	Milton.
R. Royce	Oregon.
M. Anderson	Pine Bluff.
A. E. Joiner	Janesville.

WISCONSIN SHEEP BREEDERS' AND WOOL GROWERS'
ASSOCIATION.

W. D. Parker	Beaver Dam	President.
H. J. Wilson	Whitewater	Secretary.

WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

E. D. Coe	Whitewater	President.
J. E. Heg	Lake Geneva.....	Secretary.
David Atwood.....	Madison	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. S. Rockwood	Janesville	J. R. Decker	Columbus
E. Hurlbut.....	Oconomowoc	J. G. Ford.....	Baraboo
George Raymer.....	Madison	J. H. Keyes.....	Eau Claire
Herman Bleyer	Milwaukee	C. S. Osborn	Florence

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President, Secretary, S. Ryan, R. J. Flint, F. W. Coon, George C. Ginty, T. K. Dunn.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND LETTERS.

T. C. Chamberlain.....	Beloit	President.
E. A. Birge	Madison	Secretary.
S. D. Hastings.....	Madison	Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

G. W. Peckham.....	Milwaukee.....	Department of Science.
A. R. Sprague	Racine.....	Department of Art.
W. F. Allen.....	Madison	Department of Letters.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

Master — S. C. Carr	Milton Junction	Treasurer — Hattie M. Huxley.....	Neenah
Overseer — Matthew Anderson.....	Pine Bluff	Secretary — H. E. Huxley.....	Neenah
Lecturer — A. Broughton	Albany	Gate-keeper — Enoch Wood	Black Earth
Steward — R. Williams.....	Hillsborough	Pomona — Mrs. S. C. Carr.....	Milton Junction
Ass't Steward — W. A. Sprague ..	Reedsburg	Flora — Mrs. A. Broughton.....	Albany
Chaplain — S. N. Jones	Fennimore	Ceres — Mrs. H. E. Huxley.....	Neenah

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

H. A. Taylor	Chairman		
H. C. Payne.....	Secretary		
J. E. Heg	Lake Geneva	L. B. Harvey	Sheboygan
Simeon Whiteley.....	Racine	John Hicks	Oshkosh
G. W. Carter	Waupun	W. M. Griswold	Columbus
C. K. Pier	Fond du Lac	C. K. Irwin	Tomah
C. H. Baxter	Lancaster	A. L. Slye.....	Baraboo
J. G. Monahan	Darlington	J. W. De Groff	Alma
George Paschen.....	Milwaukee	W. H. Huntington	Durand
J. R. Brigham.....	Milwaukee	H. C. Hetzel	Merrill
W. C. Bailey.....	Green Bay	Marion Wescott.....	Shawano

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

W. A. Anderson	Chairman		
Chas. Jonas	Racine	W. A. Walker	Manitowoc
Geo. W. Bird.....	Jefferson	Jas. Ryan	Appleton
Edwin Hurlbut.....	Oconomowoc	J. W. Murphy	Briggsville
B. F. Sherman.....	Beaver Dam	C. W. Graves.....	Viroqua
L. M. Fay	Madison	J. E. Wright.....	Baraboo
A. R. Bushnell	Lancaster	L. R. Larson.....	Eau Claire
E. C. Wall	Milwaukee	R. J. McBride.....	Neillsville
J. L. Mitchell.....	Milwaukee	T. B. McCourt	Medford
Adolph Zimmerman	Thiensville	J. K. Wright.....	Marinette

STATE MILITIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Commander-in-Chief.....	Governor.....	Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Viroqua.
Adjutant General.....	Brigadier General	Chandler P. Chapman.....	Madison.
Quarter Master General...	Brigadier General	Jerome A. Watrous.....	Milwaukee.
Surgeon General.....	Brigadier General	Henry Palmer.....	Janesville.
Acting Judge Adv. Gen...	Colonel.....	Willard C. Bailey.....	Green Bay.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	Gottlieb Swietzer.....	Milwaukee.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	H. D. Farquharson.....	Lancaster.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	William S. Stanley.....	Milwaukee.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	Calvin E. Morley.....	Viroqua.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	N. R. Nelson.....	La Crosse.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	Charles King.....	Milwaukee.
Aid-de-Camp.....	Colonel.....	George W. Chase.....	Madison.
A. D. C. and Mil. Sec'y....	Colonel.....	Lycurgus J. Rusk.....	Viroqua.
Asst. Inspector General...	Lieut. Colonel....	Frederick A. Copeland....	La Crosse.
A. D. C. to Q. M. General .	Captain.....	John W. Curran.....	Sparta.

REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.**First Regiment. Headquarters, Janesville.**

Janesville Guards, Bower City Rifles, Custer Rifles, Delavan Guards, Beloit City Guards, Racine Light Guard, Monroe City Guard, Governor's Guard, Madison, and Darlington Rifles, Darlington.

Colonel.....	William B. Britton.....	Janesville.....	April 6, 1882.
Lieut. Colonel.....	H. H. McLenegan.....	Beloit.....	April 6, 1882.
Major.....	Samuel J. Lewis.....	Monroe.....	April 3, 1884.
Surgeon.....	George G. Chittenden.....	Janesville.....	May 22, 1882.
Asst. Surgeon.....	F. W. Byers.....	Monroe.....	May 22, 1882.
Adjutant.....	M. A. Newman.....	Janesville.....	Feb. 1, 1879.
Quartermaster.....	Joel W. Richmond.....	Whitewater.....	Jan. 5, 1885.
Judge Advocate.....	Joseph W. Bates.....	Janesville.....	May 22, 1882.
Chaplain.....	Thomas W. McLean.....	Janesville.....	May 22, 1882.

Second Regiment. Headquarters, Fond du Lac.

Manitowoc Volunteers, Oshkosh Guards, Evergreen City Guards, Ripon Rifles, Fond du Lac Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, Appleton Light Infantry, Rankin Guards, Watertown Rifles and Burchard Guard.

Colonel.....	Sumner L. Brasted.....	Fond du Lac.....	May 21, 1883.
Lieut. Colonel.....	Worthie H. Patton.....	Oshkosh.....	May 21, 1883.
Major.....	Anthony A. Kelly.....	Fond du Lac.....	Sept. 21, 1883.
Surgeon.....	F. J. Wilkie.....	Oshkosh.....	April 19, 1883.
Asst. Surgeon.....	Llewellyn A. Bishop.....	Fond du Lac.....	May 22, 1882.
Adjutant.....	Edward Foulkes.....	Fond du Lac.....	July 25, 1883.
Quartermaster.....	Charles P. Richmond.....	Appleton.....	Jan. 22, 1883.
Judge Advocate.....	H. E. Giess.....	Ripon.....	July 21, 1883.
Chaplain.....	Thomas S. Johnson.....	Beaver Dam.....	Oct. 15, 1884.

Third Regiment. Headquarters, La Crosse.

Sherman Guard, Governor's Guard, La Crosse, La Crosse Light Guard, Mauston Light Guard, Germania Guard, Guppy Guard, Wausau Light Guard, Ludington Guard, Sparta Rifles and Tomah Guards.

Colonel.....	M. T. Moore.....	La Crosse	June 11, 1883.
Lieut. Colonel.....	B. F. Parker.....	Mauston	June 11, 1883.
Major	T. J. George	Menomonie	June 11, 1883.
Surgeon	J. B. Edwards.....	Mauston.	Nov. 17, 1884.
Asst. Surgeon.....	J. E. Garrey.....	Wausau	Nov. 17, 1884.
Adjutant	Alfred F. Metzger.....	La Crosse	Oct. 23, 1883.
Quartermaster	George A. Ludington	Neillsville	April 23, 1884.
Judge Advocate	R. J. McBride.....	Neillsville	June 11, 1883.
Chaplain	James P. Galiger.....	Tomah	Sept. 20, 1884.

Fourth Battalion. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South Side Turner Rifles and Lincoln Guard.

Major	Samuel C. Mower.....	Milwaukee	April 25, 1884.
Asst. Surgeon	Herman E. Hasse.....	Milwaukee	May 3, 1884.
Adjutant	Rollin B. Mallory	Milwaukee	April 29, 1884.
Quartermaster	Henry G. Rogers.....	Milwaukee	May 3, 1884.
Judge Advocate.....	M. Almy Aldrich.....	Milwaukee	Aug. 15, 1884.
Chaplain	Joseph W. Sanderson.....	Milwaukee	May 3, 1884.

Cavalry. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Light Horse Squadron.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

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Company.	Location.	Captains.	Ist Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Organization.	Co.	R'g't
Appleton Light Infantry	Appleton	Nathan E. Morgan	Charles P. Richmond	Michael E. Lennon	Oct. 27, 1881	G.	2
Beloit City Guard	Beloit	E. J. Bending	W. T. Bois	C. A. Smith	Aug. 31, 1877	E.	1
Janesville Rifles	Janesville	J. B. La Grange	Charles E. Brown	L. H. Lee	Aug. 18, 1878	B.	1
Burchard Guard	Beaver Dam	O. F. Weaver	John Carroll	E. E. Lewis	Oct. 4, 1880	K.	2
Custer Rifles	Whitewater	Allan F. Caldwell	Charles J. Walton	James G. Kestol	July 7, 1877	C.	1
Darlington Rifles	Darlington	George S. Anthony	William W. Murphy	Daniel S. Rose	July 8, 1881	K.	1
Delavan Guard	Delavan	R. J. Wilson	I. G. Fitzer, Jr.	H. B. Austin	April 27, 1880	D.	1
Evergreen City Guard	Sheboygan	Charles A. Born	Henry W. Trester	Otto Gussenhainer	Nov. 24, 1877	C.	2
Fond du Lac Guard	Fond du Lac	Charles J. Hunter	G. H. McNeel	George L. Burrows	April 9, 1883	E.	2
Garfield Guard	Racine	James W. Greeley	Nicholas L. Murray	W. H. Brigham	Aug. 30, 1881	G.	1
Germania Guard	Wausau	William Kickbush	Charles Kreuger	Charles Koplin	Jan. 10, 1875	E.	3
Governor's Guard	Madison	William Helm	John Heyl	George Neckerman	Mar. 24, 1875	I.	1
Governor's Guard	La Crosse	Julius Kirchie	C. A. Wolford	George Falk	Aug. 1, 1873	B.	3
Guppy Guard	Portage	Volney E. Brewer	George C. Carmagie	James Older	June 23, 1877	F.	3
Janesville Guard	Janesville	J. B. Doe, Jr.	M. A. Newman	George Scarcliff	Aug. 8, 1878	A.	1
Kosciusko Guard	Milwaukee	F. J. Borchardt	Jacob Novak	Martin Schubert	Aug. 24, 1877	B.	.....
La Crosse Light Guard	La Crosse	George J. Schoeffel	E. A. L. Memhard	Daniel L. McArthur	Aug. 1, 1878	C.	3
Light Horse Squadron	Milwaukee	C. W. G. Miller	L. W. Halsey	Louis Auer	April 27, 1880	S. ¹	.....
Lincoln Guard	Milwaukee	William Dahlman	William Winsor	Emil Wilde	May 2, 1881	D.	4
Ludington Guard	Menomonie	George R. Brewer	Sewall A. Peterson	Amasa Ladd	Jan. 16, 1877	H.	3
Manitowoc Volunteers	Manitowoc	F. Becker	Henry Schweitzer	Ferdinand Schulz	July 18, 1868	A.	2
Mauston Light Guard	Mauston	Henry Schall	W. P. Winsor	Frank Underwood	Oct. 11, 1875	D.	3
Monroe City Guard	Monroe	Samuel P. Schadel	Andrew Arnott	George M. Snyder	Mar. 30, 1882	H.	1
Oshkosh Guard	Oshkosh	Harvey W. Leach	John Kolf	David A. Merritt	Mar. 25, 1876	B.	2
Oshkosh Rifles	Oshkosh	Henry C. Horn	J. H. Gudden	John N. Neughey	April 8, 1880	F.	2
Racine Light Guard	Racine	John F. Vaughn	William C. Hood	John Crewe	April 6, 1881	F.	1
Rankin Guard	Manitowoc	Emil Baensch	F. P. Jones	Ernest Wagner, Jr.	Dec. 29, 1881	H.	1
Ripon Rifles	Ripon	B. E. Jussen	Edward Kath	Frank Gruetzmacher	Mar. 28, 1878	D.	2
Sherman Guard	Neillsville	James W. Ferguson	William Poate	Louis Schuster	May 15, 1875	A.	4
Sheridan Guard	Milwaukee	John E. Coogan	William J. Malone	Wm. McCaigue	June 23, 1869	A.	3
South Side Turner Rifles	Milwaukee	Geo. P. Traumer	Albert Bluel	Herman Kloehn	June 20, 1879	C.	4
Sparta Rifles	Sparta	John J. Esch	Frank F. Oster	Isaac D. Bleecher	Sept. 27, 1883	I.	3
Tomah Guards	Sparta	George Graham	Charles K. Erwin	John F. Richards	May 23, 1884	K.	1
Watertown Rifles	Watertown	Albert Soliday	C. F. Zautner	Nicholas Breugger	July 7, 1880	I.	2
Wausau Light Guard	Wausau	J. D. Womer	Orlando Holway	Donald J. Murray	Dec. 30, 1882	G.	3

1 Separate company.

STATE MILITIA.

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COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	County Seats.	County Clerks.	Salary.
Adams	Friendship	Charles M. Simons	\$600
Ashland	Ashland	John McCarty	1,000
Barron	Barron	S. E. Washburn	1,000
Bayfield	Bayfield	Alonzo Knight	1,000
Brown	Green Bay	Patrick Ryan	1,200
Buffalo	Alma	John Burgess	800
Burnett	Grantsburg	Adolph Gudmanson	500
Calumet	Chilton	William Mulcahy	700
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Peter Bergevin	1,800
Clark	Neillsville	Charles F. Grow	1,200
Columbia	Portage	William B. Smith	1,200
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Peter Nolan	900
Dane	Madison	Thomas P. Coyne	1,700
Dodge	Juneau	William Fleming	1,400
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Michael McDonald	800
Douglas	Superior	George F. Holcomb	1,200
Dunn	Menomonie	W. H. Landon	1,200
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Lewis Larson	1,000
Florence	Florence	George W. Baird	500
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Mark Crain	1,100
Grant	Lancaster	C. W. Hill	1,200
Green	Monroe	Herman L. Gloege	1,000
Green Lake	Dartford	Alban Clark	600
Iowa	Dodgeville	T. M. Goldsworthy	800
Jackson	Black River Falls	W. H. Richards	1,000
Jefferson	Jefferson	Jackson Jones	1,000
Juneau	Mauston	Charles F. Cutler	1,000
Kenosha	Kenosha	Daniel E. Benedict	1,000
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Michael Melchior	900
La Crosse	La Crosse	John Costley	1,200
La Fayette	Darlington	Lars E. Johnson	1,000
Langlade	Antigo	A. B. Millard	800
Lincoln	Merrill	H. R. Fehland	1,000
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	H. C. Buhse	1,200
Marathon	Wausau	Henry Miller	1,200
Marinette	Marinette	Hans B. Pouse	800
Marquette	Montello	C. F. Roskie	550
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	George P. Traeumer	4,500
Monroe	Sparta	T. L. Martin	1,000
Oconto	Oconto	B. G. Grunert	1,000
Outagamie	Appleton	R. C. Wolter	1,200
Ozaukee	Port Washington	John C. Schroeling	650
Pepin	Arkansas	William E. Plummer	550
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. B. Jensen	800
Polk	Osceola Mills	John Nordgaard	1,000
Portage	Stevens Point	Charles A. Lane	900
Price	Phillips	G. L. Turner	1,200
Racine	Racine	Erastus C. Peck	1,000
Richland	Richland Center	Homer J. Clark	800
Rock	Janesville	William F. Williams	1,200
St. Croix	Hudson	H. G. Thoen	1,100
Sauk	Baraboo	J. P. Witwen	1,000
Sawyer	Hayward	S. R. Murray	400
Shawano	Shawano	Charles Sunnicht	900
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Emil Nehrlich	1,200
Taylor	Medford	A. J. Perkins	1,200
Trempealeau	Whitehall	E. N. Trowbridge	1,000
Vernon	Viroqua	John R. Casson	900
Walworth	Elkhorn	Dyar L. Cowdery	1,000
Washburn	Shell Lake	B. Nelson	550
Washington	West Bend	Michael Foley	800
Waukesha	Waukesha	Charles F. Hepp	800
Waupaca	Waupaca	O. T. Hambleton	900
Waushara	Wautoma	John Clark	700
Winnebago	Oshkosh	O. F. Chase	1,200
Wood	Grand Rapids	W. T. Jones	1,000

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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COUNTY OFFICERS — Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sheriffs.	County Judges.	Salary.
Adams	A. E. Chester.....	J. B. Keyes.....	300
Ashland	Thomas Telford.....	Edwin Ellis.....	250
Barron	Silas Speed.....	W. P. Swift.....	600
Bayfield	John Gonyon.....	Elisha Pike.....	1,500
Brown	Otto Gulbier.....	M. L. Martin.....	1,500
Buffalo	Jason M. Pratt.....	Robert Lees.....	600
Burnett	Charles J. Wald.....	M. Nilson.....	150
Calumet	Henry Welker.....	William Paulsen.....	800
Chippewa	John Reiner.....	W. H. Stafford.....	1,000
Clark	J. W. Tolford.....	J. R. Sturdevant.....	400
Columbia	D. G. Williams.....	Levi W. Barden.....	1,000
Crawford	Paul Cherrier.....	Charles S. Fuller.....	500
Dane	William F. Pierstorff.....	Alden S. Sanborn.....	2,000
Dodge	P. B. Lamoreux.....	S. W. Lamoreux.....	2,100
Door	Arnold Wagener.....	F. J. Hamilton.....	600
Douglas	Martin Pattison.....	Richard Bardon.....	400
Dunn	Thomas W. Macauley.....	John Kelley, Jr.....	600
Eau Claire	Patrick J. Cosgrove.....	George C. Teall.....	1,000
Florence	Martin C. McHale.....	George C. Foster.....	450
Fond du Lac	Fred Konz.....	George Perkins.....	2,000
Grant	Ora Richards.....	Wm. McGonigal.....	1,000
Green	Calvin Morse.....	Brooks Dunwiddie.....	950
Green Lake	E. C. Smith.....	J. Edmund Millard.....	1,000
Iowa	William A. Owens.....	J. T. Jones.....	1,350
Jackson	John Peterson.....	George M. Perry.....	700
Jefferson	F. E. Illing.....	Henry Colonius.....	1,500
Juneau	J. W. Tarbox.....	C. H. Grote.....	700
Kenosha	E. R. Wilson.....	Edward Martin.....	1,100
Kewaunee	Felix Melera.....	Vitalis Miller.....	450
La Crosse	Ole Jensen.....	Hugh Cameron.....	1,000
La Fayette	James C. Robbins.....	C. F. Osborn.....	800
Langlade	George W. Hill.....	John E. Martin.....	100
Lincoln	George Gibson.....	A. C. Norway.....	400
Manitowoc	M. H. Murphy.....	R. D. Smart.....	1,200
Marathon	William Kickbusch.....	Louis Marchetti.....	500
Marinette	James L. Murphy.....	Frederick J. Bartels.....	350
Marquette	Patrick Croarken.....	Neil Dimond.....	650
Milwaukee	George Paschen ¹	John E. Mann.....	700
Monroe	E. R. Jones.....	C. M. Masters.....	500
Oconto	Charles Bagley.....	A. Reinhart.....	400
Outagamie	F. W. Hoefler.....	J. E. Harriman.....	1,000
Ozaukee	John P. Weyker.....	Leopold Eghart.....	1,000
Pepin	Henry Buchanan.....	Alexander G. Coffin.....	250
Pierce	David Scott.....	H. P. Ames.....	600
Polk	Page N. Butts.....	Ole Larson.....	300
Portage	John A. Walker.....	J. R. Kingsbury.....	600
Price	George Osterman.....	E. W. Murray.....	400
Racine	John Donald ²	Philo Belden.....	1,100
Richland	Thomas Sippy.....	D. L. Downs.....	600
Rock	George Hawthorn.....	Amos P. Pritchard.....	1,500
St. Croix	S. W. Campbell.....	S. C. Simonds.....	800
Sauk	J. B. Ashley.....	E. W. Young.....	1,000
Sawyer	F. L. Clarke.....	H. W. Harte.....	250
Shawano	John M. Robinson.....	Henry Klosterman.....	500
Sheboygan	Fred Goerlitz.....	Bille Williams.....	1,200
Taylor	J. C. Ferguson.....	T. B. McCourt.....	300
Trempealeau	John McKeeth.....	M. Mulligan.....	400
Vernon	Robert H. Rice.....	C. M. Butt.....	500
Walworth	John H. Derthick.....	Peter Golder.....	1,100
Washburn	Peter Hyland.....	L. H. Mead.....	200
Washington	Franz Eder.....	H. W. Sawyer.....	1,000
Waukesha	John Ross.....	Frank H. Putney.....	1,500
Waupaca	Wm. Carroll.....	C. S. Ogden.....	400
Waushara	C. A. Davenport.....	D. L. Bunn.....	500
Winnebago	Fred Burgess.....	J. B. Hamilton.....	2,000
Wood	I. T. Fornance.....	George R. Gardner.....	400

1 Salary \$5,000.

2 Salary \$2,000.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Registers of Deeds.	County Treasurers.	Salary.
Adams	John W. Gunning	Byron H. Powers	\$600
Ashland	Fred W. French	J. Scott Ellis	1,000
Barron	A. J. Barton	N. M. Rockman	1,000
Bayfield	J. S. Cruttenden	Frank V. Holston	1,000
Brown	B. M. Berendson	Frank Lenz	1,200
Buffalo	Lutze Tscharnier	Halvor A. Lee	700
Burnett	Ole C. Branstad	John A. Swenson	550
Calumet	E. G. Mooney	Jacob Stephany	700
Chippewa	C. G. Ermalinger	John W. Thomas	1,800
Clark	Herman Schuster	H. N. Withee	1,200
Columbia	Hans H. Tongen, Jr.	Chas. A. Colonius	1,200
Crawford	Charles H. Speck	Henry Otto	800
Dane	Ole S. Norsman	James G. Baker	1,600
Dodge	Jacob Martin, Sr.	Ferdinand Gnewuch	1,400
Door	James Keogh, Jr.	Eli A. Thompson	600
Douglas	D. George Morrison	Vincent Cournoyer	600
Dunn	Peter Peterson	Carroll Lucas	1,200
Eau Claire	H. J. A. Schaefer	James A. Hume	1,000
Florence	Charles Peterson	E. E. Keyes	500
Fond du Lac	C. B. Bartlett	Louis Muentner	1,000
Grant	L. H. Broughton	Thomas McMahon	1,000
Green	J. A. Kittleson	John Luchsinger	900
Green Lake	H. B. Lowe	W. I. Sherwood	500
Iowa	Edwin J. Bennett	George Paulson	1,600
Jackson	Iver Torkelson	S. D. Blake	1,000
Jefferson	James R. Garity	Adolphus Blair	800
Juneau	Charles W. Barney	O. Larson	1,000
Kenosha	James Pennefeather	Horace E. Clark	600
Kewaunee	John Pecka	Joseph Ouradink	700
La Crosse	George W. Brice	O. S. Barlow	1,000
La Fayette	Michael Michaelson	Warren Gray	1,000
Langlade	M. M. Ross	H. A. Kohl	1,000
Lincoln	C. A. Norway	John Wiley	1,800
Manitowoc	Fred Mueller	Gotlieb Damler	1,200
Marathon	A. W. Schmidt	J. R. Breuneau	1,200
Marquette	Edmund Dwyer	Daniel Corry	1,000
Marquette	J. F. Weseloh	Christoph Tagatz	550
Milwaukee	John E. Eldred	John C. Corrigan	4,500
Monroe	W. H. Jackson	H. H. Cremer	1,000
Oconto	Huff Jones	Angus McAllister	1,200
Outagamie	Julius Zuehlke	M. Werner	1,400
Ozaukee	Walter Zastrow	William Ahlhauser	800
Pepin	H. M. Miles	Thomas P. Huleatt	550
Pierce	M. M. Sanderson	J. S. Bounce	800
Polk	F. A. Dresser	Martin C. Pederson	1,000
Portage	John A. Murat	S. H. Sawyer	900
Price	J. R. Remer	P. H. Leonard	1,200
Racine	George A. West	Jacob Anderson	1,000
Richland	John N. Brimer	William R. Peckham	800
Rock	Charles L. Valentine	Willis Miles	1,000
St. Croix	J. F. Chinnock	Ed. Gardiner	1,000
Sauk	F. N. Peck	Archibald Christie	1,000
Sawyer	John K. Swanson	R. L. McCormick	500
Shawano	Ed Sommers	Dayn E. Wescott	900
Sheboygan	Valentin Detting	George W. Bradford	1,200
Taylor	Julius Stimm	John Gay	1,200
Trempealeau	John O. Melby	H. French	1,000
Vernon	C. J. Skough	Ole Johnson	800
Walworth	Joseph H. Webster	James H. Lauderdale	750
Washburn	George Colt	L. E. Thomas	450
Washington	Hugo Koenen	S. C. Lang	1,000
Waukesha	John D. Roberts	James Punch	1,000
Waupaca	Henry Gebel	N. L. Nelson	900
Waushara	Halbert Hanson	E. E. Terrill	700
Winnebago	Wilhelm Spiegelberg	J. W. Ladd	1,200
Wood	Jasper Cratteau	Henry Kuntz	1,200

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	District Attorneys.	Salary.	Clerks of Court.	Salary.
Adams	Otis B. Lapham	250	A. S. Hamilton	Fees
Ashland	J. J. Mills	400	John H. Elsner	300
Barron	T. E. Kinsley	500	Peter Wachter	*600
Bayfield	William F. Shea	300	L. H. Critchett	200
Brown	John C. Neville	800	E. P. Boland	Fees
Buffalo	S. G. Gilman	400	J. W. DeGroof	Fees
Burnett	W. R. Maxwell	300	J. O. Newgard	Fees
Calumet	John C. Kleist	400	Samuel Vincent	500
Chippewa	T. T. Connor	1,000	M. S. Bailly	700
Clark	L. M. Sturdevant	800	O. G. Tripp	200
Columbia	Thomas Armstrong, Jr.	700	Jabez H. Wells	Fees
Crawford	L. G. Miller	550	W. G. Campbell	200
Dane	James L. O'Connor	800	Samuel H. Butler	Fees
Dodge	James E. Malone	1,000	George W. Morse	800
Door	O. E. Dreutzer	400	Allen Higgins	250
Douglas	D. C. Roberts	400	Charles Lord	300
Dunn	R. D. Whitford	600	Thomas Running	*600
Eau Claire	Henry Cousins	800	Henry McBain	Fees
Florence	Wm. H. Clark, Jr.	500	V. R. Velie	138
Fond du Lac	F. F. Duffy	1,000	James W. Watson	Fees
Grant	R. C. Orr	600	A. C. Morse	Fees
Green	A. S. Douglas	600	Theo. W. Goldin	Fees
Green Lake	Perry Niskern	400	A. E. Dunlap	300
Iowa	J. P. Smetties	600	Matthew J. Loppins	450
Jackson	C. F. Ainsworth	800	Frank Johnson	Fees
Jefferson	John G. Conway	1,000	D. H. Brown	Fees
Juneau	J. J. Hughes	500	Jesse G. Evans	500
Kenosha	D. A. Mahoney	400	John A. Gallagher	Fees
Kewaunee	Francis E. Manseau	500	Patrick J. Rooney	*200
La Crosse	J. J. Fruit	600	Charles Kurtemacher	Fees
La Fayette	Robert J. Wilson	600	Thos. H. Oates	Fees
Langlade	John H. Trever	500	A. D. Rice	200
Lincoln	George Curtis, Jr.	1,000	A. D. Gorham	*200
Manitowoc	W. A. Walker	800	Hubert Falge	600
Marathon	B. J. Pink	500	Hugo Peters	*500
Marinette	Hiram O. Fairchild	700	Addison M. Fairchild	*100
Marquette	John Barry	300	F. J. Dodge	350
Milwaukee	W. C. Williams	4,000	Christ. Paulus	6,000
Monroe	D. F. Jones	800	M. J. McOmber	500
Oconto	Robert Ellis	500	Richard L. Hall	*100
Outagamie	A. M. Spencer	800	F. C. Friedrichs	500
Ozaukee	D. M. Jackson	500	John Fitzgerald	*400
Pepin	John Frazer	250	Henry Barber	150
Pierce	F. A. Ross	500	C. W. Brown	*300
Polk	H. P. Burdick	600	Andrew Hennings	*400
Portage	L. A. Calkins	500	F. B. Lamoreux	*350
Price	J. R. Mead	500	N. F. Norlin	350
Racine	Henry A. Cooper	1,000	Frederick W. Bruce	Fees
Richland	Frank W. Burnham	400	George E. Bennett	Fees
Rock	Booth M. Malone	800	A. W. Baldwin	Fees
St. Croix	S. J. Bradford	1,000	Otto W. Arquist	Fees
Sauk	R. P. Perry	500	R. G. Evenden	Fees
Sawyer	H. E. Ticknor	400		
Shawano	H. C. French	400	J. H. Tourtelott	150
Sheboygan	Dennis T. Phalen	1,000	Simon Gillen	450
Taylor	G. W. Adams	600	W. F. Wenck	300
Trempealeau	S. S. Miller	600	R. A. Odell	Fees
Vernon	O. B. Wyman	400	P. J. Layne	*300
Walworth	Silas W. Menzie	700	Washington S. Keats	Fees
Washburn	S. H. Mead	400	S. H. Wang	Fees
Washington	Charles H. Miller	600	W. P. Rix	450
Waukesha	W. H. Thomas	1,250	T. C. Martin	Fees
Waupaca	F. C. Weed	500	J. M. Hatch	200
Waushara	R. L. D. Potter	300	J. N. P. Bird	*150
Winnebago	Silas Bullard	800	T. D. Grimmer	Fees
Wood	John A. Gaynor	600	Orrin Gray	500

* And fees.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Surveyors.	Coroners.
Adams.....	Marvin Lathrop.....	Andrew J. Hill .
Ashland.....	George Parker.....	Ira A. Eble.
Barron.....	D. S. Russell.....	George McLeod.
Bayfield.....	George B. Best.....	O. Flanders..
Brown.....	J. V. Suydam.....	Cornelius Dougherty.
Buffalo.....	John Schlossstein.....	B. McDonough.
Burnett.....	Anton Erickson.....	James C. Jensen.
Calumet.....	Jacob Severin.....	Henry Kollman.
Chippewa.....	David Kirk.....	P. H. Letourman.
Clark.....	C. M. Breed.....	Henry Myers .
Columbia.....	Charles E. Corning.....	B. M. Allen..
Crawford.....	Pizaro Cook.....	Edw. Gray.
Dane.....	John Douglas.....	Robert Gray.
Dodge.....	Adolph Walthier.....	George Berenges.
Door.....	J. C. Pinney.....	Martin Hayes.
Douglas.....	E. B. Banks.....	J. D. Whitney.
Dunn.....	D. W. Waite.....	John Knobbe.
Earl Claire.....	William H. Lett.....	W. H. Willard.
Florence.....	C. S. Simpson.....	George Keys.
Fond du Lac.....	Jacob Hæssley.....	F. F. Parsons.
Grant.....	J. C. Scott.....	S. C. McDonald.
Green.....	A. C. Stuntz.....	O. F. Wallahan.
Green Lake.....	Fred Kræge.....	R. P. Rawson.
Iowa.....	Robert L. Joiner.....	William P. Ruggles.
Jackson.....	J. F. Crombie.....	A. Erickson.
Jefferson.....	K. P. Clark.....	W. W. Woodman.
Juneau.....	Y. V. Beebe.....	Joseph Smith.
Kenosha.....	D. A. Sovereign.....	Daniel Head.
Kewaunee.....	Constant Thiry.....	W. G. Kemper.
La Crosse.....	W. M. Robinson.....	S. R. Wakefield.
La Fayette.....	Theo. E. Blackstone.....	A. P. Van Matre.
Langlade.....	F. E. Allen.....	F. A. Beckel.
Lincoln.....	Louis Boucher.....	Theodore Compton.
Manitowoc.....	John O'Hara.....	F. S. Luhmann.
Marathon.....	B. C. Gowan.....	Ernst Schulze.
Marinette.....	J. A. Van Cleve.....	F. F. Martin.
Marquette.....	James Kane.....	James Kelley.
Milwaukee.....	Robert Reinertsen.....	Charles Fricke.
Monroe.....	W. Kenyon.....	James O'Connor.
Oconto.....	Eugene Fitzpatrick.....	Charles Bentz.
Outagamie.....	E. Spencer.....	Chris. Røemer.
Ozaukee.....	L. Towsley.....	Charles L. Wilke.
Pepin.....	A. W. Miller.....	William Dunlap.
Pierce.....	J. J. Schultes.....	John Beardsley.
Polk.....	Worthy Prentice.....	A. J. Wisner.
Portage.....	F. E. Halliday.....	George W. Hungerford.
Price.....	William Houghton.....	J. Burgeson.
Racine.....	S. G. Knight.....	D. Worrall.
Richland.....	James Appleby.....	Aug. S. Ripley.
Rock.....	Edward Ruger.....	W. H. H. Macloon.
St. Croix.....	C. D. Lamport.....	H. W. Crosby.
Sauk.....	R. G. Evenden.....	M. E. Spring.
Sawyer.....	W. I. Moulton.....	Ed. Morland.
Shawano.....	J. A. Melindy.....	J. L. Williams.
Sheboygan.....	S. A. Simpson.....	Charles Osthelder.
Taylor.....	Isaac Claggett.....	
Trempealeau.....	F. G. Cox.....	C. C. Crane.
Vernon.....	W. H. Knower.....	John H. Seal.
Walworth.....	James Child.....	Charles L. Lyon.
Washburn.....	Patrick Kelly.....	N. A. Kent.
Washington.....	Charles Kræmer.....	J. A. Anglicker.
Waukesha.....	William West.....	Jeremiah Smith.
Waupaca.....	A. W. Johnson.....	George Damly.
Waushara.....	Albert Webb.....	G. A. Eichman.
Winnebago.....	G. A. Randall.....	C. R. Hamlin.
Wood.....	J. B. Greives.....	Patrick Hurley.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	County Superintendents.	Post Office.	Number of schools in county.	Salary.	Printing, postage, and stationery.
Adams	E. C. Morse	Arkdale	66	\$500	\$75
Ashland	H. D. Weed	Ashland	8	100	5
Barron	S. R. Finley	Prairie Farm	84	500	100
Bayfield	Helen Rosenkranz	Drummond	1	100	25
Brown	George P. Steele	Depere	84	800	100
Buffalo	L. Kessinger	Alma	84	800	200
Burnett	Tena Nelson	Grantsburg	18	150	50
Calumet	Henry Severin	New Holstein	67	800	150
Chippewa	T. J. Kiley	Chippewa Falls	110	1,000	200
Clark	Addie Neff	Neillsville	88	800	200
Columbia	Zadock Merrill	Pardeeville	142	1,000	200
Crawford	J. H. McDonald	Eastman	95	800	166
Dane, 1st Dist	Robert L. Sabin	Windsor	134	800	200
Dane, 2d Dist	E. J. Collins	Verona	119	800	200
Dodge	John T. Flavin	Watertown	189	1,200	200
Door	J. W. Kinsell	Bailey's Harbor	56	800	150
Douglas	Modie Macara	Superior	5	100	50
Dunn	Mary B. Slyle	Waneka	109	800	150
Eau Claire	Mrs. J. C. Sherwin	Eau Claire	78	800	200
Florence	J. S. Penberthy	Florence	3	175	15
Fond du Lac	Thomas Lyons	Osceola	166	1,000	115
Grant	Chas. L. Harper	Hazel Green	211	1,000	175
Green	J. L. Sharron	Albany	129	800	175
Green Lake	A. W. Millard	Markesan	69	800	150
Iowa	Rose Dowling	Arena	132	800	150
Jackson	T. P. Marsh	Flixton	76	800	175
Jefferson	J. A. Sheridan	Waterloo	132	800	135
Juneau	M. L. Bunnell	Mauston	95	800	167
Kenosha	Alex. F. Grant	Salem	61	600	150
Kewaunee	John Wattawa	Kewaunee	52	800	150
La Crosse	A. O. Rhea	West Salem	66	800	150
La Fayette	E. C. Martin	Darlington	123	800	200
Langlade	A. H. Morris	Antigo	26	300	92
Lincoln	W. L. Holden	Merrill	34	300	100
Manitowoc	John Nagle	Manitowoc	108	1,200	110
Marathon	Ludwig Bindorf	Fondatowski	108	800	25
Marinette	H. C. Todd	Peshigo	21	500	10
Marquette	Richard O'Connor	Montello	60	500	150
Milwaukee	C. H. Lewis	Oak Creek	68	800	200
Monroe	A. F. Brandt	Sparta	127	800	100
Oconto	J. M. Burbank	Hickory	41	500	100
Outagamie	P. Flanagan	Appleton	120	800	100
Ozaukee	W. F. Scott	Cedarburg	60	800	75
Pepin	T. D. Eldridge	Stockholm	33	500	55
Pierce	John Murphy	Ellsworth	107	800	200
Port	Marcellus Tozer	Black Hawk	80	1,000	200
Portage	Andrew P. Een	Amherst	90	800	72
Price	A. P. Morner	Ogema	18	250	60
Racine	Wm. G. Gittings	Racine	76	800	130
Richland	W. S. Sweet	Richland Center	123	800	200
Rock, 1st Dist	J. Boyd Jones	Evansville	83	800	125
Rock, 2d Dist	Wm. Jones	Clinton	86	800	100
St. Croix	Betsey M. Ciapp	New Richmond	105	800	200
Sauk	E. C. Wiswall	Prairie du Sac	163	1,000	70
Sawyer	A. A. Safford	Hayward	4	250	25
Shawano	W. A. Grallapp	Wittenberg	73	800	200
Sheboygan	A. F. Warden	Plymouth	112	800	200
Taylor	J. W. Gray	Medford	33	300	100
Trempealeau	W. L. Cummings	Trempealeau	87	800	145
Vernon	D. O. Mahoney	Ontario	153	800	150
Walworth	J. G. Skeels	Lake Geneva	125	800	100
Washburn	Nellie Carroll	Shell Lake	3	100	20
Washington	James Finnegan	West Bend	99	800	100
Waukesha	John Howitt	Waukesha	118	1,000	150
Waupaca	O. E. Wells	Manawa	114	800	200
Waushara	Eugene Monroe	Pine River	99	800	48
Winnebago	W. W. Kimball	Omro	100	800	86
Wood	Edward Lynch	Grand Rapids	53	650	150
Total			5,767	\$47,775	\$8,786

PART VIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826; received an academic education; studied law at Buffalo, New York, and graduated at the National Law School, Ballston Spa; removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1857; was a member of the state senate in 1863, '64, '71 and '73; was a member of the assembly in 1866 and '67, being speaker in 1867; was a member of the national republican convention at Baltimore, in 1864; was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin, from 1866 to 1875; was elected to the United States senate to succeed Matthew H. Carpenter, and took his seat March 4, 1875; was elected to the same position March 10, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew H. Carpenter. His term of office will expire March 4, 1885.

PHILETUS SAWYER, of Oshkosh, was born at Whiting, Vermont, September 22, 1816; received a public school and business education; came to Wisconsin in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business; was a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861; was mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864; was elected to the thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, in June, 1880; was elected United States Senator January 26, 1881, as a republican to succeed Angus Cameron, receiving 93 votes in joint legislative convention against 29 for James G. Jenkins, democrat, 1 for C. D. Parker, democrat, and 2 for C. C. Washburn, republican. His term of office will expire March 4, 1887.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

First District.

Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Walworth and Jefferson counties. Population, 141,698.

JOHN WINANS, of Janesville, was born in Vernon, Sussex county, New Jersey, September 27, 1831; received a common and private school education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Janesville; was a member of assembly in 1874, in which year he was chairman of the judiciary committee; was candidate for congress in 1868, in the second district, against B. F. Hopkins; has been city attorney of Janesville several times; was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, when General McClellan was nominated; was a member of assembly for 1882; was elected to the forty-eighth congress as an independent, receiving 12,307 votes, against 11,853 for Charles G. Williams, republican, 2,207, for C. M. Blackman, prohibitionist, and 10 for W. L. Utley, greenbacker.

Second District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Washington and Waukesha counties. Population, 145,182.

DANIEL HADLEY SUMNER, of Waukesha, was born at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., September 15, 1837; received a common school education; is an attorney at law; he removed to Richland, Kalamazoo county, Mich., in 1843, where he resided until 1868, when he came

to Wisconsin, settling at Oconomowoc, from whence he removed to Waukesha in 1871; has held various local positions, among which was that of district attorney for Waukesha county from 1875 to 1877; was elected as a democrat to the forty-eighth congress, receiving 10,671 votes, against 8,870 for John S. Rowell, republican, 1,006 for E. W. Chafin, prohibitionist, and 627 for Lorenzo Merrill, greenbacker.

Third District.

Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Population, 157,721.

BURR W. JONES, of Madison, was born in the town of Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, March 9, 1846; received a collegiate education, graduated at the Wisconsin State University in 1870, and in the Law Department in 1871; is a lawyer by profession; resided near Evansville until about eighteen years of age; after finishing his law course, he commenced practice at Portage in winter of 1871, but returned to Madison in spring of 1872; was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1872, and re-elected in 1874; was elected to the forty-eighth congress in 1882 as a democrat, receiving 13,035 votes against 7,924 for George C. Hazelton, republican; 3,791 for E. W. Keyes, republican; 3,152 for S. D. Hastings, prohibitionist, and 444 for P. W. Matts, greenbacker.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee county. Population, 138,523.

PETER VICTOR DEUSTER, of Milwaukee, was born near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 13, 1831; received an elementary and academical education; the latter ended when he, in May, 1847, at the age of sixteen, sailed, with his parents, to the United States, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; after his arrival entered a printing office; shortly after serving his full apprenticeship he published and edited the first literary paper in Milwaukee, and in 1856 became editor and sole proprietor of "The Milwaukee See-Bote," a daily democratic paper, which last position he has held ever since; in 1863 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the state senate; and was elected to the forty-sixth congress as a democrat; and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress, and again to the forty-eighth congress by a vote of 9,688 against 8,320 for F. C. Winkler, republican, and 1,922 for Geo. B. Goodwin, trades assembly candidate.

Fifth District.

Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties. Population, 153,701.

JOSEPH RANKIN, of the city of Manitowoc, was born at Passaic, New Jersey, September 23, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in general business; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Mishicot; has filled various local offices at different times; entered the military service during the late rebellion and served three years; was a member of the assembly in 1860, '71, '72, '73, '74; was chairman of the democratic state central committee in 1877; was elected state senator for 1877 and '78, re-elected for '79 and '80, and again elected for '81 and '82; was elected as a democrat to the forty-eighth congress by a vote of 12,933 against 6,108 for Levi Howland, republican, 613 for R. L. Wing, prohibitionist, and 764 for J. E. Thomas, greenbacker.

Sixth District.

Adams, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 142,339.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh, was born in Potsdam, Prussia, November 30, 1845; was educated at the Royal Gymnasium at Potsdam; is an apothecary by profession; emigrated and arrived in New York city in August, 1866, and removed to Fond du Lac in September of the same year; removed to New York city in January, 1867, but in the same year removed to Oshkosh, where he permanently located; was elected school commissioner of the city of Oshkosh, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. He was elected state treasurer as a republican, in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879. He was elected as a republican from the sixth district to the forty-seventh congress, and re-elected to the forty-eighth congress, by a vote of 10,303 against 9,265 for Andrew Haben, democrat, 3,275 for T. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist, 496 for L. A. Stewart, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Crawford, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties. Population, 160,040.

GILBERT M. WOODWARD, of La Crosse, was born in Washington, D. C., December 25, 1835; received a common school and printing office education; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled in La Crosse, where he has continued to reside; enlisted in Co. B, 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., May 22, 1861, as a private; appointed orderly sergeant September 23, 1861, 2d lieutenant August 25, 1862, 1st lieutenant September 14, 1862, adjutant 2d regiment June 2, 1863; was on division staff during campaign in the Wilderness in 1864; murdered out of service with the regiment, July 2, 1864; was engaged in a number of battles, among which were Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Fitz Hugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, at which he was wounded, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna and Coal Harbor; has been district attorney of La Crosse county, mayor, alderman, and city attorney of La Crosse; was an unsuccessful candidate for the state senate in 1872; was a delegate to the liberal republican convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president in 1872, and to the democratic national convention which nominated Hancock at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected to the forty-eighth congress, as a democrat, receiving 11,908 votes, against 10,640 for C. M. Butt republican, 1,877 for B. F. Parker, prohibitionist, and 360 for Reuben May, greenbacker.

Eighth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix and Trempealeau counties. Population, 157,853.

WILLIAM THOMPSON PRICE, of Black River Falls, Jackson county, was born in the town of Barre, Huntington county, Pa., June 17, 1824; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845, settled at Black River Falls; was a member of assembly in 1851, and of the senate in 1857 and 1870 and 1871; county judge of Jackson county in 1853 and 1854, and undersheriff in 1855; was collector of internal revenue from 1863 to 1865, and has served as chairman of the county board of supervisors; is president of the Jackson county bank; was elected to the senate of 1878, '79, '80 and '81; was member of assembly for 1882; was elected to the forty-eighth congress as a republican, receiving 14,059 votes, against 11,315 votes for W. F. Bailey, democrat.

Ninth District.

Ashland, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Price, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca and Wood counties. Population, 123,423.

ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Marinette, Marinette county, was born in the town of Frederickton, York county, New Brunswick, June 18, 1829; received a common school education; is a lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled at Milwaukee; was engaged in lumbering at Escanaba, Michigan, for twelve or thirteen years, with headquarters at Milwaukee; removed to Marinette in the spring of 1858, and has ever since resided there; has held various local offices and was a member of assembly in 1866 and 1868; was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Garfield in 1880, at Chicago; was elected a member of the forty-eighth congress as a republican, receiving 12,774 votes, against 12,518 for G. L. Park, democrat, 1,460 for H. H. Woodmansee, prohibitionist, and 199 for J. Mehan, greenbacker.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.*First District.*

Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Walworth and Jefferson counties. Population, 141,698.

LUCIEN B. CASWELL, of Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827; removed to Wisconsin in 1837; pursued a partial collegiate course at Beloit; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and has practiced since; was elected district attorney of Jefferson county in 1855 and '56; was a member of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin in 1863, '72 and '74; was a commissioner of the second district board of enrollment, from September, 1863, to May 5, 1865; was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, in 1863; and was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses; was elected as a republican to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 19,284 votes, against 14,509 for Ernst Merton, democrat, and 1,404 for Robert Fargo, prohibitionist.

Second District.

Dodge, Fond du Lac, Washington and Waukesha counties. Population, 145,182.

EDWARD S. BRAGG, of Fond du Lac, was born at Unadilla, New York, February 20, 1827; attended district school and academy, completing his education at Geneva College; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; was district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1851 and 1855; postmaster at Fond du Lac in 1867; state senator in 1868 and 1869; delegate to the national democratic convention of 1860, 1872 and 1884; was the candidate of the war democracy for congress in 1862, and was the regular nominee of the democratic liberal and reform caucus of the legislature of 1875 for the United States Senate. He entered the military service in 1862, and served as captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the 6th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; was commissioned brigadier general June 10, 1864, and served in that capacity until October 8, 1865. Actively participated in the following engagements in 1862: Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; in 1863, "Fitz Hugh's Crossing" — crossing the Rappahannock in open boats under heavy fire, and carrying the enemy's rifle pits on the opposite bank — and for which he was commended in general division orders and recommended by Major General Hooker for promotion to brigadier general — Chancellorsville and Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Crossing and the battles on Tolopotomy Creek. At the Chickahominy, in June, 1864, was specially assigned, though a junior colonel, to the command of the Iron Brigade and commanded it in the assault upon Petersburg, the battle of Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. Commanded the advance line in the battle of Dabney's Mill in February, 1865. Was complimented in the official report of his superiors at the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mill. Was once severely wounded by a musket ball and once knocked off from his horse by a cannon ball, sustaining no injury, except temporary, from concussion. He was elected to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses; was elected as a democrat to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 16,865 votes against 12,643 for Samuel S. Barney, republican, 563 for T. J. Patchen, and 356 for W. M. Jones.

Third District.

Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Population, 157,721.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Madison, Dane county, was born in the town of Primrose, Dane county, Wisconsin, June 14, 1855; received a district school and collegiate education, graduating at the university of Wisconsin in June 1879; is by profession a lawyer and was elected district attorney of Dane county in 1880, being re-elected in 1882; was elected, as a republican, to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 17,433 votes against 16,942 for Burr W. Jones, democrat and 1,885 for John M. Olin, prohibitionist and greenbacker.

Fourth District.

Milwaukee county. Population, 133,523.

ISAAC W. VAN SCHAICK, of Milwaukee was born in Coxsackie, Green county, New York, December 7, 1817; received such an education as the common schools afforded; he is one of the proprietors of the Phoenix Flouring Mills; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Milwaukee; had filled various local offices in his native state and in Milwaukee; he was elected to the Wisconsin assembly of 1872 and 1874 and to the senate for 1877, '78, '79 '80, '81, and '82; he was elected as a republican to the forty-ninth congress receiving 16,783 votes against 15,967 for P. V. Deuster, democrat, 1,296 for Henry Smith, and 226 for C. E. Reed.

Fifth District.

Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties. Population, 153,701.

JOSEPH RANKIN, of Manitowoc. See page 412. He was re-elected to the forty-ninth congress by a vote of 17,851 against 11,610 for Charles Luling, republican, and 473 for John E. Thomas, greenbacker.

Sixth District.

Adams, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Waushara and Winnebago counties. Population, 142,339.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of Oshkosh. See page 412. He was re-elected to the forty-ninth congress by a vote of 16,425 against 15,197 for A. L. Smith, democrat, 955 for J. J. Sutton, prohibitionist, and 271 for W. E. Hanson, greenbacker.

Seventh District.

Crawford, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties. Population, 160,040.

ORMSBY B. THOMAS, of Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, was born in Sandgate, Bennington county, Vermont, August 21, 1832; received a common school education; he came to Wisconsin in 1836 and settled at Prairie du Chien, where he has continued to reside; is by profession an attorney-at-law; has been district attorney of Crawford county several times, was member of assembly in 1863, 1865 and 1867, presidential elector in 1872 and was state senator in 1880 and 1881; was in the war of the rebellion, being captain of company D, 31st Wisconsin Vol. Inf. He was elected as a republican to the forty-ninth congress, receiving 18,437 votes against 15,446 for Gilbert M. Woodward, and 1,147 for S. B. Loomis, prohibitionist.

Eighth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Washburn counties. Population, 157,853.

WILLIAM T. PRICE, of Black River Falls, Jackson county. See page 413. He was re-elected to the forty-ninth congress by a vote of 24,460 against 16,183 for L. R. Larson, democrat.

Ninth District.

Ashland, Chippewa, Door, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Portage, Price, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Waupaca and Wood counties. Population, 128,423.

ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Marinette, Marinette county. See page 413. He was re-elected to the forty-ninth congress by a vote of 23,414 against 19,885 for James Meehan, democrat, and 457 for A. J. Smith, prohibitionist.

STATE OFFICERS.

(Term of office expires January, 1887.)

GOVERNOR.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, of Viroqua, Vernon county, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; removed to Wisconsin and settled in Bad Axe (now Vernon) county, in 1853; held several county offices; was a member of the assembly in 1862; was commissioned Major of the 25th Wisconsin, Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1862; was soon after promoted to the colonelcy. Served with General Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war, and was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkenhatchie; was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin for 1866 and 1867, and re-elected for 1868-9; represented the sixth congressional district in the 43d congress, and the seventh district in the 43d and 44th congresses; was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the 43d congress; was a member of the congressional republican committee for several years; was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1880; was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate, as minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined; was also tendered by President Garfield the mission to Denmark, and the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, both of which he declined. Was elected governor in 1881, as a republican, receiving 81,754 votes against 69,797 for N. D. Fratt, democrat, 13,225 votes for T. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist, and 7,002 for E. P. Allis, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 163,214 votes against 143,945 votes for N. D. Fratt, democrat, 8,545 for Samuel D. Hastings, prohibitionist, and 4,274 for William L. Utley, greenbacker.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

SAM S. FIFIELD, of Ashland, Ashland county, was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, June 24, 1839; received a printing office education; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Prescott; removed to Taylor's Falls in 1860, to Osceola Mills in 1861, and to Ashland in 1872, where he now resides and edits the *Ashland Press*; was chairman first board supervisors of Ashland, in June, 1872; sergeant-at-arms of the assembly in 1871 and 1872; assemblyman in 1874, '75 and '76, and chosen speaker the last year; was elected state senator in 1876 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry D. Barron; was elected state senator for 1880 and '81; was elected lieutenant governor as a republican in 1881, receiving 83,502 votes, against 69,304 votes for W. A. Anderson, democrat, and 12,247 votes for H. S. Clapp, prohibitionist, and 6,711 votes for David Giddings, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 162,037 votes against 145,155 for A. C. Parkinson, democrat, 8,406 for A. A. Kelly, prohibitionist, and 4,308 for Milan Ford, greenbacker.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

ERNST G. TIMME, of Kenosha, Kenosha county, was born in Werden, Rhine Province of Prussia, June 21, 1843; received a common school education before the war, and graduated from a commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. He is by occupation a teacher and clerk; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Wheatland, Kenosha county, where he resided until 1866; enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 1st Wis. Vol. Infantry; took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover Gap and all of the minor engagements of the 14th army corps, until the battle of Chickamauga, on the second day of which, — September 20, 1863 — while resisting an attempt to take a battery, he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this engagement he was commissioned as captain by brevet, but after eight months in the hospital he was honorably discharged, the amputated arm not healing until a year later. He has held various local offices, and held the position of county clerk of Kenosha county from January, 1867, to January 1, 1882; was a prominent candidate for the office of secretary of state in the republican convention in 1877, and was elected as a republican to that office in 1881, receiving 83,071 votes against 70,141 for Michael Johnson, democrat, 11,643 votes for Edmund Bartlett, prohibitionist, and 6,747 for Wilson Hopkins, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 163,063 votes against 144,197 for Hugh J. Gallagher, democrat, 8,313 for E. G. Durant, prohibitionist, and 4,350 for G. W. Jones, greenbacker.

STATE TREASURER.

EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE, of Beaver Dam, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1836; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in the spring of 1858; came to Wisconsin in the same year, and settled at Beaver Dam, where he followed his profession as a lawyer until 1866, when he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and is now one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam Woolen Mills; has been elected superintendent of schools and mayor of Beaver Dam; has also served as county treasurer of Dodge county, and was one of the presidential electors chosen in 1872 on the republican ticket; member of the assembly, 1878; elected state senator for 1879, '80; elected member of assembly for 1881; was elected state treasurer as a republican, in 1881; receiving 83,026 votes against 69,869 votes for Frank R. Falk, democrat, 11,845 votes for J. J. Sutton, prohibitionist and 6,577 votes for G. Lammers, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 161,126 votes against 146,077 for Frank R. Falk, democrat, 8,339 for C. M. Blackman, prohibitionist and 4,157 for Valentine J. Blatz, greenbacker.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

LEANDER F. FRISBY, of Milwaukee, was born in Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 19, 1829; received an academic education at Farmington Academy, in his native county. He is a lawyer by profession; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and, for a year taught school at Spring Prairie Corners, Walworth county, one summer at Port Washington and two years at Burlington; settled in West Bend in October, 1850; was elected town superintendent of schools of West Bend in 1853; district attorney of Washington county for 1854 and 1855; was appointed county judge in 1856 to fill a vacancy and served one year; was a delegate to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1860 and served as one of the six acting secretaries of the convention; was presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1868, and was elected to the assembly the same fall; was the republican candidate for congress against Charles A. Eldridge in 1868, and was presidential elector the same year; was delegate to the republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872; was republican candidate for attorney general in 1873; was the republican candidate for congress in the fourth district in 1878, against Peter V. Deuster; was elected attorney general as a republican in 1881, receiving 34,821 votes, against 68,539 for M. J. Briggs, democrat, 11,787 for E. G. Comstock, prohibitionist, and 6,655 votes for Joel Foster, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884 by a vote of 163,167, against 145,018 for W. C. Silverthorn, 8,313 for F. M. Angel, prohibitionist, and 4,261 for M. W. Stevens, greenbacker.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

ROBERT GRAHAM, of Oshkosh, Winnebago county, was born in Putnam, Washington county, N. Y., July, 24, 1828; received an academic and normal school education; is, by profession, a teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled at Kenosha; ten years later he removed to Oshkosh, taking a position as teacher in the normal school, where he has since remained; he was captain of Company C., 39th Wis. Vol. Infantry from May, 1864; was county superintendent of schools in Washington county, N. Y., county superintendent of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and was a candidate for the position of state superintendent in 1873 and 1875; was nominated in 1881 by the republicans, democrats and prohibitionists, receiving 164,115 votes against 7,175 for J. A. Gaynor, greenbacker. He was re-elected as a republican in 1884, receiving 170,406 votes against 20,985 for W. D. Parker, democrat, 122,675 for Isaac Stewart, democrat, and 4,322 for H. S. Brown, greenbacker.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

NILS P. HAUGEN, of River Falls, Pierce county, was born in the parish of Modum, Norway, March 9, 1849; graduated in the law department of the Michigan State University, in the class of 1874; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Pierce county; was phonographic reporter of the eighth judicial circuit for several years, and of the eleventh circuit from July, 1876, to May, 1878; was elected as a republican to the assembly for 1879, and re-elected for 1880; was elected on the republican ticket as railroad commissioner, that office having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, receiving 83,507 votes against 69,420 for Ambrose Hoffman, democrat, 11,870 for John Nader, prohibitionist, and 6,901 for T. G. Brunson, greenbacker. He was re-elected in 1884, receiving 162,116 votes against 145,001 for Conrad Krez, democrat, 7,963 for Henry Sanford, prohibitionist, and 4,346 for John Kiefer, greenbacker.

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PHILIP L. SPOONER, Jr., of Madison, Dane county, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 13, 1847; came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled at Madison, where he has since resided; received a common school and partial collegiate education; was elected senior alderman April, 1874;; was chosen by the common council a member of the board of education, March, 1875, for the term of one year; was the republican candidate for the assembly in the Madison district in 1875 was appointed by the governor as commissioner of insurance for the term of two years from April 1, 1878, and was re-appointed for a second term of two years from the first of April, 1880; was elected mayor of Madison, April, 1880, by a majority of 167 over Judge John R. Baltzell, democrat. The office of commissioner of insurance having been made elective by the legislature of 1881, he was elected in 1881 as a republican to this position, receiving 85,349 votes against 67,574 votes for Louis Kemper, democrat, 11,580 votes for Thomas Bracken, prohibitionist, and 6,693 votes for Lorenzo Merrill, greenbacker; was re-elected in 1884 by a vote of 162,387, against 144,785 for Ole S. Holum, democrat, 6,538 for Nelson LaDue, prohibitionist, and 4,222 for J. B. Russell, greenbacker.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The senate consists of thirty-three members, who hold their office for four years, and receive a compensation of \$500 for each regular session. Senators representing odd numbered districts were elected in 1882, and hold office until January 1, 1887. Those from even numbered districts were elected in 1884, and hold office until January 1, 1889. The population given is from the census of 1880.

The lieutenant governor is president of the senate, but can vote only in case of a tie, when he has the casting vote therein.

President of the Senate.

HIS HONOR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

First District.

Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette and Oconto counties. Population, 46,913.

EDWARD S. MINOR (Rep.), of Sturgeon Bay, was born at Point Peninsula, Jefferson county, New York, December 13, 1839; received a common school education, is the superintendent of the G. B. & L. M. Ship Canal; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1844, and settled in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county; afterwards removed to the city of Milwaukee, and thence to Door county; was enrolled on the 20th day of December, 1861, in Co. G, 2d Wisconsin cavalry; re-enlisted January 13, 1864; promoted to 2d lieutenant August 1, 1865, and 1st lieutenant October 21, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment November 15, 1865. Participated in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., October 4, 1862; Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Van Buren, Ark., December 23, 1862; Hall's Plantation, October 3, 1864; Woodville, Miss., October 6, 1864; near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864; Egypt Station, December 26, 1864; and was also engaged in many raids and skirmishes on the march through the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas; was member of the assembly in 1878, 1880 and 1881; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 5,072 votes, against 4,046 votes for John Fetzer, democrat.

Second District.

Brown county. Population, 34,090.

THOMAS R. HUDD (Dem.), of Green Bay, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1835; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Appleton, Outagamie county, whence in 1868 he removed to Green Bay, his present place of residence; was educated in the common school, printing office and Lawrence university; is an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Outagamie county 1856-7, city attorney of Green Bay 1873-4; was state senator from the 23d district 1862 and '63, member of assembly from Outagamie county in 1863 and from Brown county in 1875; state senator from the 2d district in 1876, '77, '78 and '79; delegate from the state at large to democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected state senator for 1882 and '83 and re-elected for the term ending December 31, 1888, receiving 3,585 votes against 3,087 votes for C. W. Day, republican.

Third District.

Racine county. Population, 30,921.

CHARLES JONAS (Dem.), of Racine, was born in Malesow, Bohemia, October 30, 1840; received an academic education at the Bohemian school of science and polytechnic institution at Prague; is the editor and publisher of *The Slavie*, the oldest Bohemian paper in this country; left Bohemia in 1860 and resided in London, England, until February, 1863, when he came to America and settled at Racine; was a member of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School for Boys in 1874 and '75; was a member of assembly in 1878; was alderman from 1876 to 1880; president of common council of Racine in 1878-79; was candidate for state senator in 1878 and was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,213 votes, against 2,491 for William T. Lewis, republican.

Fourth District.

Crawford and Vernon counties. Population, 33,899.

JOSEPH W. HOYT (Rep.), of Chaseburg, was born at Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vermont, May, 18, 1840; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1863 and settled at Chaseburg; enlisted in the 1st Vermont cavalry, as a private and was discharged for disability six months afterwards; has been chairman of town board for a number of years and chairman of county board of supervisors for the last four years; was member of assembly in 1871 and was elected state senator in 1884 receiving 4,320 votes against 3,515 for C. C. Olson, democrat and 211 for W. H. Thomson, prohibitionist.

Fifth District.

The first, sixth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth wards in the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 54,648.

JEDD PHILO CLARK COTTRILL (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Montpelier, Vermont, April 15, 1832; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating at the University of Vermont in 1852; was for a time teacher in the common schools and academy in Vermont, receiving a salary of eleven dollars per month; is by profession a lawyer; resided at Montpelier, Vermont, until 1855, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, except from 1867 to 1870, when he resided and practiced law in the city of New York; was district attorney of Milwaukee county for 1865 and '66; was for several years circuit court commissioner and U. S. court commissioner; was one of commissioners to revise present statutes in 1878; has had no other candidacy for position or office; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,371 votes against 3,049 for M. H. Brand, republican, and 1,121 for Max Zabel, trades assembly.

Sixth District.

The fifth, eighth, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, in the county of Milwaukee. Population, 42,895.

JULIUS WECHSELBERG (Rep.), of 80 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, was born in Barmen, Germany, March 9, 1838; received a common school and commercial education; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Milwaukee, where for many years he was engaged in carriage manufacturing; is now a real estate dealer; has been alderman of his ward for several years and was clerk of circuit court of Milwaukee county from 1877 to 1883, declining a re-nomination in 1882; was elected state senator for four years in 1884, receiving 5,512 votes, against 4,643 for Enoch Chase, democrat, and 64 for Julius Cheyne, prohibitionist.

Seventh District.

The second, third, fourth and seventh wards of Milwaukee. Population, 40,980.

WILLIAM STILLMAN STANLEY (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 28, 1838; received a common school education; is by occupation a jeweler (of the firm of Stanley & Camp); he left New York in 1865 and settled in Mill City, Colorado, where he resided two years, during one of which he was postmaster; in 1867 he came to Milwaukee and has continued to reside there since; he was 2d Lieut. Co. F. 18th Regt. N. Y. N. G., and was stationed at Baltimore during his term of service; was re-commissioned 2d Lieut. 13th N. Y. Vol. Art'y in 1863; promoted to 1st Lieut. May 2, 1864; was breveted captain for meritorious services in the Army of the James; was assistant provost marshal at Norfolk, Va., in 1864; he was elected to the assembly of 1881 and re-elected for 1882 without opposition; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,449 votes against 1,662 for Edward Keogh, democrat, and 1,655 for John S. George, democrat.

Eighth District.

Kenosha and Walworth counties. Population, 39,799.

WALTER S. MAXWELL (Rep.)—P. O. address, Kenosha—was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., September 12, 1836; was educated in the common and normal schools; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Somers, where he has continued to reside; served as supervisor of his town various times, and as chairman in 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81 and '84, and as chairman of county board in 1884; was a member of assembly in 1877, '81, and in '83; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 5,920 votes, against 3,620 for Andrew Kull, Jr., democrat, and 493 for Cooley E. Wing, prohibitionist.

Ninth District.

Green Lake, Portage and Waushara counties. Population, 44,900.

JAMES FRANKLIN WILEY (Rep.), of Hancock, was born in the town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1833; removed to Wisconsin in 1855, settling at Hancock; received a common school education; is engaged in a general mercantile business; was postmaster at Hancock for twenty-three years; has held various local offices; was a delegate to state convention of 1881 and '84; was elected state senator for 1881 and '82, and re-elected in 1882 for a term of four years, receiving 8,043 votes, against 3,619 for William Stewart, democrat, and 171 for C. Sherman, greenbacker.

Tenth District.

Waukesha county. Population, 28,957.

JOHN A. LINS (Rep.), of Eagle, was born in Wachstadt, Province Saxony, Germany, October 3, 1840; received a common school and partial academic education; is a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled in Milwaukee; after the war he returned to Wisconsin and located at Eagle; enlisted as a private in company C, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golden's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hills, Crampton Cap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and May, 1863; Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, November, 1863, and May, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, where he was severely wounded; has been county treasurer two years, chairman of board of supervisors a number of times; was member of assembly in 1881; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 3,314 votes against 3,154 votes for J. D. McDonald, democrat, and 293 for George McKerrow, prohibitionist.

Eleventh District.

Ashland, Clark, Lincoln, Price, Sawyer, Taylor and Wood counties. Population, 26,362.

MERRITT CLARKE RING (Rep.), of Neillsville, Clark county, was born in Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, October 30, 1850; received an high-school education, and graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873; is by profession a lawyer; has always lived in the state, at Cooksville, Rock county, until 1856, from 1857 to 1874, at Sparta, and since that time at Neillsville; has never held office before; was elected to the state senate in 1884 to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of C. M. Webb, receiving 6,793 votes against 6,520 for John Edwards, democrat.

Twelfth District.

Green and La Fayette counties. Population, 42,007.

JAMES SEYMOUR WADDINGTON (Rep.), of Argyle, La Fayette county, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, November 12, 1831; came to Wisconsin in 1841 and settled at Wiota, La Fayette county, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Belvidere, Ills., returning to Wisconsin in 1848 and settling at Argyle, where he has since resided; received a common school education; is a merchant; has held various local positions and was county judge from January 1878 to January 1882; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 5,099 votes against 4,121 votes for Edward Ruegger, democrat and 372 votes for D. R. Grover, prohibitionist.

Thirteenth District.

Dodge county. Population, 45,928.

BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN (Dem.), of Beaver Dam, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., November 30, 1836; received a common school education; is a printer and publisher by occupation; is one of the proprietors of the Beaver Dam *Argus*; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Beaver Dam; was member of assembly in 1880; chairman of county board of supervisors in 1880, '81, '82, '83 and '84; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,611 votes against 2,999 for George Schott, independent democrat, and 87 for John Dunn, greenbacker.

Fourteenth District.

Juneau and Sauk counties. Population, 44,309.

DAVID B. HULBURT (Rep.), of Loganville, Sauk county, was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, New York, December 8, 1829; received an academic education and graduated from the normal school department; is a farmer and surveyor; came to Wisconsin

in 1857, and settled at Loganville; was school superintendent of his town four years; justice of the peace six years; and chairman of the board a number of terms; has been county surveyor a number of years; was postmaster at Loganville from 1871 until his election to the legislature in 1875; was a member of the assembly in 1876, '77 and '78, and was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 5,505 votes against 4,012 votes for Henry C. Hunt, democrat, and 473 votes for R. B. Griggs, prohibitionist.

Fifteenth District.

Manitowoc county. Population, 37,506.

JOHN CAREY (Dem.), of Osman, was born in Ireland, April 1, 1839; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to America in 1844, and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he resided until 1852, when he came to Wisconsin and located in Manitowoc county; was county supervisor in 1862, '63, '64 and '65; town clerk in 1871 and '72; chairman of the town board for six years, and chairman of the county board in 1881; was member of assembly in 1879 and '80; was a candidate for sheriff in 1864 and for state senator in 1870; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,698 votes against 2,155 for David Nottage, republican, and 77 for E. H. Smalley, prohibitionist.

Sixteenth District.

Grant county. Population, 37,852.

EDWARD I. KIDD (Rep.), of Millville, was born in Millville, May 10, 1845, and has resided there ever since; received a common school and partial academic education; is engaged in milling; he enlisted August 9, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company C, Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and was in all the battles and marches of the regiment, including the march to the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, the Vicksburg campaign, the Meridean expedition, the Atlanta campaign, "the march to the sea," and through the Carolinas to Washington; he has held various local offices, including chairmanship of the town board, and has been a member of the county board since 1871, with the exception of one year; was elected assemblyman for 1881 and 1882, and was re-elected for 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 4,215 votes against 3,257 votes for T. L. Cleary, democrat, and 332 for E. Carrington, prohibitionist.

Seventeenth District.

Rock county. Population, 33,823.

SIMON LOCK LORD (Rep.), of Edgerton, was born in Limington, Maine, March 8, 1826; received an academic and medical education; is a physician and surgeon; came to Wisconsin in 1858, from Iowa; he settled at Edgerton, where he has continued to reside; entered the military service as assistant surgeon of the 13th regiment, Wisconsin infantry, in October, 1861; in April, 1862, he organized a general military hospital in Kansas, and in December, 1862, he organized a general military hospital in Memphis, Tenn., with a capacity for 1,500 sick and wounded; was promoted surgeon of the 32d Wisconsin Volunteers in April, 1863; was on the staff of General G. E. Bryant at the siege of Vicksburg; in August, 1863, was appointed on medical board to examine surgeons for the colored regiments before their appointment by the war department; was member of assembly in 1880; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 4,435 votes against 3,059 for William A. Lawrence, prohibitionist and democrat.

Eighteenth District.

The towns of Alto, Byron, Eldorado, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Oakfield, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Waupun, north ward of the city of Waupun, and the cities of Fond du Lac and Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 34,145.

JAMES FRANKLIN WARE (Rep.), of Fond du Lac, was born in the town of Litchfield, Maine, February 11, 1849; graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, June, 1871, and from the Michigan Law School in March, 1873; is a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled in Outagamie county, removing thence in 1873 to Fond du Lac; was member of assembly in 1880, 1881 and 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 3,488 votes against 3,296 for John Hughes, democrat, and 309 for J. R. Bloom, prohibitionist.

Nineteenth District.

Winnebago county. Population 46,916.

THOMAS WALL (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in the city of Lockport, New York, May 4, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman; came to Wis-

consin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh; was a member of assembly in 1873, '76 and in 1877; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,833 votes against 2,772 votes for C. B. Clark, republican, 779 for Charles Vessey, prohibitionist, and 104 for D. R. Bean, greenbacker.

Twentieth District.

The county of Sheboygan, and the towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah, in the county of Fond du Lac. Population, 46,916.

IGNATIUS KLOTZ (Dem.), of Campbellsport, was born in Insbruck, Tyrole, Austria, November 25, 1843; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Eden township, where he has since resided; has been chairman of the town board for ten years; was member of assembly in 1880; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 3,980 votes against 3,606 votes for William Noll, republican, and 78 for Israel Chesling, prohibitionist.

Twenty-first District.

Marathon, Shawano and Waupaca counties. Population, 48,396.

JOHN RINGLE (Dem.), of Wausau, Marathon county, was born in the town of Herman, Dodge county, Wisconsin, 1848; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; he removed to Wausau in 1853, where he still resides; was county clerk of Marathon county from 1873 to 1879; member of assembly in 1879, '80 and '81; was candidate for state treasurer in 1877, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was elected member of the state senate in 1882, receiving 4,487 votes against 4,112 votes for F. M. Guernsey republican, and 343, for Oscar Taylor, greenbacker.

Twenty-second District.

Calumet and Outagamie counties. Population, 45,347.

WILLIAM KENNEDY (Dem.), of Appleton, Outagamie county, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1844; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1857, settling at Whitewater, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Janesville and thence in 1871 to Appleton, where he has continued to reside; was district attorney of Outagamie county twelve years or from 1872 to January 1, 1883; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 8,488 votes against 4,291 for Oscar Thilmany, republican, and 63 for E. D. Kanouse, prohibitionist.

Twenty-third District.

Jefferson county. Population, 32,155.

WILLIAM W. REED (Dem.), of Jefferson, was born in Versailles, Dark county, Ohio, February 8, 1825; received an academic education and is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Jefferson, where he has since resided; has held various local offices, including district clerk, city treasurer and county supervisor; was president of the board of trustees of Jefferson liberal institute; examining surgeon for the draft of 1863; member of state board of charities and reform in 1874; office physician for Odd Fellows' mutual life insurance company in 1882; physician to Jefferson county insane asylum in 1883; these last three positions, by repeated appointments, he still holds; elected mayor of the city of Jefferson in 1882, '83 and '84; elected member of state senate in 1874 and 1876, and again in 1882, receiving 2,940 votes against 1,953 for Jesse Stone, republican, and 418 for Robert Fargo, prohibitionist.

Twenty-fourth District.

Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Polk, St. Croix and Washburn counties. Population, 40,356.

JOEL F. NASON (Rep.), of St. Croix Falls, was born in Washington county, Maine, August 31, 1828; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and lumberman; came to Wisconsin in April, 1850 and settled at St. Croix Falls; was county commissioner from 1861 to 1863; elected county clerk in 1864, '66, and '69; appointed receiver of United States land office at St. Croix Falls in 1871, to which position he was re-appointed in 1875, '79 and '83; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 5,785 votes, against 3,641 votes for Reuben F. Little, democrat.

Twenty-fifth District.

Eau Claire, Pepin and Pierce counties. Population, 43,962.

HANS B. WARNER (Rep.), of Ellsworth, Pierce county, was born at Gulbrandsdahn, Norway, July 12, 1844; received a common school education; is engaged in general business and

farming; immigrated and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and thence removed to Pierce county, in 1855, where he has since resided. He enlisted, March 28, 1864, as a private, in Co. G, 37th regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry; was wounded and taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, and was held a prisoner of war in Danville and Libby prisons until paroled, September 1, 1864; was discharged from service, July, 1865, on account of wounds received in battle; he has held various local offices; was county clerk of Pierce county from January 1, 1869, to December 24, 1877, when he resigned to assume the duties of Secretary of State; was Secretary of State from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1882; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,993 votes, against 2,595 for F. N. McVean, democrat, and 754 for H. C. Van Hovenberg, prohibitionist.

Twenty-sixth District.

Dane county. Population, 53,234.

JAMES CONKLIN (Dem.), of Madison, was born in Vermont, June 1, 1831; received a common school education; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Madison, where he has resided ever since; is engaged as a dealer in coal, wood and grain; was alderman of city of Madison in 1866, '67, '71, '72, '76 and '77; city treasurer in '68; member of board of education in 1871, '73 and '73; mayor in 1881, '83 and '83, and president of water-works board in 1884; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 6,543 votes, against 6,107 for George B. Burrows, republican, and 579 for U. P. Stair, prohibitionist.

Twenty-seventh District.

Adams, Columbia and Marquette counties. Population, 43,713.

WILLIAM THOMAS PARRY (Rep.), of Portage, was born in Bangor, Wales, May 17, 1837; received an academic education; is a merchant; he came to Wisconsin in 1849, and first settled at Albany, Marquette county, removing soon after to Berlin, and afterwards, in 1859, to Portage; was elected member of the assembly for 1881, and re-elected for 1882; was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 3,720 votes, against 3,100 for J. W. Murphy, democrat.

Twenty-eighth District.

Iowa and Richland counties. Population, 41,803.

NORMAN L. JAMES (Rep.), of Richland Center, was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, November 29, 1840; received a common school education; is by occupation a hardware merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Richland Center; entered the military service in 1861 in Co. F., 16th Wis. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was discharged in 1863; has been a member of the town and village board and village treasurer; was a member of assembly in 1873 and in 1875, and a delegate to the republican national convention in 1880; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 4,712 votes, against 4,291 for George Crawford, democrat, and 573 for John Lee, prohibitionist.

Twenty-ninth District.

Buffalo and Trempealeau counties. Population, 32,717.

NOAH DURHAM COMSTOCK (Rep.), of Arcadia, Trempealeau county, was born in Lowville, New York, November 23, 1832; received a common school and partial academic education; is a farmer; removed to Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1850, thence, in 1851, to Indiana, and in 1853, he crossed the plains to California, returning in 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at Arcadia; was town treasurer in 1858; county treasurer in 1860, and re-elected in 1862 and 1864; was member of the county board in 1868, and was member of assembly from Trempealeau county in 1872, '74, '75 and '76; has held various other local offices; was elected state senator in 1882, as an independent, receiving 3,224 votes against 1,711 votes for M. Mulligan, republican.

Thirtieth District.

Dunn and Chippewa counties. Population, 32,310.

GEORGE C. GINTY (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Toronto, Canada, February 14, 1840; entered a printing office in 1851, and has been connected with that branch of industry ever since; has published a paper for twenty-four years and is now editor of the *Chippewa Herald*; during the war served as assistant provost marshal, major of infantry, then colonel and was breveted brigadier general at the close of the war; in 1861 was chosen

an alderman; in 1862 was a member of assembly; from 1868 to 1884 president of the board of education; was three years president of the Wisconsin editorial association; was elected state senator in 1884, receiving 5,275 votes against 3,636 for James A. Taylor, democrat.

Thirty-first District.

La Crosse county. Population, 27,072.

DONALD A. McDONALD (Dem.), of La Crosse, was born in Gairloch, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833; received an academic education; is engaged in lumbering and steamboating; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Trempealeau, removing to La Crosse in 1869, where he still resides; has held a number of educational offices at various times; was member of assembly in 1874, and was elected state senator in 1882, receiving 2,853 votes against 1,618 for John Brindley, republican, and 231 for John James, prohibitionist.

Thirty-second District.

Jackson and Monroe counties. Population, 34,891.

CHARLES K. ERWIN (Rep.), of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Washington, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837; received a common school education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1853, settling at Portage, but removing to Jo Daviess' county, Ill., in 1855, until 1868, when he removed to Tomah, his present home; enlisted as a private in 1861, in Co. E, 45th Ills. Vol. Inf., known as the "Washburne Lead Mine" regiment; was commissioned second lieutenant in November, 1862, first lieutenant in June, 1863, and for gallant conduct at the storming of Fort Hill, in the siege of Vicksburg he was made captain in April, 1865; was with the regiment at Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson and nearly all the engagements of the army of the Tennessee; was assistant provost marshal of the 17th army corps on the staff of Gen. McPherson from October, 1863, until he was relieved of the command, after which he held the same position on the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair; in December, 1864, he was detailed as judge advocate of general court martial at Springfield; was mustered out with his regiment at Louisville, July 12, 1865, having participated in seventeen battles. He was elected state senator for 1882 and 1883, and was re-elected in 1884, receiving 4,473 votes, against 3,198 votes for T. D. Steele, democrat; and 412 for S. Holmes, prohibitionist.

Thirty-third District.

Ozaukee and Washington counties. Population, 33,904.

EDWARD REED BLAKE (Dem.), of Port Washington, was born in Franklin, Mass., November 28, 1844; received a common school and commercial college education; is a general merchant, lumber and grain dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Port Washington; enlisted as private in Co. H, 24th Wis. Vol. Inf., August 13, 1862; promoted color sergeant, July 21, 1863; 1st lieutenant, June 2, 1864; participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Dunderidge, Rockyface Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairville, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and the pursuit of Hood's army, to Lexington, Ala.; was mustered out June 10, 1865; has been school director since 1879; was member of assembly in 1874, and was elected state senator in 1882 without opposition.

Officers of the Senate.

CHARLES E. BROSS, chief clerk of the senate, of Madison, Wis., was born at Shohola, Pike county, Penn., December 18, 1838; received a common school education; is a telegraph manager; came to Wisconsin in 1861 and to Madison in 1862, as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph Company's office; appointed agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company in 1865, and was agent for the American and United States Express Companies; has been connected with the daily press of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the capacity of legislative reporter; was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin senate during the session of 1878, to succeed Hon. A. J. Turner, who was appointed railroad commissioner; was elected chief clerk in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1885; he is a republican.

HUBERT WOLCOTT, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born in New York, in 1844; received a common school education in the public schools of Milwaukee; has been in the state and a resident of Milwaukee since 1857; was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue in November 1877, and served for four and one-half years, when he resigned; was elected sergeant-at-arms in 1885; he is a republican.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly consists of 100 members who are chosen biennially by districts and who receive a compensation of \$500 for their term of office. The speaker is chosen by the members, and receives \$500 for his services.

Speaker.

H. O. FAIRCHILD, of Marinette County.

Adams and Marquette Counties.

Population, 15,648.

JAMES WOODBURY PERKINS (Rep.), of New Chester, Adams county, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, September 16, 1840; received an academic education; is a dealer in agricultural implements; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and locating at New Chester, has resided there since; enlisted September 9, 1861, in Co. H., 11th Wis. Inf., as a private, and was promoted to sergeant; served to the close of the war; participated in most of the battles in which his regiment engaged, including Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg and others; has been chairman of town board for five consecutive years, and four years as chairman of county board; was town clerk six years, justice of peace six years, and postmaster ten years; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 2,949 against 2,049 for Samuel Tanner, democrat.

Ashland, Lincoln, Price, Sawyer and Taylor Counties.

Population, 6,666.

JOHN KIMBALL PARISH (Rep.), of Medford, Taylor County, was born in Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, November 13, 1848; received a college education, graduating from the college of arts at the Wisconsin university in 1872; is by profession a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1873; came to Wisconsin in 1867, and settled at Waupaca, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to Medford; was appointed district attorney of Taylor county by Gov. Taylor in March, 1875; was elected to the same office in the fall of 1875, and again in 1877, '79 and '81; was elected member of the thirty-seventh assembly, receiving 3,905 votes, against 2,836 votes for John H. Knight, democrat.

Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn Counties.

Population, 11,382.

CHARLES SIMEON TAYLOR (Rep.), of Barron, Barron county, was born in Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, Oct. 13, 1851; was educated at the State University and White-water Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1875, and from the law department of the university in 1876; is by profession a lawyer, and editor of the *Barron Shield*; settled in Barron county in 1876, and was soon afterwards appointed district attorney for that county by Gov. Ludington, to which position he was re-elected three times in succession; has been town clerk, chairman of town board and held other minor positions; was elected to the assembly of 1885, 86, receiving 3,165 votes against 1,600 for James Bracklin, democrat.

Brown County.

First District.—The towns of Allouez, Bellevue, Depere, Eaton, Humboldt, Preble, Green Bay, Scott and New Denmark, the city of Green Bay and village of East Depere. Population, 18,005.

ENOS WARREN PERSONS (Dem.), of Depere, was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, October 27, 1836; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is a lumberman and manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds; came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled at Albany, Green county, where he resided until 1866, when he removed to Glenmore, Brown county, and thence in 1873 to Depere; is member of the school board, and was elected a member of assembly for 1885, 86, receiving 1,764 votes against 1,577 for Peter Miller, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Ashwaubenon, Glenmore, Holland, Howard, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Suamico, Morrison, Rockland and Wrightstown, city of Fort Howard and West Depere village. Population, 16,085.

ALBERT LEWIS GRAY (Dem.), of Fort Howard, was born in London, Canada, January 29, 1846; received a common school education; is a dry goods merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Green Bay, removing to Fort Howard two years later; has been member of county board several terms, member of city council, member of school board, city treasurer, chief of fire department, and mayor in 1881, '82, and '83; was delegate to the national democratic convention in Chicago in 1884; was member of assembly in 1879 and also for 1882; was elected member of assembly for 1885, 86, receiving 1,929 votes against 1,391 for James J. Rasmussen, republican.

Buffalo County.

Population, 15,528.

SAMUEL DECIUS HUBBARD (Rep.), of Mondovi, was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, September 23, 1833; received an academic education and pursued a partial collegiate course at Hamilton college, N. Y.; is by occupation a farmer; he came to Wisconsin in 1859, and settled in Sheboygan county, removing to Buffalo county in 1873; was elected to the assembly in 1861, 1873 and 1877; was deputy of the state prison in 1874; enlisted as a private in the 27th Wis. Vol., Aug. 11, 1862; was commissioned captain Sept. 1; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock; ordered on recruiting service in Dec, 1863, and was discharged in April, 1864; has held various local offices and has been chairman of town and county boards for a number of years; was elected member of assembly for 1885, 86, receiving 1,604 votes against 1,177 for George Cowie, democrat.

Calumet County (in part).

The towns of Brillion, Brothertown, Charlestown, Chilton, New Holstein, Rantoul and Stockbridge, and the city of Chilton. Population, 13,982.

LEOPOLD STRASSER (Dem.), of Stockbridge, was born in Schoenlind, Kreis Eger, Böhmen, Austria, September 19, 1843; received a common school and private education; is a merchant by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1867 and settling at Stockbridge has resided there ever since; has held no public office of any kind previous to his election as member of assembly for the 37th session, when he received 1,664 votes against 980 votes for Richard F. Connell, republican.

Chippewa County.

Population, 15,492.

HENRY J. GODDARD (Rep.), of Chippewa Falls, was born in Almond, Alleghany county, New York, November 3, 1844; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Beloit; is by profession a druggist; came to Wisconsin and settled at Beloit, removing to Baraboo in 1871 and thence to Chippewa Falls; was hospital steward in the regular army, on duty at U. S. general hospital at Hampton, Va.; afterwards at Fredericksburg, Va., and in surgeon general's office at Washington; was city treasurer of Chippewa Falls in 1880 and was elected to the assembly of 1885, 86, receiving 2,639 votes against 2,489 for T. J. Cunningham, democrat.

Clark County.

Population, 10,715.

JAMES O'NEILL (Rep.), of Neillsville, was born September 3, 1847, at Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York; received a collegiate education, graduating in 1871 from Cornell University, and from the Albany Law School in 1873; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1873 and settled at Neillsville; has never held public office of any kind previous to his election as a member of assembly for 1885, 86 when he received 1,831 votes against 1,515 votes for Richard Dewhurst, democrat.

Columbia County.

First District.—The towns of Arlington, Caledonia, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Lewiston, Lodi, Marcellon, Newport, Pacific and West Point, and the city of Portage. Population, 14,544.

FERDINAND SCHULZE (Rep.), of Portage, was born at Sitzenroda, near Torgan on the Elbe, Prussia, July 20, 1839; received a limited common school education in the old country; is by occupation a dry goods merchant, of the firm of Schumacher & Schulze; came to

Wisconsin in 1850 and settled on a farm near Portage, Columbia county, in which county he has since resided with the exception of six years in Virginia City, Nevada; has held no public office previous to his election to his present position as member of assembly, wherein he received 1,571 votes against 1,561 votes for John Graham, democrat, and 78 votes for George C. Jackson, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Columbus, Courtland, Fountain Prairie, Hampden, Leeds, Lowville, Otsego, Randolph, Scott, Springvale, Wycocena and west ward of the village of Randolph, and the city of Columbus. Population, 13,523.

MARTIN CALVIN HOBART (Rep.), of Fall River, was born August 1, 1835, at Williston, Niagara county, New York; received a common school and commercial college education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled in the town of Fountain Prairie, Columbia county; enlisted in Co. B, 7th Wis. Vol. Inf., May 11, 1861, and was appointed sergeant; promoted to 1st lieutenant, July 3, 1862; was wounded at the battle of Gainesville, August 28, 1862; promoted to captain to rank from same date; participated in the battles of Gainesville, "Fitz Hugh's Crossing," Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Gettysburg and Wilderness; was taken prisoner May 5, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness and paroled February 23d, 1865; was commissioned major and lieutenant colonel while in prison; mustered out July 2d, 1865; has been a member of county board three years and was elected in 1884 to the 37th assembly, receiving 1,854 votes against 1,118 votes for E. M. McDonald, democrat, and 142 for J. M. Scovill, prohibitionist.

Crawford County.

Population, 15,644.

THOMAS CURLEY (Dem.), of Bell Center, was born in Tremane, county Roscommon, Ireland, May 8, 1835; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to the United States in 1851 and settled at St. Louis, but removed to Wisconsin in 1867, settling at Mount Sterling, thence to the town of Haney, in 1874, where he still resides; he entered the military service in 1860, as first lieutenant in the Southwest Battalion of Missouri, having previously been an active member and officer of several militia companies; served for six months on the frontier of Missouri. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States, and was commissioned major of the 7th Missouri infantry; was promoted in May, 1862, as lieutenant colonel, and in July he was called home to recruit, raising in a short time the 27th Missouri infantry, of which he was made colonel, at which time he was presented with a thousand dollar sword by his friends; participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the capture of Jackson, the campaign of the 15th army corps from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, with Sherman in his march to the sea, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, the capture of Savannah and Fort McAllister; was in the campaign through South Carolina, capturing Charleston and Columbia, at which place he was instrumental in saving a catholic church from fire; was in the battle of Bentonville, capture of Raleigh, and many minor campaigns; was commissioned brigadier general, March 17, 1865, for meritorious services during the war, and on his arrival at St. Louis with his regiment was presented with a new stand of colors with the names upon it of the sixteen battles in which the regiment had fought; was town supervisor in 1878; was an unsuccessful candidate for assembly in 1878; he was elected to the assembly of 1883, and was re-elected in 1884 to the assembly of 1885, 86, receiving 1,614 votes against 1,585 for Atley Peterson, republican.

Dane County.

First District.—The city of Madison. Population, 10,325.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS (Dem.), of Madison, was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, July 9, 1840; was educated in public and private schools in Vermont and in the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1858, receiving degree of A. M. in 1861; was graduated from Albany, N. Y., Law School in 1860; is by profession a lawyer; came with his father to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Madison where he has continued to reside; enlisted and was commissioned captain of Company A, 23d Wisconsin Vol. Inf.; promoted to major and afterwards lieutenant-colonel; was present at battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and siege of Jackson; has been professor of law in the law department of the University of Wisconsin from 1863 to the present time; was trustee of Soldiers' Orphans' Home from 1874 until its affairs were finally wound up; was one of the revisers of the Statutes of Wisconsin from April, 1875, until finally

reported to the legislature; is regent of the University for the term expiring in February, 1887; was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, being chosen permanent chairman of the last; was elected member of assembly for 1885, '86, receiving 1,716 votes against 423 for Mark Smith, republican, and 120 for O. H. Orton, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bristol, Burke, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Medina, Sun Prairie, Vienna, Windsor and York, and the village of Sun Prairie. Population, 10,442.

CHARLES EDWIN BUELL (Rep.), of Sun Prairie, was born in the town of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, October 26, 1855; received a collegiate education, graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and from the law department of the same institution in 1882; is by profession a lawyer; was county superintendent of schools for the first district of Dane county in 1880 and 81; was alternate to the republican national convention in 1884; was elected member of assembly in 1884, receiving 1,313 votes against 1,210 for Thomas C. Hayden, democrat, and 80 for J. M. Haner, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Christiana, Dunkirk, Dunn, Fitchburg, Madison, Pleasant Springs and Rutland and the city of Stoughton. Population, 12,057.

HENRY CULLEN ADAMS (Rep.), of Madison, was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, November 23, 1850; received a partial collegiate education at the university of Wisconsin; is a farmer; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1851 and settled at Fort Atkinson, removing in 1855 to Beaver Dam and thence to his present home in 1857; was elected member of assembly for 1883, and re-elected for 1885, '86, receiving 2,125 votes against 1,089 for George N. Campbell, democrat, and 203 for L. D. Clark, prohibitionist.

Fourth District.—The towns of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Mazomanie, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Springdale, Vermont and Verona. Population, 10,975.

CHRISTOPHER J. ROLLIS (Rep.), of Oregon, was born January 21, 1858, in Norway; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Milton college and Albion academy; is the editor and publisher of the *Oregon Observer*; has held no public position except that of trustee of the village of Oregon; was elected member of assembly in 1884, receiving 1,273 votes, against 1,102 for Joseph C. Kiser, democrat, and 203 for D. C. Salisbury, prohibitionist.

Fifth District.—The towns of Berry, Cross Plains, Dane, Middleton, Roxbury, Springfield and Westport. Population, 9,455.

EDWARD EDWIN FITZ GIBBON (Dem.), of Waunakee, was born in Staten Island, New York, June 6, 1847; received a collegiate and normal school education; is a farmer and teacher; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Westport, Dane county, where he has resided ever since; has held various minor positions; was elected superintendent of schools for second district of Dane county in 1880; is now town clerk of Westport; was elected to the assembly of 1885, '86, receiving 1,362 votes, against 400 for Robert Steele, republican, 85 for M. Scheck, independent democrat, and 29 for George Vernon, prohibitionist.

Dodge County.

First District.—The towns of Beaver Dam, Calamus, Elba, Portland, Shields, Westford and the city of Beaver Dam. Population, 10,772.

FELIX LYNCH (Dem.), of the town of Elba,—postoffice Danville—was born in Knockmark, county Meath, Ireland, June 24th, 1820; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; left Ireland in 1848 and came to Massachusetts, whence he removed to Wisconsin in 1851, located at Elba, where he has since resided; was one of the town board of Elba in 1854, '56, '57, '59, '60, '62, '66 and '68, and chairman of board in 1877, '78, '79 and '80; has been justice of the peace four years; was elected member of the present assembly, receiving 2,249 votes, against 802 votes for J. H. Conlon, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Burnett, Chester, Fox Lake, Oak Grove, Trenton, the south ward of Waupun city, and the east ward of Randolph village. Population, 9,180.

JOHN LESLIE (Dem.), of Juneau, was born in Scotland, December 7, 1839; received a common school education in the schools of Scotland; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled at Ashippun, Dodge county, removing to Juneau in 1873 and has since resided in the town of Oak Grove; was treasurer of Ashippun in 1878 and

chairman of town board in 1867 and for six years afterwards; was sheriff of Dodge county in 1873 and '74 and under-sheriff in 1875 and '76; was chairman of the town of Oak Grove in 1879, '80 and '81; was town assessor in 1833 and '84; was elected member of the 37th assembly, receiving 1,070 votes, against 918 votes for Eli Hawks, republican.

Third District.—The towns of Herman, Hubbard, Lomira, Le Roy, Theresa and Williamstown. Population, 12,581.

ANDREW BACHHUBER (Dem.), of Knowles, was born in the town of Le Roy, Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 30, 1856; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; has been town clerk of Le Roy since 1879; justice of the peace since 1879; a delegate to the state democratic convention in 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885, 86, receiving 1,618 votes, against 731 for Jacob Joss, republican and 9 for John Hays, greenbacker.

Fourth District.—The towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmett, Hustisford, Lebanon, Lowell and Rubicon, and the fifth and sixth wards of Watertown. Population, 13,445.

AUGUST FREDERICK SCHOENWETTER (Dem.), of Lowell, was born in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, May 6, 1848; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Lowell, where he has since resided; was town treasurer in 1876 and chairman of Lowell in 1879, '80, and '84; enlisted in Co. E, 13th Wis. Vol. Inf., and participated in all the engagements of the regiment; was elected member of assembly for 1885, 86, received 2,060 votes against 730 for Mark Lowell, republican and 20 for H. Wilber, greenbacker.

Door County.

Population, 11,645.

JOHN FETZER (Dem.), of Forestville, was born in Pigelheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 8, 1840; received a common and high school education; is a merchant and miller by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and settled at Manitowoc, removing to Door county in 1867; enlisted in Co. B., 9th Wis. Vol. Inf., in September, 1861, and served to December, 1864; was engaged in all the battles in which the regiment participated; was wounded at the battle of Saline Bottoms, April 30, 1864; was commissioned captain by brevet for gallantry in that battle; was elected chairman of town board in 1868, and has held that office ever since, with the exception of one year; has been chairman of county board three times and holds that position now; has been school clerk and justice of the peace since 1868; was elected member of assembly for 1885, 86, receiving 1,541 votes, against 1,499 for George Bassford, republican.

Dunn County.

Population, 16,818.

JOHN M. ODDIE (Rep.), of Boyceville, was born January 29, 1842, at Burn Brae, Canada West; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled at Vernon, Waukesha county, removing to Dunn county in 1872; was town treasurer of Tiffany in 1874 and '78; also member of town board two terms; was elected member of assembly for the present term, receiving 2,535 votes, against 1,317 for Theodore Lewis, democrat.

Eau Claire County.

Population, 19,902.

JOHN EDWARD WILLIAMS (Rep.), of Eau Claire, was born in Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, March 23, 1849; received an high school and partial collegiate education at Cornell university; is by occupation a merchant; has always resided in Wisconsin and has held no public position except that of principal of schools of Augusta from 1873 to 1883, except in 1876; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 3,365 votes against 2, 278 for Emmet Horan, democrat, and 1,103 for William F. Bailey, independent.

Florence and Marinette Counties.

Population, 8,929.

HIRAM ORLANDO FAIRCCHILD (Rep.), of Marinette, was born in Newtown, Indiana, August, 14, 1845; received a collegiate education, graduating June, 1866, at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; is by profession an attorney-at-law; came to Wisconsin in 1867,

and settled at Marinette; was district attorney of Marinette county from 1879 to the present time, having been appointed by the governor to that office on the organization of the county; was elected member of assembly for 1883, and was re-elected to the assembly of 1885, '86, receiving 1,856 votes, against 1,095 for James W. Moore, democrat, and 97 for James Ellis, prohibitionist. He is Speaker of the present assembly.

Fond du Lac County.

First District—The towns of Alto, Eldorado, Friendship, Lamartine, Metomen, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale and Waupun, the city of Ripon and the north ward of the city of Waupun. Population, 16,047.

CHESTER HAZEN (Rep.), of Brandon, was born at Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York, January 31, 1834; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer and dairyman, having engaged in that business since 1850, and operating the first cheese factory west of Lake Michigan in 1864; he came to Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in Fond du Lac county, where he has continued to reside ever since; has held various town offices; was president of Fond du Lac Agricultural Society a number of years; was the first president of the State Dairymen's Association, and president of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Society for several terms; has been a member of the executive committee of various agricultural and dairy organizations; was elected member of assembly for 1885, '86, receiving 1,796 votes against 1,424 votes for Jere Dobbs, democrat, and 121 votes for I. N. Woodruff, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Oakfield and the city of Fond du Lac. Population, 18,098.

SAMUEL B. STANCHFIELD (Rep.), was born in Leeds, Androscoggin county, Maine, March 17, 1837; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1855, and settled at Fond du Lac, where he has resided ever since; has been chairman of the town board since 1880; has been president of the town insurance company since 1873; was town clerk from 1874 to '78; was elected member of assembly for 1885-'86, receiving 1,832 votes against 1,616 votes for Thomas S. Weeks, democrat, and 189 for Spencer Palmer, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Calumet, Eden, Forest, Marshfield, Osceola and Taycheedah. Population, 12,700.

ANDREW SCHMIDLKOFER (Dem.), of Calvary, was born in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany, October 15, 1838; received a common school education; is a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements; came to Wisconsin in 1851, and settled in Fond du county, removing in 1854 to Michigan, where he resided until 1863, when he returned to Fond du Lac county; was elected chairman of Marshfield township for 1883 and '84, and was elected member of assembly for 1885, '86, receiving 1,753 votes against 704 for Asher Armstrong, republican.

Grant County.

First District—The towns of Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville and Smelser. Population, 23,107.

JAMES V. HOLLMAN (Rep.), of Platteville, was born in Elk Grove, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, April 11, 1835, and has always resided in the state; received a common school education and is engaged in the mercantile business; has never held any public office previous to his election to this assembly, wherein he received 1,407 votes, against 1,136 for Thos. Jenkins, democrat, and 149 for Henry Goodsell, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi, and Waterloo. Population, 12,909.

WILLIAM J. MCCOY (Dem.), of Lancaster, was born at Argyle, New York, September 30, 1834; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer and live stock dealer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at Beetown, where he resided until 1880, when he removed to Lancaster; was a member of assembly in 1876 and in 1878; was elected assemblyman for 1883, and was re-elected for '85 and '86, receiving 1,933 votes, against 1,235 for Chas. H. Baxter, republican, and 80 for Ezra Abrams, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Castle Rock, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman and Wyalusing. Population, 11,836.

RUFUS M. DAY (Rep.), of Mount Hope, was born in West Liberty, Morgan County, Kentucky, November 18, 1835; received a common school education; is engaged in farming;

came to Wisconsin in 1840, settling at Lancaster, but removing to Mt. Hope in 1866, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. I, 20th Wis. Vol. Inf., August 12, 1862; was in the campaign in Missouri under Gen. Herron, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Ark., and siege of Vicksburg; was detailed in 1863 for duty at headquarters of Gen. Herron, and later under Gen. Granger, where he remained until discharged in July, 1865; has been a member of the town board for six years; was member of county board in 1882, '83 and '84; has been delegate to various conventions and held various local offices; was elected to the 37th assembly, receiving 1,333 votes, against 1,120 for Jacob McLaughlin, democrat.

Green County.

First District—The towns of Adams, Albany, Brooklyn, Exeter, Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Washington and York. Population, 8,309.

DANIEL H. MORGAN (Rep.), of Albany, was born June 27, 1822, at Brecksville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio; received a common school and academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and located in Green county, in various parts of which he has continued to reside; was elected surveyor in 1856, '58 and '60, serving six years; was register of deeds in 1861 and '63; and was county superintendent of schools thirteen years, being elected in 1867, '69, '71, '73, '79 and '81; was elected member of assembly for 1885, '86, receiving 787 votes, against 737 votes for Melchoir Schmidt, democrat, 183 for William Smiley, prohibitionist, and 118 for J. F. Grinnell, greenbacker.

Second District—The towns of Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Jordan, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester and Spring Grove. Population, 13,520.

FREDERICK W. BYERS (Rep.), of Monroe, was born at Shipperville, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1837; received an academic and collegiate education and a medical education at Missouri college, the medical department of Nashville university and Rush Medical College, graduating in 1863 from the latter; is by profession a physician; came to Wisconsin in 1877 and settled at Monroe, coming from Lena, Ill., where he resided from 1865 to 1877; enlisted in the 99th regiment Ill. Vol. Inf., and was appointed assistant surgeon, participating in the Rosecrans campaign in 1863; was assigned to duty in the general hospitals at Nashville in 1863-64; went to the front in 1864, and was made chief surgeon of brigade; after the capture of Atlanta was detailed to field hospitals and staff duty in 4th army corps, and served in the field to the close of the war; has been U. S. examining surgeon since 1880, and is a member of 1st regt. W. N. G., with rank of captain; was elected member of assembly for 1885, '86, receiving 1,643 votes, against 1,247 for Thomas Emerson, democrat, 196 for J. W. Kildow, prohibitionist, and 122 for D. Brobst, greenbacker.

Green Lake County.

Population, 14,481.

LORENTUS J. BRAYTON (Rep.), of Marquette, was born in Kingsbury, Washington county, New York, April 27, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a dealer in lumber and grain; he came to Wisconsin in 1858, settling at Marquette in the spring of 1859, and has resided there ever since; was chairman of the town board and member of county board in 1864, '81, '82, '83 and '84; was sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1878; was member of the assembly in 1864, and was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,563 votes against 1,259 votes for James Croft, democrat, and 155 for George W. Sherwood, prohibitionist.

Iowa County.

First District—The towns of Arena, Moscow, Mineral Point, Ridgeway, Waldwick and the city of Mineral Point. Population, 10,366.

GEORGE GOLDSMITH COX (Rep.), of Mineral Point, was born in Suffolk county, New York, November 24, 1842; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; came to Wisconsin in 1850, and located in Iowa county where he has continued to reside; enlisted as a private in Co. D, 2d Wis. Vol. Cav., serving three years and participating in all the battles and engagements of the regiment, including the battles of Prairie Grove, Hall's Plantation, Woodville, Mississippi, Yazoo City, Egypt Station, and all the raids through the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, etc.; has been chairman of town board for seven years, and superintendent of poor three years; was member of assembly in 1879 and '80, and was elected member of the 37th assembly, receiving 1,100 votes against 1,022 for James Ryan, democrat and 154 for J. F. Strutt, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Linden, Mifflin, Pulaski, and Wyoming. Population, 13,262.

JESSE B. HUSE (Dem.), of Rewey, was born August 25, 1852, in Mifflin, Iowa county, Wisconsin, and has always lived in the state; received a common school and partial normal school education; is a dealer in general merchandise; has been town treasurer of Mifflin for seven years and has held no other public office previous to his election as member of assembly for 1885-86, wherein he received 1,382 votes against 1,299 for Oliver P. Underwood, republican, and 178 for Henry Sampson, prohibitionist.

Jackson County.

Population, 13,285.

THOMAS B. MILLS (Rep.), of Millston, was born in the town of Manchester, Jackson county, Wisconsin, October 12, 1857; received a common school and academic education—the latter at Racine Academy, graduating in 1881; is by occupation a lumberman; has been chairman of town board since 1883 but has held no other public office until his election as member of the 37th assembly, in which he received 1,946 votes against 1,055 for W. J. Thompson, democrat, and 56 for A. W. Prindle, greenbacker.

Jefferson County.

First District.—The towns of Concord, Farmington, Ixonia, Milford, Waterloo, Watertown, the village of Waterloo, and the first, second, third, fourth and seventh wards of the city of Watertown. Population, 14,112.

CARL R. FELD (Dem.), of Watertown, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, December 14, 1858, and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education and was graduated from Union College of Law, of Chicago; is a lawyer by profession; has been court commissioner for Jefferson county since May, 1883, and has held no other public office of any kind until his election to the present assembly, wherein he received 2,209 votes against 1,020 votes for John Ford, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Aztalan, Cold Spring, Hebron, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Oakland, Palmyra, Sullivan and Summer. Population, 18,043.

SAMUEL A. CRAIG (Dem.), of Fort Atkinson, was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, April 9, 1842; had an academic education and graduated in 1867 from the Michigan law school at Ann Arbor; is a lawyer; came with his parents in 1845 to Wisconsin, and settled at Fort Atkinson, where he has since resided; was county superintendent of schools from 1871 to 1875; was member of assembly for 1880, 1881 and 1883, and was re-elected for 1885, receiving 2,025 votes against 1,873 votes for John Whittet, republican, and 191 for George A. Jenkins, prohibitionist.

Juneau County.

Population, 15,580.

EDMUND HART (Rep.), of Elroy, was born in England, in 1832; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and settled at La Crosse, removing to Juneau county in 1863; has been postmaster of Elroy for the last sixteen years; was treasurer of town of Plymouth from 1867 to 1877, and chairman of town board in 1875; was elected to the assembly for 1885, receiving 2,036 votes against 1,699 votes for G. W. Bishop, democrat, and 134 votes for S. W. Smith, prohibitionist.

Kenosha County.

Population, 13,550.

ANDREW PATTERSON (Rep.), of Fox River, was born in Ireland, December 15, 1831; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and settled in Kenosha county, in different parts of which he has resided since; was chairman of the town board of supervisors in 1873; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,933 votes against 1,354 for George H. Kroncke, democrat.

Kewaunee County.

Population, 15,806.

JOSEPH E. DARBELLAY (Dem.), of Kewaunee, was born in Lidde, canton of Valais, Switzerland, August 1, 1845; received a common school and partial academic education; is, by occupation, a merchant; immigrated to this country with his parents in 1854, coming in

1856, to Wisconsin and settled in Manitowoc county, from whence he removed to Kewaunee in 1860; was town clerk in 1863 and 1869, clerk of court from 1870 to 1874, member of assembly 1880 and 1881, and member of the county board in 1873 and 1883; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,403 votes against 1,352 for Woyta Strausky, republican.

La Crosse County.

Population, 27,072.

CHARLES LINSE (Rep.), of La Crosse, was born in Prussia, July 5, 1836; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled in Jefferson county, removing in 1849 to Portage, thence in 1853 to La Crosse county, to his present place of residence in Shelby township; was elected assessor when only 21 years old, held that office a number of years, also that of town clerk five terms; was chairman of town board five years; has been president of the Shelby insurance company since 1875; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 3,744 votes, against 3,477 votes for John M. Coburn, democrat, and 153 for George L. Willey, prohibitionist.

La Fayette County.

First District—The towns of Argyle, Blanchard, Darlington, Fayette, Gratiot, Wiota, Wayne and Willow Springs. Population, 11,660.

JOHN MASON (Rep.), of Wiota, was born December 1, 1807, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania; received a common school education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled at Wiota, La Fayette county, where he has since resided with the exception of three years in Green county; has been chairman of town board five years; town treasurer in 1862, '75, '79 and '80; assessor several terms; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,298 votes, against 1,290 for David Schreiter, democrat, and 179 for W. W. Tuttle, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Belmont, Benton, Elk Grove, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg and White Oak Springs. Population, 9,318.

CHARLES W. PRIESTLEY (Dem.), of Shullsburg, was born in Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin, February 12, 1845; received a common school and academic education; is engaged in manufacturing; came to Shullsburg from Mineral Point in 1865, and has since resided there; was a member of the village board of trustees in 1872, '73, '77, '78, '80 and '81, and president of same for three years; was member of town board six years, three of which he was chairman; was member of county board and chairman of county bridge commissioners for three years; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,171 votes, against 980 for Thomas H. Bright, republican, and 77 for E. Farnham, prohibitionist.

Manitowoc County.

First District.—The towns of Schleswig, Meeme, Eaton, Liberty, Rockland, Cato, Maple Grove and Franklin. Population, 13,192.

JOSEPH MILLER (Dem.), P. O. address Brillion, Calumet county, was born in Christofsgund, Bohemia, Austria, March 6, 1847; received a common school education; is a farmer; immigrated to America in 1856, and settled in Manitowoc county, where he has since resided, with the exception of five years—1865 to 1870—in Oconto; was a member of the county board from 1876 to 1879; census enumerator in 1880, and has held various other local positions; was elected member of assembly for 1883, and re-elected for 1885-86, receiving 1,389 votes against 930 for R. Olson, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Two Creeks, Mishicot, Gibson, Cooperstown, Kossuth, Two Rivers, and the village of Two Rivers. Population, 11,181.

JOHN ROBINSON (Dem.), of Francis Creek, was born in Manchester, England, in the year 1824; received an education from the night schools of Providence, Rhode Island; is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Kossuth, Manitowoc county; enlisted in the war and was sent home on recruiting service; was elected justice of the peace in 1852; has been chairman of town board eleven years; town treasurer five years and has held various other local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,488 votes against 515 votes for C. R. Currens, republican.

Third District.—The towns of Centerville, Newton, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc and the city of Manitowoc. Population, 13,153.

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK (Rep.), of Manitowoc, was born near Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1847; received an academic and normal school education; is

a lawyer by profession; moved from Platteville to Manitowoc in 1871, and has resided there permanently since April, 1873; enlisted in August, 1864, in Company B, 43d Wisconsin Vol. Inf.; served with regiment until discharged in July, 1865, at close of war; was city attorney of Manitowoc from April, 1874, until December, 1880, resigning on being elected a member of assembly; was a delegate to national republican convention at Chicago in June, 1884; member of assembly in 1881 and 1882; elected to assembly in 1884, receiving 1,219 votes to 1,215 for John Franz, democrat.

Marathon County.

Population, 17,121.

SEBASTIAN KRONENWETTER (Dem.), of Mosinee, was born January 20, 1833, in Wurttemberg, Germany; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman and farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and settled at Mosinee, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years in Wausau; was chairman of town board in 1869, '70, '74, '75, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, and '84, member of town board in 1866, '67, '68, and chairman of county board in 1880; was elected member of assembly in 1884, receiving 3,210 votes against 2,364 votes for George Werheim, republican.

Milwaukee County.

First District—First ward. Population, 11,010.

HUGH RYAN (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, June 14, 1847; received a private school and academic education, and is by profession a lawyer; has always made Wisconsin his home, excepting a few months in Kansas and a short time in New York while at school; has been court commissioner since 1878, but has held no other office; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,371 votes against 1,258 votes for Charles B. Roberts, republican, and 23 votes for Daniel Wait, prohibitionist.

Second District—Second Ward. Population, 14,406.

GEORGE POPPERT (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born at Pfungstadt, Hessendarmstadt, Germany, March 13, 1840; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled at Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside; has held no public office of any kind; was elected member of assembly in 1884, receiving 1,697 votes against 1,561 votes for Leonard Weibrecht, republican, and 23 votes for F. W. Thal, prohibitionist.

Third District—Third Ward. Population, 6,891.

MICHAEL P. WALSH (Dem.), of 181 Detroit street, Milwaukee, was born in Castlebar, county Mayo, Ireland, August 25, 1838; received a common school and printing office education; is a printer, entering his apprenticeship in 1851 on the Milwaukee *Sentinel*; came to Wisconsin about the year 1842 and settled at Milwaukee, until 1859, when he went south; has lived and worked in all the principal cities of the country; was for eight years in the *State Journal* office at Madison; entered the service in Co. E. 49th N. Y. Vol. Inf. in June, 1861, as a private; was soon after promoted to second sergeant and then to orderly sergeant; participated in nearly all the engagements of the army of the Potomac, among which may be mentioned: Young's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Fair Oaks, Gaines Farm, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Elk Run, Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, and many others; was taken prisoner at the battle of the Weldon Railroad shortly prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was a prisoner at Belle Isle, Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Charleston and Florence, from the latter of which he was exchanged and returned to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was honorably discharged May 5, 1865; has been a member of the city council several times and a delegate to a number of conventions; was elected member of assembly for 1883, and was re-elected for 1885, receiving 1,012 votes against 543 for James McManus, republican, and 5 for J. A. Hibbard, prohibitionist.

Fourth District.—Fourth ward. Population, 12,491.

ROBERT W. PIERCE (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born February 14, 1821, in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumber dealer; came to Milwaukee in 1844 and has resided there since; was member of assembly in 1883, and was re-elected for 1885-86, receiving 1,740 votes against 1,474 votes for James Markey, democrat, and 331 votes for William Drake, prohibitionist.

Fifth District.—Fifth and twelfth wards. Population, 14,089.

DANIEL D. HOOKER (Dem.), of 313 Reed street, Milwaukee, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, December 22, 1831; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of tools; he came to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Fond du Lac, thence in 1868 to Milwaukee, his residence since; was elected, as a democratic trades assembly candidate, to the assembly of 1883, and re-elected for 1885-86, receiving 1,869 votes against 1,674 for John Toohey, republican, and 59 votes for Otto Miller, prohibitionist.

Sixth District.—Sixth and thirteenth wards. Population, 13,812.

JOHN LAGRAN (Rep.), of 692 Third street, Milwaukee, was born in the sixth ward of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 15, 1849, and has always resided in the state; received a common school education; is engaged in the livery and undertaking business; has been a member of city council, as alderman from sixth ward, from 1882 to the present time; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,682 votes against 1,499 votes for G. J. Obermann, democrat.

Seventh District.—Seventh ward. Population, 7,192.

JACOB E. FRIEND (Rep.), of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Milwaukee, December 6, 1857; received an academic education and graduated at Columbia College law school in 1878; is a lawyer, and has always resided in Milwaukee; had never held any office prior to his election as member of assembly for 1883; was re-elected for 1885-86, receiving 909 votes against 697 for L. Maxon, democrat, and 17 for W. G. Hollbrock, prohibitionist.

Eighth District.—Eighth and eleventh wards. Population, 16,786.

FRANK HADERER (Dem.), of Milwaukee, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 1, 1859, and has always resided there; received a common school education; is by occupation a dealer in hardware; has held no public office except that of school commissioner in 1884, until his election as member of assembly for 1885-86, wherein he received 2,206 votes against 1,794 for John L. Burnham, republican, and 29 for O. O. Storie, prohibitionist.

Ninth District.—Ninth ward. Population, 10,006.

GOTTFRIED INDEN (Dem.), of 651 Sixteenth street, Milwaukee, was born near the city of Bonn, Prussia, June 1, 1827; received a common school education; from 1863 to 1875 he kept a hotel in Granville, but at present he has no business whatever; came to Wisconsin in 1848, but returned shortly afterwards to Germany; in 1851 he came back to New York, and in 1855 returned to Milwaukee county, settling at Granville; was town clerk two years of Granville; two years supervisor and eight years justice of the peace; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,299 votes, against 1,120 for Matthew Simplar, republican.

Tenth District.—Tenth ward. Population, 8,895.

CHARLES ELKERT (Rep.), of 798 Center street, Milwaukee, was born in Prussia, December 8, 1849; received a common school education; is by occupation a tanner (of the firm of W. Elkert & Son); came with his parents to Milwaukee in 1851, and has resided there since; has been a member of county board of supervisors from the tenth ward since 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,117 votes, against 877 votes for Arnold Huchting, democrat.

Eleventh District.—The towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Population, 10,935.

FRED. G. ISENRRING (Rep.), of White Fish Bay, was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1854, and has always resided in the state; received a common school and business college education; is by occupation an hotel keeper; was employed in the U. S. mail service from 1880 to 1884; has been member of the state militia for sixteen years, during which he has been 2d lieutenant two years, 1st lieutenant one year, captain three years; was elected member of assembly for 1885-6, receiving 1,560 votes, against 1,145 for Carl Kron, democrat, and 18 for L. Brockway, prohibitionist.

Twelfth District.—The towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek. Population, 12,020.

JAMES LEMONT (Rep.), of Bay View, was born near Bangor, Ireland, December 10, 1843; received such education as he could acquire at night schools; is by occupation a puddler in iron works; came to this country in 1869 and located at Bay View, where he has

since resided, with the exception of one year in Texas; has been a member of the village board of trustees of Bay View for three years; was elected member of assembly for 1885-6, receiving 1,405 votes, against 877 for F. L. Hirsch, democrat.

Monroe County.

First District.—The towns of Angelo, Jefferson, La Fayette, Leon, Little Falls, New Lyme, Portland, Ridgeville, Sparta and Wells. Population, 10,009.

WILLIAM H. BLYTON (Rep.), of Sparta, was born in Franklinville, New York, October 4, 1842; had a common school education; is an insurance agent; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Sparta, where he still resides; enlisted as a private in Co. C, 19th regiment Wis. Vols., January 23, 1862; was promoted to quartermaster sergeant May 14, 1863; served with the regiment, taking part in engagements at New Berne, Suffolk, West Point, Petersburg, and many minor battles; was promoted to 1st lieutenant 2d regiment U. S. Inf., October 21, 1864, and served with regiment until October, 1865, in Dakota and Montana, and as post quartermaster at Fort Randall, D. T., until June 20, 1866; was wounded by Indians December 7, '65, near Yankton Agency, D. T., and was mustered out, June 26, 1866; has been village clerk of Sparta since April, 1870; city clerk of Sparta for 1883 and '84; supervisor from 2d ward of Sparta in 1884; was member of assembly in 1883 and was re-elected for 1885, receiving 1,162 votes, against 1,112 for A. H. Isham, democrat and 95 for Alex. Nichols, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Adrian, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, La Grange, Lincoln, Oakdale, Sheldon, Tomah, Wellington and Wilton. Population, 11,597.

LEVI WALLACE (Rep.), of Oil City, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 20, 1839; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and stock dealing; he came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled in Vernon county, whence he removed to his present place of residence in 1878; was assessor of Stark, Vernon county, in 1874, '75; chairman of town of Sheldon, Monroe county, in 1881, '82, '83, and '84; and consequently member of the county board for four years; was elected member of assembly for 1885 by a vote of 1,442, against 1,181 for C. E. Phillips, democrat and 21 for J. E. Underwood, prohibitionist.

Oconto and Langlade Counties.

Population, 10,533.

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNG (Rep.), of Oconto, was born at Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, August 11, 1845; received a common and private school education; is by occupation a lumberman; he resided in Mississippi until 1852 when he removed to St. Helena parish, Louisiana, where he remained until November 3, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. H., 4th Wis. Vet. Vol. Cavalry, in which he served two years and seven months, holding all offices from 8th corporal to 1st lieutenant, and engaging in all the battles and skirmishes of the regiment; in 1866 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Oconto; was alderman of his ward from 1874 to 1880 and from April 1883 until the present time; was mayor of Oconto in 1879, '80 and '81; was elected member of assembly for Oconto and Langlade counties for 1885, receiving 1,975 votes against 1,811 for Thomas Lynch, democrat.

Outagamie County (and part of Calumet.)

First District.—The towns of Grand Chute, Center, Freedom and Osborn and the first and second wards of Appleton City. Population, 9,384.

LEOPOLD HAMMEL (Dem.), of Appleton, was born August 24, 1853, in Rochester, New York; received a collegiate education, being graduated from Lawrence University, in 1877, and afterwards attending the law school of Columbia College, New York; is by profession a lawyer; he came to Wisconsin in 1866 and locating at Appleton, has continued to reside there since; has held no public position of any kind previous to his election to the assembly of 1885, in which he received 1,108 votes against 936 votes for James Campion, independent, and 54 votes for C. A. Adams, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bovina, Black Creek, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Greenville, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek and Seymour, the third ward of the city of New London and the city of Seymour. Population, 12,017.

WILLIAM FREDERICK CIRKEL (Dem.), of Seymour, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, November 14, 1857, and has always resided in the state, moving from Appleton to Seymour in 1880; received a common school and partial collegiate education; is a manufacturer

of stock for flour barrels; was elected mayor of Seymour in 1882, '83 and '84, and was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,107 votes, against 1,055 for John Leppla, republican and 354 for Patrick Mulroy, greenbacker.

Joint District.—The towns of Harrison and Woodville in Calumet county, and the towns of Buchanan and Kaukauna, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th wards of the city of Appleton in Outagamie county. Population, 10,864.

WILLIAM LAMURE (Dem.), of Ledyard, was born in Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, October 20, 1829; was educated at the district schools of that day; is engaged in farming and as a cattle dealer; has resided in various parts of the state, in Buchanan, Outagamie county, Grand Rapids and Wausau; was town supervisor in 1858, '59, '60 and '61 and has been chairman of town board for twenty-three years; was school director from 1860 to 1872; and is now school district treasurer; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,893 votes, against 929 for Thomas Reese, republican and 11 for L. Strasser, prohibitionist.

Ozaukee County.

Population, 15,462.

JOHN J. RACE (Dem.), of Fredonia Station, was born in Leopoldtsdorf, Bavaria, October 19, 1840; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of bent wagon stock and hard wood lumber; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and located at Saukville; he removed to Fredonia in 1858 having previously resided in Port Washington, Milwaukee, and Richfield; was postmaster from 1859 to 1864; was an unsuccessful candidate for the assembly in 1876; has been chairman of town board for thirteen years, and chairman of the county board since 1876; was elected as an independent candidate for member of assembly for 1883, and was re-elected for 1885 without opposition, receiving 2,867 votes.

Pepin County.

Population, 6,226.

VIVUS W. DORWIN (Rep.), of Durand, was born in Champion, Jefferson County, New York, January 15, 1833; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and milling; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Jackson, Adams county, removing to Durand in 1856; has served as chairman of the town board eight years, and of the county board three years; entered the army during the late war as captain of Co. G., 25th Wis. Vol. Inf., in September, 1862, and continued in the service until compelled to resign on account of ill-health, September, 1863; was member of assembly in 1877 and 1878; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 875 votes against 364 votes for A. W. Hammond, democrat, and 137 for A. J. Dunn, independent republican.

Pierce County.

Population, 17,744.

JESSE B. THAYER (Rep.), of River Falls, was born October 11, 1845, in the town of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin and has always resided in the state; received a collegiate education, graduating at Milton college in 1870; is by profession a teacher; he was a private in Co. C., 40th Regt. Wis. Vols., and a sergeant in Co. D., 49th Regt. Wis. Vols.; was principal of public schools of Menomonie, from 1870 to 1873, and resigned to accept position of conductor of teachers' institutes in the River Falls normal school, which position he has since held until his nomination as assemblyman; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,411 votes against 1,373 for J. D. Putnam, democrat.

Polk County.

Population, 10,018.

FRANK M. NYE (Rep.), of Clear Lake, was born in Shirley, Piscataquis county, Maine, March 7, 1852; received a common school and academic education at River Falls; is by profession a lawyer; came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1854 and settled at Kinnickinnick, St. Croix county, removing to Polk county in 1879; has been district attorney of Polk county since January, 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,797 votes against 602 votes for Seymour Blanding, democrat.

Portage County.

Population, 17,731.

ALBERT W. SANBORN (Rep.), of Stevens Point, was born in Swanton, Vermont, January 17, 1853; attended college at New Athens, and at New Concord, Ohio; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, Ohio; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1876 and settled at Stevens Point, where he has continued to reside; was city attorney in 1881, and district attorney in 1883 and '84; was elected to the assembly of 1885 by a vote of 2,364 against 2,256 for Benjamin Burr, democrat, and 56 votes for G. W. Frankin, prohibitionist.

*Racine County.**First District*—City of Racine. Population, 16,031.

LOUIS CHRISTIAN KLEIN (Rep.), of Racine, was born at Oberstein, principality of Birkenfeld, Germany, October 13, 1832; received a private and common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Racine, where he still resides; was a member of the city council in 1860, on the county board in 1875, '76 and '84, and was member of the city board of education in 1879; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,358 votes, against 1,935 votes for William P. Packard, democrat, and 113 for John F. Bickel, prohibitionist.

Second District—Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Rochester, Raymond, Waterford and Yorkville. Population, 14,890.

ADAM APPLE (Dem.), of North Cape, was born in the Rhine province of Bavaria, Germany, November 28, 1831; received a common school education; is a farmer by occupation; immigrated to the United States in 1849, and was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Philadelphia; after learning his trade he went to California, but soon returned and settled in the town of Norway, where he still resides; has been chairman of the town board for five years; was elected member of assembly for 1882 and '83, and was re-elected for 1885, receiving 1,599 votes, against 1,571 for John T. Rice, republican, and 236 for John Skewes, prohibitionist.

Richland County.

Population, 18,174.

CHARLES G. THOMAS (Rep.), of Sextonville, was born in the town of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, August 21, 1835; received a common school education; is engaged in general mercantile, milling, farming and real estate business; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and located near Sextonville; had never been a candidate for office prior to his election as member of assembly for 1883; was re-elected for 1885, receiving 2,403 votes, against 1,847 votes for Samuel Okey, democrat, and 199 for William Lowry, prohibitionist.

*Rock County.**First District*—The city of Beloit, and the towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Newark, Magnohoga county, Plymouth, Spring Valley and Union. Population, 14,184.

JOHN SMILEY (Rep.), of Orfordville, was born at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1827; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; he came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in the town of Plymouth, Rock county, where he has ever since resided; has held no public office until his election as member of assembly for 1885, wherein he received 2,409 votes against 1,036 for W. T. Hall, democrat, and 249 for Henry Sewell, prohibitionist.

Second District—The city of Janesville, and the towns of Janesville and Rock. Population, 10,924.

PLINY NORCROSS (Rep.), of Janesville, was born in Templeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 16, 1838; received a common school and academic education; is by profession a lawyer; came to Wisconsin in 1852 and settled in La Grange, Walworth county, whence he removed in 1865 to Janesville, where he now resides; enlisted in April, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin Vol. Inf.,—a three month's regiment,—and afterwards was captain of Co. K, 13th Wis. Vol. Inf., participating in all the engagements of the regiment; has been district attorney of Rock county four years, city attorney two years and mayor of Janesville two years; was member of assembly in 1867 and was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,527 votes against 1,195 votes for Alexander Richardson, democrat.

Third District — The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Fulton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton, Porter and Turtle. Population, 13,715.

JAMES C. BARTHOLF (Rep.), of Milton, was born in Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin, November 23, 1858, and has always resided in Wisconsin; received a collegiate education, graduating at Milton college in 1881; is by profession an editor and one of the publishers of the *Milton Telephone*; has never been a candidate for, nor held any public position until his election as member of assembly for 1885; he received 2,270 votes against 1,245 votes for James Scott, democrat, and 157 for W. H. Cory, prohibitionist.

St. Croix County.

Population, 18,956.

THOMAS PORTER (Rep.), of New Richmond, was born at Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830; received a common school education; is a manufacturer of wagons, by occupation; he came to this country with his parents at an early day, coming to Wisconsin in 1855; he settled in Hudson until 1871, when he removed to New Richmond; was a private in Co. A, 30th Regt., Wis. Vol. Inf., and served three years; was alderman of Hudson from 1866 to 1871; represented the city on the county board three years, and has represented the village of New Richmond three years on the county board; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,481 votes, against 2,361 for Lemuel North, democrat.

Sauk County.

First District — Towns of Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Ironton, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sumpter, Spring Green, Troy, Washington and Westfield. Population, 12,670.

EVAN W. EVANS (Dem.), of Spring Green, was born in Wales, June 13, 1841; received a common school and academic education; is a farmer and dealer in live stock; came with his parents in 1842 to Pennsylvania, removing thence to Wisconsin in 1849, settling at Spring Green, his present home; was a corporal in the 6th Wis. Battery, and participated in the siege of Island No. 10, battle of Corinth, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Siege of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge; has held various local positions, such as town treasurer, assessor, chairman of town board and supervisor of the village; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,327 votes, against 1,151 votes for Christian Sprecher, republican, and 92 for Peter Schueller, prohibitionist.

Second District. — The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Dellona, Excelsior, Fairfield, Freedom, Greenfield, La Valle, Reedsburg, Winfield and Woodland. Population, 16,059.

ALFRED FREDERICK LAWTON (Rep.), of Reedsburg, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, October 26, 1829; received an academic education; is by occupation a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in Winfield, where he now resides; enlisted at Madison as a private, March 11, 1865, in Co. F, 51st Wis. Vol. Inf.; was stationed at Milwaukee until mustered out May 15, 1865; was town clerk for ten years beginning with 1857, and has held other local positions; was superintendent of county poor four years, and was census enumerator in 1880; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 2,160 votes against 1,216 for W. A. Wyse, democrat, and 244 for J. W. Wood, prohibitionist.

Shawano County.

Population, 10,371.

MARION WESCOTT (Rep.), of Shawano, was born in Granger, Alleghany county, New York, July 29, 1844; received a common school education; is by occupation a lumberman and merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Shawano; removed to Grantsburg, Burnett county, in 1874, where he established and published the Burnett county *Sentinel* until June, 1876, when he returned to Shawano; was town treasurer two years; postmaster of Shawano two years; county clerk four years; has held numerous local positions, and is a member of the state central committee; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,470 votes against 1,386 votes for Herman Naber, democrat, and 58 for C. F. Dillett, prohibitionist.

Sheboygan County.

First District. — City of Sheboygan, and towns of Herman, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan and Russell. Population, 14,173.

TERRETT C. SHARPE (Dem.), of Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, was born at Stillborough Falls, Essex county, New York, October, 2, 1845; received a common school education and is a farmer; came to Wisconsin in 1848 and settled at Sheboygan, removing to

Elkhart Lake in 1856; was chairman of town of Rhine for 1880, '81, '82, '83 and '84; was elected member of assembly for 1883, receiving 1,610 votes, without opposition, and was re-elected for 1885, receiving 2,147 votes against 1,314 for Fred. Festerling, republican.

Second District.—The village of Sheboygan Falls, and the towns of Greenbush, Lyndon, Mitchell, Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls, and the city of Plymouth. Population, 10,371.

JOHN EVERETT DENNIS, Jr. (Dem.), of Glenbeulah, was born near Lockport, New York, January 25, 1856; received a common school education; is by profession a druggist; he came to Wisconsin in 1859 and settled at Glenbeulah, where he still resides; has been assistant postmaster for five years and has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,182 votes against 1,130 for Henry Krumerey, republican, and 55 for J. P. Zorne, prohibitionist.

Third District.—The towns of Holland, Lima, Scott, Sherman and Wilson. Population, 9,682.

HENRY WALVOORD (Rep.), of Cedar Grove, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1847; received a common school education; is engaged in farming and dairying; came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settling at Cedar Grove, has resided there ever since; was a member of the town board for four years, from 1875 to 1879; was town clerk in 1880 and '81; was member of county board in 1882 and '83; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,154 votes against 753 for G. Lammers, indepeadent, and 13 for C. Rogers, prohibitionist.

Trempealeau County.

Population, 17,189.

ANDREW H. LEWIS (Rep.), of Hale, was born near Stavenger, Norway, May 1, 1845; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; immigrated in 1855, and coming to Wisconsin settled in Dane county, removing in 1870, to Trempealeau county, where he now resides; has been justice of the peace since 1871; chairman of town board in 1879, '80 and '81; postmaster of Hale since 1881; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,242 votes against 1,369 for A. H. Kneeland, democrat.

Vernon County.

First District.—The towns of Bergen, Coon, Christiana, Franklin, Genoa, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Sterling and Wheatland. Population, 11,341.

PHILIP BOUFFLEUR (Rep.), of Springville, was born at Hueffelsheim, near Bingen, Prussia, September 7, 1829; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; immigrated to this country in 1854, and came to Wisconsin in 1857, and settled in Springville, his present home; served in the armies of Prussia in the 80th Inf. Regt., in 1849, '50 and '51; was postmaster of Springville, from 1864 to 1883; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,407 votes against 771 votes for Chris. Ellefson, democrat, and 44 for G. H. Battles, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Clinton, Forest, Greenwood, Hillsborough, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Union, Viroqua, Webster and Whitestown. Population, 11,894.

SAMUEL SLOGGY (Rep.), of Ontario, was born July 6, 1832, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; received a common school education; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled at Madison, removing to Sparta in 1857, and thence to Ontario, Vernon county, in 1859; was chairman of town board for ten years; school clerk for nine years; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,202 votes, against 943 for N. E. Moody, democrat, and 443 for Wm. Houghton, prohibitionist.

Walworth County.

First District.—The towns of Darien, Delavan, La Grange, Richmond, Sharon, Sugar Creek and Whitewater. Population, 13,212.

JOHN B. JOHNSON (Rep.), of Darien, was born at Algonquin, McHenry county, Illinois, May 3, 1839; received a common school education; is a dealer in live stock, wool and agricultural implements; came to Wisconsin in 1839 and settled at Darien where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted and was made sergeant in Co. A, 13th Wis. Vol. Inf.; on his discharge from the army he resided in Illinois and then for a few years in Darien, going west in 1866 and residing in Montana until 1872; in 1875 he returned to Darien, and has since resided there; has been secretary of the Darien Fire insurance company; was chairman of

town board in 1877, '80, '81 and '84, and has held various other local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,051 votes against 1,029 votes for Daniel C. Lennon, democrat, and 318 for A. I. Dexter, prohibitionist.

Second District.—The towns of Bloomfield, East Troy, Geneva, La Fayette, Linn, Lyons, Spring Prairie, Troy and Walworth, and the village of Elkhorn. Population, 13,037.

JAMES C. REYNOLDS (Rep.), of Lake Geneva, was born in Exeter, Green county, Wisconsin, July 17, 1849; received a common school and partial collegiate education at Beloit and Racine colleges; is by profession a physician, having graduated at Rush Medical college in 1870; has always resided in Wisconsin with the exception of five years—1870 to 1875—in Dakota; has been a member of the village board of Lake Geneva since May, 1883; has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 2,111 votes against 1,013 votes for Stephen G. West, democrat, and 212 for Avery A. Hoyt, prohibitionist.

Washington County.

First District.—The towns of Erin, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Polk and Richfield. Population, 11,580.

JAMES KENEALY (Dem.), of Erin—Thompson P. O.—was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29, 1840; received a common and commercial school education; is by occupation a farmer; was admitted to the bar in 1878, but does not practice; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1841 and settled at Merton, Waukesha county; thence to Erin township, where he now resides, in 1843; was clerk of circuit court from 1868 to 1878; has been town clerk and was chairman of town board in 1882 and '83; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,435 votes against 799 votes for Charles Ueber, republican.

Second District.—The towns of Addison, Barton, Farmington, Kewaskum, Trenton, Wayne and West Bend. Population, 11,862.

FREDERICK C. SCHULER (Dem.), of Boltonville, was born in the Duchy Sax Weimar, Germany, March 8, 1844; received a common school education; is a miller (of the firm of Bolton & Schuler); came to Wisconsin in June, 1853, and settled in Sheboygan county, removing in 1859 to Plymouth, and thence in 1863 to Boltonville, his present home; was justice of peace from 1876 to the present time; has been chairman of the town board of Farmington since 1877, and was chairman of county board in 1881 and '82; was appointed postmaster in June, 1883, but resigned in June, 1884; was elected member of assembly for 1885, without opposition, receiving 2,329 votes.

Waukesha County.

Population, 28,967.

JOHN STEPHENS (Rep.), of Waukesha, was born in Prussia, February 25, 1827; received a common school education; is engaged in farming; immigrated to this country in 1843, and coming to Wisconsin, settled at New Berlin, Waukesha county; was elected town treasurer in 1867, '68, '73, '74, '75, and was assessor in 1876; was register of deeds from 1877 to 1881; was sheriff in 1881 and '82; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 3,272 votes against 3,233 for W. E. Hennessy, democrat, and 306 for S. Vanderwalker, prohibitionist.

Waupaca County.

First District.—The city of Waupaca, the village of Weyauwega, and the towns of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Royalton, Waupaca and Weyauwega. Population, 8,985.

ANDREW G. NELSON (Rep.), of Waupaca, was born in Ommol, Sweden, in 1849; received a common school and business college education; is a dealer in lumber and manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds; he came to Wisconsin in 1870 and settled at Waupaca, and has continued to reside there since; has been city alderman three years; was member of county board two years; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,240 votes against 719 votes for Myron Reed, democrat.

Second District.—The towns of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Scandinavia, St. Lawrence and Union, and the first, second, fourth and fifth wards of New London. Population 11,969.

AMBROSE STEPHEN McDONALD (Rep.), of Marion, was born at Crown Point, Lake county, Indiana, November 23, 1845; received a collegiate education, graduating from Notre

Dame university in 1867; is by occupation a merchant and lumberman; came to Wisconsin in 1873 and settled at Marion in 1875; enlisted as a private in the 12th Regt. Ind. Cav. November 4, 1863, and was discharged, as a corporal, July 22, 1865; engaged in battles of Wilkinsboro Pike, Overhall's Creek, Fort Blakely, Murfreesboro and other skirmishes of the regiment; was chairman of town of Dupont, in 1879, '80, '81 and '84; was elected member of assembly for 1885-86, receiving 1,809 votes against 1,090, votes for James Meikeljohn, democrat, and 49 votes for H. C. Corkhill, prohibitionist.

Waushara County.

Population, 12,688.

SAMUEL REED CLARK (Rep.), of Brushville, Waushara county, was born in the town of Gorham, Ontario county, New York, July 15, 1826; received a common school education; is a lumberman by occupation; came to Wisconsin in 1846 and first settled at Beloit, removing to Berlin and thence to Marion, Waushara county, thence to Wautoma, and afterwards to Winneconne and Bloomfield; was postmaster at Winneconne two years; has held different local offices in Waushara county and has served eight years as register of deeds; was a member of assembly in 1878 and '79; was elected to the assembly for 1885 receiving 1,179 votes as an independent, against 1,040 for J. S. Bugh, republican, and 614 for L. S. Walker, democrat.

Winnebago County.

First District.—The town of Oshkosh, and the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of Oshkosh city. Population, 14,454.

ANDREW HABEN (Dem.), of Oshkosh, was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, December 23, 1834; received a common school and commercial education; is a merchant by occupation; came to America in 1837, and located at Danville, N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Oshkosh, where he has since resided; was a member of school board in 1872 and '73, mayor in 1876 and '77, member of county board in 1877; was state senator in 1879 and '80, and member of assembly in 1882; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,367 votes, against 1,760 votes for E. E. Stevens, republican, and 73 for Joshua Dalton, prohibitionist.

Second District—The towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winchester, Winneconne and Vinland, and the cities of Neenah and Menasha. Population, 13,990.

CHARLES B. CLARK (Rep.), of Neenah, was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, August 24, 1844; received a common school education; is engaged in manufacturing; came to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled at Neenah, where he has continued to reside; enlisted in Co. I, 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., at its organization and served with the same during the war; has held various minor local offices; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,737 votes, against 1,416 for A. H. F. Krueger, democrat, and 197 for E. W. Clark, prohibitionist.

Third District—The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Poygan, Omro, Rushford, Utica and Wolf River, and the 3rd ward of Oshkosh city. Population, 14,297.

FRANK CHALLONER (Rep.), of Omro, was born July 6, 1853, at Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin; received a partial collegiate education at the University of Wisconsin; has always resided in the state with the exception of two years in California; is president of the village board, and has held no other public office; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,504 votes, against 1,186 votes for G. W. Shafer, democrat, and 292 for George C. Bradish, prohibitionist.

Wood County.

Population, 8,981.

THOMAS E. NASH (Dem.), of Centralia, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, April 5, 1852; received a common school education; is a telegraph operator; came to Wisconsin in 1853 and settled at Stoughton; moved to Granville, Milwaukee county, and lived there until 1868; worked as telegraph operator at various points in Iowa and Minnesota; but since 1872 has been mostly in Wisconsin; for the two past years has been traveling freight agent for the C. M. & St. P. R. R.; in 1879 was elected county school superintendent; was elected member of assembly for 1885, receiving 1,787 votes against 1,444 for E. T. Harmon, republican.

RECAPITULATION.

Republican members.....	61
Democratic members.....	39
	100

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDWIN D. COE, chief clerk of the assembly, of Whitewater, Walworth county, was born in the town of Xonia, Jefferson county, Wis., June 11, 1840; is editor and publisher of the *Whitewater Register*; entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam in 1856; spent three years there and part of one year at the State University at Madison, but enlisted before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Rock county in 1865; joined Co. A., 2d Wis. Vol. Inf., under the first call for three months volunteers; re-enlisted in 1861 in August, in the 1st Wis. Cavalry and served two years, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in the service; he was member of assembly in 1878 and in 1879; was chief clerk of the assembly in 1882; he is a republican.

JOHN M. EWING, sergent-at-arms of the assembly, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born in Ohio, April 19, 1844; received a collegiate education in Ohio; is by occupation a merchant; came to Wisconsin in 1866 and settled in Milwaukee, where he has continued to reside; enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served three years and eight months, under Admirals Porter and Farragut, from the siege of Vicksburg to the capture of Mobile; has been secretary of the Young Men's Library Association, of Milwaukee, and during the last presidential campaign was assistant secretary of the State Central Committee and adjutant-general of the Blaine and Logan clubs of the state; he was elected sergent-at-arms of the 37th assembly by a vote of 60 to 37 for A. H. F. Krueger; he is a republican.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1885.

The legislature of 1885, in joint convention, on the 28th day of January, elected John C. Spooner United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron, whose term expires on the 4th day of March, 1885. The vote was as follows:

Those voting for the Hon. John C. Spooner were:

Senators Comstock, Erwin, Ginty, Hulburt, James, Kidd, Lins, Lord, Maxwell, Minor, Nason, Parry, Ring, Stanley, Waddington, Ware, Warner and Wechselberg — 13.

Messrs. Adams, Bartholf, Blyton, Bouffleur, Brayton, Buell, Byers, Challoner, Clark, C. B., Clark, S. R., Cox, Day, Dorwin, Elkert, Estabrook, Fairchild, Friend, Goddard, Hart, Hazen, Hobart, Hollman, Hubbard, Isenring, Johnson, Klein, Lawton, Lemont, Lewis, Linse, McDonald, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Norcross, Nelson, Nye, Oddie, O'Neill, Parish, Patterson, Perkins, Pierce, Porter, Reynolds, Rollis, Sanborn, Schulze, Sloggy, Smiley, Stanchfield, Stephens, Taylor, Thayer, Thomas, Wallace, Williams and Young — 58. Total, 76.

Those voting for the Hon. Edward S. Bragg were:

Senators Blake, Carey, Conklin, Cottrill, Hudd, Jonas, Klotz, McDonald, Reed, Ringle, Sherman and Wall — 12.

Messrs. Apple, Bachhuber, Cirkel, Craig, Curley, Darbellay, Dennis, Evans, Feld, Fetzer, Fitz Gibbon, Gray, Haben, Haderer, Hooker, Huse, Inden, Kenealy, Kronenwetter, Lamure, Leslie, Lynch, McCoy, Miller, Nash, Persons, Poppert, Priestley, Race, Robinson, Ryan, Schuler, Sharpe, Strasser, Vilas and Walsh — 36. Total, 48.

Absent or not voting — Senators Hoyt, Kennedy and Wiley. Messrs. Hammel, Lagrand, Schmidkofer, Schoenwetter, Walvoord and Wescott.

JOHN C. SPOONER, of Hudson, was born at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, January 6, 1843; with his father's family he settled at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 1, 1859; graduated at the State University in 1864; is by profession a lawyer; was private in Co. D., 40th Regt., Wisconsin Volunteers, and captain of Co. A., 50th Regt. and at close of service was brevetted major; was private secretary for a time to Governor Lucius Fairchild, and assistant attorney general under Attorney Generals Charles R. Gill and S. S. Barlow; removed to Hudson in 1870, to engage in the practice of his profession, where he has since resided; was elected member of assembly from Saint Croix county in 1872; is a member of the board of regents of the University by appointment from Governor Rusk. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron on January 28, 1885, receiving seventy-six votes against forty-eight for Edward S. Bragg, Democrat. His term will expire March 4, 1891.

STATISTICAL LIST OF SENATORS FOR 1885.

District.	Names.	Politics.	Counties Represented.	P. O. Address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Came to State.	Years in Legislature.
33	Blake, Edward R.	D.	Ozaukee and Washington	Pt. W'shing't'n	Merchant.	Massachusetts..	40	1848	1874, 83.
15	Carey, John.	D.	Manitowoc	Osman	Farmer	Ireland	46	1852	1879, 80, 83.
29	Comstock, Noah D.	R.	Buffalo and Trempealeau	Arcadia	Farmer	New York	52	1855	1872, 74, 75, 76, 83.
26	Conklin, James	D.	Dane	Madison	Coal & Grain Dealer	Vermont	53	1849	
5	Contrill, Jedd P. C.	D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lawyer	Vermont	52	1855	1883.
32	Erwin, Charles K.	R.	Jackson and Monroe	Tomah	Merchant.	Pennsylvania.	47	1868	1892, 83
30	Ginty, George C.	R.	Dunn and Chippewa	Chippewa F'ls	Editor.	Canada.	45		1862.
4	Hoyt, J. W.	R.	Crawford and Vernon	Chaseburg	Merchant.	Vermont	45	1863	1871.
2	Hudd, Thomas R.	D.	Brown	Green Bay	Lawyer	New York	49	1853	1862, 63, 68, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83.
14	Hulburt, David B.	R.	Juneau and Sauk	Loganville	Farmer & Surveyor	New York	55	1857	1876, 77, 78.
28	James, Norman L.	R.	Iowa and Richland.	Rich'd Center	Merchant.	New Hampshire	44	1855	1873, 75.
3	Jonas, Charles	D.	Racine	Racine	Editor and Pub.	Bohemia	44	1863	1878, 83.
22	Kennedy, William.	D.	Calumet and Outagamie.	Appleton	Lawyer	Ireland	41	1837	
16	Kidd, Edward I.	R.	Grant	Millville	Miller	Wisconsin	40	1845	1881, 82, 83.
20	Klotz, Ignatius	D.	Sheboygan, pt. Fond du Lac	Campbellsport	Farmer	Austria	41	1848	1880.
10	Lins, John A.	R.	Waukesha	Eagle	Merchant.	Germany	44	1857	1881.
17	Lord, Simon L.	R.	Rock	Edgerton	Physician	Maine	59	1858	1880, 83.
31	McDonald, Donald A.	D.	La Crosse	La Crosse	Lumberman	Nova Scotia	52	1855	1874, 83.
8	Maxwell, Walter S.	R.	Kenosha and Walworth	Kenosha	Farmer	New York	48	1850	1877, 81, 83.
1	Minor, Edward S.	R.	{ Lang'de, Marin'te, Oconto, { Door, Florence, Kewaunee, { Br'n, B'yf'd, Dougl's, Plk { St. Croix, Burn't, W'shb'm.	Sturgeon Bay.	Canal Superint'nd't	New York	45	1844	1878, 80, 81, 83.
24	Nason, Joel F.	R.	St. Croix Falls	St. Croix Falls	Farm. & Lumb'rm'n	Maine	56	1850	
27	Parry, William T.	R.	Adams, Col'mbia, Marquette	Portage	Merchant.	Wales	48	1849	1881, 82, 83.
23	Reed, William W.	D.	Jefferson	Jefferson	Physician	Ohio	60	1849	1862, 66, 67, 71, 76, 77, 78, 83.
11	Ring, M. C.	R.	{ Ash'l'd, Clark, Linc'n, Price, { Taylor, Wood, Sawyer	Neillsville	Lawyer	Wisconsin	34	1850	
21	Ringle, John	D.	Marathon, Shaw'no, Wa'p'ca	Wausau	Merchant	Wisconsin	36	1848	1879, 80, 81, 83.
13	Sherman, Benjamin F.	D.	Dodge	Beaver Dam	Newspaper Pub	Michigan	48	1857	1880, 83.
7	Stanley, William S.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Jeweler	Rhode Island.	47	1867	1881, 82, 83.
12	Waddington, J. S.	R.	Green and La Fayette	Argyle	Merchant.	New York	53	1841	
19	Wall, Thomas	D.	Winnebago	Oshkosh	Lumberman	New York	45	1855	1873, 76, 77.
18	Ware, James F.	R.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.	Lawyer	Maine	36	1855	1880, 81, 83.
25	Warner, Hans B.	R.	Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce	Ellsworth	General Business.	Norway	40	1849	1883.
6	Wechselberg, Julius.	R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Real Estate Dealer.	Germany	47	1848	
9	Wiley, James F.	R.	Gr'en L'ke, P'rt'ge, Wa'sh'ra	Hancock	General Merchant.	New York	53	1855	1881, 82, 83.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1885.

NAMES.	Politics	Seat.	Counties Represented.	Address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age	Came to State.	Years in Legislature.
Adams, Henry C.	R.	50	Dane	Madison	Farmer.	New York	34	1851	
Apple, Adam	D.	88	Racine	North Cape	Farmer.	Germany	53	.....	1883, 83.
Bachhuber, Andrew	D.	61	Dodge	North Cape	Farmer.	Wisconsin	28	1856	
Bartholf, J. C.	R.	45	Rock	Milton	Editor	Wisconsin	26	1858	
Blyton, Wm. H.	R.	28	Monroe	Sparta	Insurance agent	New York	42	1854	1883
Bouffleur, Philip	R.	36	Vernon	Springville	Merchant	Prussia	55	1857	
Brayton, L. J.	R.	97	Green Lake	Marquette	Lumber & grain dealer	New York	49	1858	1864.
Buell, Charles E.	R.	21	Dane	Sun Prairie	Lawyer	Wisconsin	29	1855	
Byers, F. W.	R.	29	Green	Monroe	Physician	Pennsylvania	48	1877	
Challoner, Frank	R.	27	Winnebago	Omro	Manufacturer	Wisconsin	31	1853	
Cirkel, William F.	D.	68	Outagamie	Seymour	Manufacturer	Wisconsin	27	1857	
Clark, Charles B.	R.	86	Winnebago	Neenah	Manufacturer	New York	40	1855	
Clark, Samuel R.	R.	23	Waushara	Brushville	Lumberman	New York	58	1846	1878, 79.
Cox, George G.	R.	33	Iowa	Mineral Point	Farmer	New York	42	1850	1879, 80.
Craig, Samuel A.	D.	72	Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Lawyer	Ohio	43	1845	1880, 81, 83.
Curley, Thomas	D.	99	Crawford	Bell Center	Farmer	Ireland	60	1867	1883.
Darbellay, Joseph E.	D.	57	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Merchant	Switzerland	39	1856	1880, 81.
Day, Rufus M.	R.	100	Grant	Mount Hope	Farmer	Kentucky	49	1840	
Dennis, John E., Jr.	D.	11	Sheboygan	Glensbeulah	Druggist	New York	29	1859	
Dorwin, V. W.	R.	84	Pepin	Durand	Miller	New York	53	1854	1877, 78.
Elkert, Charles	R.	42	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Tanner	Prussia	35	1851	
Estabrook, Charles E.	R.	76	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Lawyer	Wisconsin	37	1847	1881, 82.
Evans, Evan W.	D.	52	Sauk	Spring Green	Farmer	Wales	43	1842	
Fairchild, Hiram O.	R.	...	Florence and Marinette	Marinette	Lawyer	Indiana	39	1867	1883.
Feld, Carl R.	D.	63	Jefferson	Watertown	Lawyer	Wisconsin	26	1858	
Fetzer, John	D.	8	Door	Forestville	Merchant and miller	Germany	44	1850	
Fitz Gibbon, E. E.	D.	67	Dane	Waunakee	Farmer and teacher	New York	37	1849	
Friend, Jacob E.	R.	47	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Lawyer	Wisconsin	27	1857	1883.
Goddard, H. J.	R.	51	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Druggist	New York	40	1871	
Gray, A. L.	D.	92	Brown	Fort Howard	Merchant	Canada	39	1849	1879, 82.
Haben, Andrew	D.	91	Winnebago	Oshkosh	Merchant	Prussia	50	1855	1879, 80, 82.
Haderer, Frank	D.	54	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Merchant	Wisconsin	26	1859	
Hammel, Leopold	D.	69	Outagamie	Appleton	Lawyer	New York	26	1866	
Hart, Edmund	R.	7	Juneau	Elroy	Merchant & farmer	England	53	1852	
Hazen, Chester	R.	38	Fond du Lac	Ladoga	Farmer & dairyman	New York	61	1844	
Hobart, M. C.	R.	94	Columbia	Fall River	Farmer	New York	49	1852	
Holtman, James V.	R.	82	Grant	Platteville	Merchant	Wisconsin	50	1835	
Hooker, Daniel D.	D.	10	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Manufacturer	New York	53	1854	1883.
Hubbard, S. D.	R.	53	Buffalo	Mondovi	Farmer	New York	51	1859	1861, 73, 77.
Huse, Jesse B.	D.	59	Iowa	Rewey	General dealer	Wisconsin	32	1852	

Inden, Gottfried.....	D.	90	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	No business	Prussia.....	57	1848
Isenring, Fred G.....	R.	39	Milwaukee	White F'h B'y	Hotel keeper	Wisconsin.....	30	1854
Johnson, John B.....	R.	44	Walworth	Darien.....	General dealer	Illinois.....	45	1839
Kenealy, James.....	D.	4	Washington	Thompson....	Farmer.....	Massachusetts..	44	1841
Klein, L. C.....	R.	31	Racine	Racine.....	Machinist.....	Germany.....	52	1855
Kronenwetter, S.....	D.	60	Marathon	Mosinee.....	Lumber'n & farm'r	Germany.....	52	1857
Lamure, William.....	D.	5	Outagamie	Ledyard.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin.....	55	1829
Lawton, A. F.....	R.	37	Sauk	Reedsburg....	Farmer.....	New York.....	55	1856
Lagrang, John.....	R.	40	Milwaukee	Milwaukee....	Liv'y'n & Under'ker	Wisconsin.....	35	1849
Lemont, James.....	R.	43	Milwaukee	Bay View.....	Mechanic.....	Ireland.....	41	1869
Leslie, John.....	D.	2	Dodge	Juneau.....	Farmer.....	Scotland.....	55	1844
Lewis, Andrew H.....	R.	81	Trempealeau	Hale.....	Farmer.....	Norway.....	40	1855
Linsé, Charles.....	R.	38	La Crosse	La Crosse....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	48	1848
Lynch, Felix.....	D.	1	Dodge	Danville.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	64	1851
McCoy, William J.....	D.	16	Grant	Lancaster....	Farmer.....	New York.....	50	1852
McDonald, A. S.....	R.	19	Waupaca	Marion.....	Mer. and Lumber'n	Indiana.....	39	1873
Mason, John.....	R.	83	La Fayette	Wiota.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania..	77	1850
Miller, Joseph.....	D.	58	Manitowoc	Brillion.....	Farmer.....	Austria.....	38	1856
Mills, Thomas B.....	R.	79	Jackson	Millston....	Lumberman....	Wisconsin.....	27	1857
Morgan, D. H.....	R.	41	Green	Albany.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	62	1852
Nash, Thomas E.....	D.	70	Wood	Centralia....	Telegraph operator	Ohio.....	33	1853
Nelson, Andrew G.....	R.	18	Waupaca	Waupaca....	Manufacturer	Sweden.....	35	1870
Norcross, Pliny.....	R.	75	Rock	Janesville..	Lawyer.....	Massachusetts..	46	1852
Nye, Frank M.....	R.	14	Polk	Clear Lake..	Lawyer.....	Maine.....	33	1854
Oddie, J. M.....	R.	15	Dunn	Boyceville..	Farmer.....	Canada.....	43	1849
O'Neill, James.....	R.	80	Clark	Neillsville..	Lawyer.....	New York.....	37	1873
Parish, John K.....	R.	48	Ash., Lin., Price, Saw., Tay.	Medford.....	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	38	1867
Patterson, Andrew.....	R.	35	Kenosha	Fox River....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	54	1844
Perkins, James W.....	E.	24	Adams and Marquette	New Chester..	Dealer in f'm mach.	New Hampshire	44	1857
Persons, E. W.....	D.	93	Brown	Deperé.....	Lumb'n & manuf'er	New York.....	48	1859
Pierce, Robert W.....	R.	12	Milwaukee	Milwaukee....	Lumber dealer	Massachusetts..	64	1844
Poppert, George.....	D.	89	Milwaukee	Milwaukee....	Manufacturer	Germany.....	45	1852
Porter, Thomas.....	R.	73	St. Croix	New Richm'd	Manufacturer	Ireland.....	55	1855
Priestley, Charles W.....	D.	66	La Fayette	Shullsburg..	Manufacturer	Wisconsin.....	40	1845
Race, John J.....	D.	56	Ozaukee	Fredonia St'n	Manufacturer	Bavaria.....	44	1846
Reynolds, J. C.....	R.	34	Walworth	Lake Geneva.	Physician	Wisconsin.....	35	1849
Robinson, John.....	D.	9	Manitowoc	Francis Creek	Farmer.....	England.....	61	1848
Rollis, Christopher J.....	R.	49	Dane	Oregon.....	Editor.....	Norway.....	27	.....
Ryan, Hugh.....	D.	13	Milwaukee	Milwaukee....	Lawyer.....	Wisconsin.....	37	1847
Sanborn, A. W.....	R.	17	Portage	Stevens Point	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	32	1876
Schmidlkofer, Andrew.....	D.	62	Fond du Lac	Calvary.....	Far. & dealer mach.	Germany.....	46	1851
Schoenwetter, Aug. F.....	D.	3	Dodge	Lowell.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	37	1855
Schuler, Fred C.....	D.	64	Washington	Boltonville..	Miller.....	Germany.....	41	1853
Schulze, Ferdinand.....	R.	26	Columbia	Portage.....	Merchant.....	Prussia.....	45	1850
Sharpe, T. C.....	D.	55	Sheboygan	Elkhart Lake.	Farmer.....	New York.....	39	1848
Shoggy, Samuel.....	R.	96	Vernon	Ontario.....	Merchant.....	Pennsylvania..	52	1845
Smiley, John.....	R.	95	Rock	Orfordville..	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania..	58	1845
Stanchfield, Samuel B.....	R.	87	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Farmer.....	Maine.....	48	1855

1876, 78, 83.

1867.

1883.

1883.

1883.

STATISTICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY — Continued.

NAMES.	Politics.	Seat.	Counties Represented.	Address.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Years in Legislature.	
							Age.	Came to state.
Stephens, John.....	R.	30	Waukesha.....	Waukesha....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	58	1843
Strasser, Leopold.....	D.	6	Calumet.....	Stockbridge..	Merchant.....	Austria.....	41	1867
Taylor, Charles S.....	R.	77	Barron Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Washburn.....	Barron.....	Editor and lawyer..	Wisconsin.....	33	1851
Thayer, J. B.....	R.	46	Pierce.....	River Falls..	Teacher.....	Wisconsin.....	39	1845
Thomas, Charles G.....	R.	65	Richland.....	Sextonville..	Merch't and r'l est.	Ohio.....	49	1853
Vilas, Wm. F.....	D.	71	Dane.....	Madison.....	Lawyer.....	Vermont.....	44	1851
Wallace, Levi.....	R.	73	Monroe.....	Oil City.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	45	1866
Walsh, Michael P.....	D.	65	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee....	Printer.....	Ireland.....	46	1842
Walvoord, Henry.....	R.	74	Sheboygan.....	Cedar Grove..	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania..	37	1849
Wescott, Marion.....	R.	25	Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Lumberman.....	New York.....	40	1853
Williams, Thomas E.....	R.	33	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire....	Merchant.....	Wisconsin.....	35	1849
Young, William H.....	R.	30	Langlade and Oconto.....	Oconto.....	Lumberman.....	Mississippi.....	39	1866

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN SENATE, 1885.

AS AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 314, LAWS 1882.

NAMES.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post office.	County.
Charles E. Bross	46	Chief clerk.....	Man. W. U. Telegraph Co.	24	Pennsylvania...	Madison	Dane.
Fred W. Coon	34	Assistant clerk.....	Editor	31	Wisconsin	Edgerton	Rock.
J. H. Whitney	50	Book-keeper	Lawyer	17	Massachusetts..	Baraboo	Sauk.
E. S. Hotchkiss	47	Enrolling clerk.....	Farmer and lumber dealer.	28	New York	Independence ..	Trempealeau.
J. M. Hayden	41	Engrossing clerk.....	Farmer	34	Pennsylvania...	Bloomington	Grant.
F. J. Turner	49	Transcribing clerk.....	Law student	8	Wisconsin	Portage	Columbia.
Wm. W. D. Turner	40	Clerk Judiciary committee.....	Lawyer	19	Illinois	Ripon	Fond du Lac.
John O. Newgard	40	Clerk committee on Enrolled Bills.	Farmer	19	Norway	Grantsburg	Burnett.
.....	.....	Clerk committee on Engrossed Bills.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Clerk joint committee on Claims.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adelbert D. Thorp	40	Proof-reader	Farmer	39	New York	Sturgeon Bay ..	Door.
Hubert Wolcott	40	Sergeant-at-Arms .....	.....	27	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
T. J. George	42	Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	Traveling salesman.	30	Ohio	Menomonie	Dunn.
J. F. McKenzie	22	Postmaster	Telegraph operator.....	22	Wisconsin	Helena	Iowa.
George A. Ludington	43	Assistant postmaster.....	Harness maker	18	Ohio	Neillsville	Clark.
John C. Frisvold	43	Door-keeper	Carpenter	18	Norway	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Frederick H. Johnson	47	Door-keeper	Clerk	29	Ohio	Tomah	Monroe.
Alvah Eaton	58	Door-keeper	Machinist	16	New York	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Wm. Crank	33	Door-keeper	General business	33	Wisconsin	Eagle	Waukesha.
Michael Bransfield	53	Gallery attendant.....	Sailor	32	Ireland	Sparta	Monroe.
Frank Partridge	52	Document room attendant.....	Carpenter	42	England	Janesville	Rock.
J. J. Marshall	42	Document room clerk.....	Farmer	28	Ohio	Valley	Vernon.
Daniel Corbett	53	Janitor	Farmer	30	Ireland	Elkhorn	Walworth.
O. J. Wiley	63	Porter	Farmer	17	New York	Hancock	Waushara.
H. Worthington	25	Night watchman.....	Student	25	Wisconsin	Centralia	Wood.
W. M. Smith	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Linden	Iowa.
Ben Smith	12	Messenger	Student	12	Wisconsin .....	.....	.....
Lemuel Parry	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Portage	Columbia.
E. B. Davis	17	Messenger	Student	17	Wisconsin	Ellsworth	Pierce.
Ferdinand Werner	13	Messenger	Student	13	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
Adolph Glenz	12	Messenger	Student	12	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
Willis Melville	17	Messenger	Student	17	Wisconsin	Chippewa Falls ..	Chippewa.
Werner Presentine	15	Messenger	Student	15	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.
Guy Paine	15	Messenger	Telegraph operator.....	17	Wisconsin	Madison	Dane.

LIST OF EMPLOYES OF WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY, 1885.

NAME.	Age.	Office.	Occupation.	Years in the state.	Nativity.	Post Office.	County.
E. D. Coe.....	43	Chief clerk.....	Editor and publisher.....	43	Wisconsin.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.
John W. De Groff.....	41	Assistant clerk.....	Editor and publisher.....	39	New York.....	Alma.....	Buffalo.
Theodore W. Goldin.....	30	Assistant clerk.....	Clerk.....	25	New York.....	Monroe.....	Green.
J. T. Huntington.....	41	Book-keeper.....	Book-keeper.....	36	New York.....	Delton.....	Sauk.
L. J. Burlingame.....	51	Enrolling clerk.....	Farmer.....	30	New York.....	West Point.....	Columbia.
Egbert Wyman.....	32	Engrossing clerk.....	Lawyer.....	25	Wisconsin.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
E. C. Oliver.....	32	Transcribing clerk.....	Grain and fish dealer.....	32	Wisconsin.....	Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.
D. P. Beach.....	44	Proof-reader.....	Book-keeper.....	44	Wisconsin.....	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Frank D. Jackson.....	23	Clerk Judiciary committee.....	Law student.....	23	Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
R. W. Pierce, Jr.....	19	Clerk committee on Enrolled Bills.....	Student.....	19	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Warren Meiklejohn.....	35	Clerk committee on Engrossed Bills.....	Farmer.....	35	Wisconsin.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
John M. Ewing.....	41	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Merchant.....	19	Ohio.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
W. A. Adamson.....	50	Assistant sergeant-at-arms.....	Farmer.....	29	Canada.....	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.
J. H. Young.....	34	Postmaster.....	Trunk manufacturer.....	28	Illinois.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Frank M. Durkee.....	30	Assistant postmaster.....	Dealer in coal, etc.....	30	Wisconsin.....	Lake Geneva.....	Walworth.
James Nolan.....	33	Porter.....	Farmer.....	25	New York.....	Sextonville.....	Richland.
M. J. Wallrich.....	25	Night watchman.....	Student.....	25	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Dane.
W. A. Mayhew.....	38	Door keeper.....	Farmer.....	18	New York.....	Clinton Junction.....	Rock.....
G. W. Dart.....	56	Door keeper.....	Insurance agent.....	43	New York.....	Markesan.....	Green Lake.
A. A. Curtis.....	58	Door keeper.....	Horse farrier.....	28	Ohio.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.
Fred Dewey.....	62	Door keeper.....	Farmer.....	44	Massachusetts.....	Poysippi.....	Waushara.
Goetlieb Schuebbert.....	59	Gallery attendant.....	Manufacturer.....	27	Germany.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
W. Muntz.....	50	Gallery attendant.....	Hotel keeper.....	25	Germany.....	Norwalk.....	Monroe.
L. B. Kinney.....	55	Committee room attendant.....	Farmer.....	27	.....	Millard.....	Walworth.
W. J. Bendixon.....	30	Fireman.....	Printer.....	14	Denmark.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
Ed. Dempsey.....	32	Assembly Policeman.....	Brakeman.....	32	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
H. G. Brown.....	23	Document clerk.....	Farmer.....	33	Wisconsin.....	Woodman.....	Grant.
John H. Pfeiffer.....	24	Document room attendant.....	Farmer.....	24	Wisconsin.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
F. O. Janzen.....	37	Flagman.....	Manufacturer.....	31	Germany.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Bertie Otfelie.....	16	Wash room attendant.....	Farmer.....	9	Wisconsin.....	Stoughton.....	Dane.
James Howley.....	17	Messenger.....	Student.....	17	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Willie Gillett.....	15	Messenger.....	Student.....	9	Iowa.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Willie Baker.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	12	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Herman Schulze.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	12	Wisconsin.....	Portage.....	Portage.
Eugene Wescott.....	12	Messenger.....	Student.....	12	Wisconsin.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
Charles McGee.....	18	Messenger.....	None.....	11	Canada.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.
Eddie Sherman.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin.....	Lake Geneva.....	Walworth.
Willie Robson.....	16	Messenger.....	Student.....	16	Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Clifford Best.....	14	Messenger.....	Student.....	10	New York.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Willie Smith.....	17	Messenger.....	Drummer.....	15	Ohio.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Lewis Adams.....	13	Messenger.....	Student.....	13	Wisconsin.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

President.—S. S. FIFIELD, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

President pro tem.—EDWARD S. MINOR, OF DOOR.

On Judiciary.

Senators J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.
M. C. Ring, Clark.
N. D. Comstock, Trempealeau.
George C. Ginty, Chippewa.
T. R. Hudd, Brown.
J. P. C. Cottrill, Milwaukee.
W. Kennedy, Outagamie,

On State Affairs.

Senators J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
J. S. Waddington, La Fayette.
Edward R. Blake, Ozaukee.

On Railroads.

Senators C. K. Erwin, Monroe.
W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.
E. S. Minor, Door.
Joel F. Nason, Polk.
N. L. James, Richland.
N. D. Comstock, Trempealeau.
D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.
B. F. Sherman, Dodge.
Thomas Wall, Winnebago.

On Education.

Senators W. T. Parry, Columbia.
S. L. Lord, Rock.
Charles Jonas, Racine.

On Manufactures and Commerce.

Senators E. S. Minor, Door.
Geo. C. Ginty, Chippewa.
James Conklin, Dane.

On Town and County Organization.

Senators N. D. Comstock, Trempealeau.
J. W. Hoyt, Vernon.
John Carey, Manitowoc.

On Public Lands.

Senators George C. Ginty, Chippewa.
John A. Lins, Waukesha.
I. Klotz, Fond du Lac.

On Incorporations.

Senators M. C. Ring, Clark.
G. C. Ginty, Chippewa.
Charles Jonas, Racine.

On Military Affairs.

Senators W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.
C. K. Erwin, Monroe.
E. R. Blake, Ozaukee.

On Privileges and Elections.

Senators J. Wechselberg, Milwaukee.
J. F. Ware, Fond du Lac.
D. A. McDonald, La Crosse.

On Finance, Banks and Insurance.

Senators Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
W. T. Parry, Columbia.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Senators J. S. Waddington, La Fayette.
E. I. Kidd, Grant.
John Carey, Manitowoc.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Senators D. B. Hulburt, Sauk.
W. S. Maxwell, Kenosha.
Wm. Kennedy, Outagamie.

On Federal Relations.

Senators J. W. Hoyt, Vernon.
W. S. Stanley, Milwaukee.
W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

On Roads and Bridges.

Senators N. L. James, Richland.
D. B. Hulburt, Sauk.
John Ringle, Marathon.

On Agriculture.

Senators W. S. Maxwell, Kenosha.
J. F. Nason, Polk.
I. Klotz, Fond du Lac.

On Enrolled Bills.

Senators J. F. Nason, Polk.
H. B. Warner, Pierce.
Charles Jonas, Racine.

On Engrossed Bills.

Senators J. A. Lins, Waukesha.
N. L. James, Richland.
James Conklin, Dane.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—H. O. FAIRCHILD, OF MARINETTE.

On Judiciary.

Messrs. Pliny Norcross, chairman, Rock.
J. E. Friend, Milwaukee.
C. E. Estabrook, Manitowoc.
A. W. Sanborn, Portage.
Charles E. Buell, Dane.
W. F. Vilas, Dane.
Hugh Ryan, Milwaukee.
Leopold Hammel, Outagamie.
C. R. Feld, Jefferson.

On Railroads.

Messrs. H. J. Goddard, chairman, Chippewa.
J. C. Reynolds, Walworth.
C. B. Clark, Winnebago.
W. H. Young, Oconto.
Charles Thomas, Richland.
Chester Hazen, Fond du Lac.
A. L. Gray, Brown.
Hugh Ryan, Milwaukee.
Evan W. Evans, Sauk.

On State Affairs.

Messrs. L. J. Brayton, chairman, Green Lake.
C. B. Clark, Winnebago.
J. B. Thayer, Pierce.
M. C. Hobart, Columbia.
D. D. Hooker, Milwaukee.
Adam Apple, Racine.
John Fetzer, Door.

On Incorporations.

Messrs. Marion Wescott, chairman, Shawano.
J. M. Oddie, Dunn.
Ferdinand Schulze, Columbia.
George Poppert, Milwaukee.
Fred. C. Schuler, Washington.

On Ways and Means.

Messrs. Thomas Porter, chairman, St. Croix.
John Stephens, Waukesha.
Levi Wallace, Monroe.
Andrew Haben, Winnebago.
August Schoenwetter, Dodge.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. A. W. Sanborn, chairman, Portage.
John B. Johnson, Walworth.
J. V. Hollman, Grant.
Andrew Schmidtkofer, Fond du Lac.
Leopold Strasser, Calumet.

On Education.

Messrs. C. E. Buell, chairman, Dane.
D. H. Morgan, Green.
J. C. Bartholf, Rock.
J. E. Darbellay, Kewaunee.
Samuel A. Craig, Jefferson.

On Bills on Third Reading.

Messrs. John K. Parish, chairman, Taylor.
Frank M. Nye, Polk.
C. J. Rollis, Dane.
Samuel A. Craig, Jefferson.
Thomas E. Nash, Wood.

On Insurance, Banks and Banking.

Messrs. W. H. Blyton, chairman, Monroe.
John Lagrand, Milwaukee.
Rufus M. Day, Grant.
A. L. Gray Brown.
Leopold Hammel, Outagamie.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Chas. G. Thomas, chairm'n, Rich'd.
James Lemont, Milwaukee.
John Mason, La Fayette.
T. C. Sharpe, Sheboygan.
Wm. J. McCoy, Grant.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes.

Messrs. C. E. Estabrook, chairm'n, Manitow'c
Andrew Patterson, Kenosha.
Edmund Hart, Juneau.
John J. Race, Ozaukee.
Andrew Bachhuber, Dodge.

On Lumber and Manufactures.

Messrs. Thomas B. Mills, chairman, Jackson
Charles S. Taylor, Barron.
J. B. Thayer, Pierce.
S. Kronenwetter, Marathon.
William F. Cirkel, Outagamie.

On Public Improvements.

Messrs. M. C. Hobart, chairman, Columbia.
Phillip Bouffleur, Vernon.
V. W. Dorwin, Pepin.
Frank Haderer, Milwaukee.
John Leslie, Dodge.

On Militia.

Messrs. F. W. Byers, chairman, Green.
Wm. H. Blyton, Monroe.
V. W. Dorwin, Pepin.
Thomas Curley, Crawford.
Evan W. Evans, Sauk.

On Agriculture.

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Lac.
S. D. Hubbard, Buffalo.
George G. Cox, Iowa.
Thomas Curley, Crawford.
William Lamure, Outagamie.

On Town and County Organization.

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Charles Linse, La Crosse.
Andrew Lewis, Trempealeau.
John J. Race, Ozaukee.
Joseph E. Darbellay, Kewaunee.

On Roads and Bridges.

Messrs. Geo. G. Cox, chairman, Iowa.
Samuel Sloggy, Vernon.
Henry Walvoord, Sheboygan.
Joseph Miller, Manitowoc.
E. W. Persons, Brown.

On State Lands.

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 A. S. McDonald, Waupaca.
 A. G. Nelson, Waupaca
 Charles W. Priestley, La Fayette.
 Gottfried Inden, Milwaukee.

On Medical Societies.

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 F. W. Byers, Green.
 John Smiley, Rock.
 James Kenealy, Washington.
 Felix Lynch, Dodge.

On Legislative Expenditures.

Messrs. S. D. Hubbard, chairman, Buffalo.
 A. F. Lawton, Sauk.
 T. E. Williams, Eau Claire.
 John Robinson, Manitowoc.
 E. W. Persons, Brown.

On Engrossed Bills.

Messrs. Samuel B. Stanchfield, chairman,
 Fond du Lac.
 Frank Challoner, Winnebago.
 Fred. G. Isenring, Milwaukee.
 E. E. Fitz Gibbon, Dane.
 Jesse B. Huse, Iowa.

On Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. R. W. Pierce, chairman, Milwaukee.
 Thomas Porter, St. Croix.
 A. S. McDonald, Waupaca
 John E. Dennis, Jr., Sheboygan.
 Wm. F. Cirkel, Outagamie.

On Cities.

Messrs. J. E. Friend, chairman, Milwaukee.
 Thomas E. Williams, Eau Claire.
 Marion Wescott, Shawano.
 William F. Vilas, Dane.
 James Kenealy, Washington.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims.

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

Senators E. I. Kidd, Grant.
 J. F. Wiley, Waushara.
 John Carey, Manitowoc.

ON THE PART OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Messrs. Henry C. Adams, Dane.
 James O'Neill, Clark.
 L. C. Klein, Racine.
 W. J. McCoy, Grant.
 Thomas E. Nash, Wood.

On Charitable and Penal Institutions.

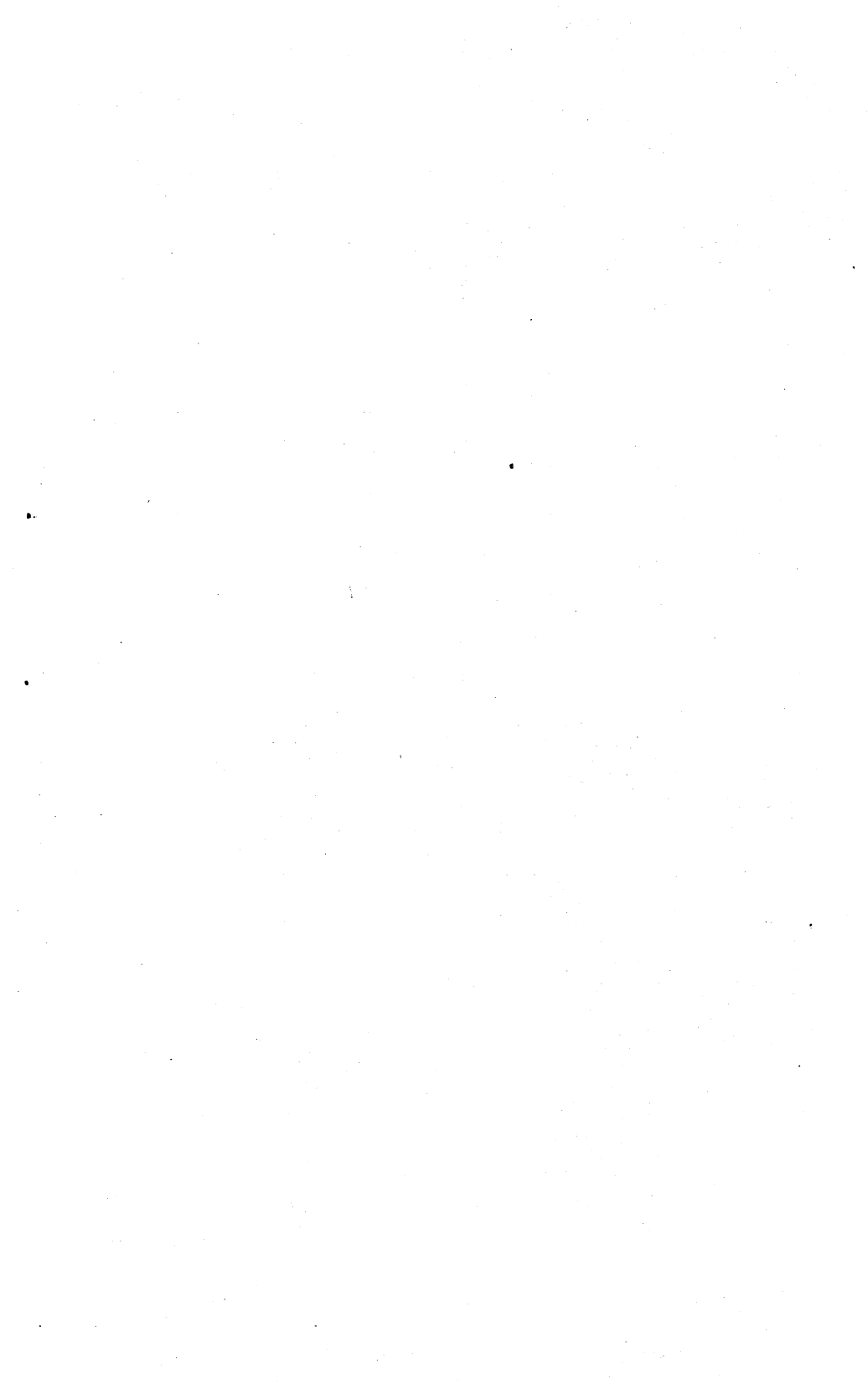
Senators S. L. Lord, Rock.
 Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
 W. W. Reed, Jefferson.

Messrs. J. W. Perkins, Adams.
 Pliny Norcross, Rock.
 Charles Elkert, Milwaukee.
 Andrew Haben, Winnebago.
 T. C. Sharpe, Sheboygan.

On Printing.

Senators Hans B. Warner, Pierce.
 Julius Wechselberg, Milwaukee.
 B. F. Sherman, Dodge.

Messrs. J. C. Bartholf, Rock.
 C. J. Rollis, Dane.
 M. P. Walsh, Milwaukee.



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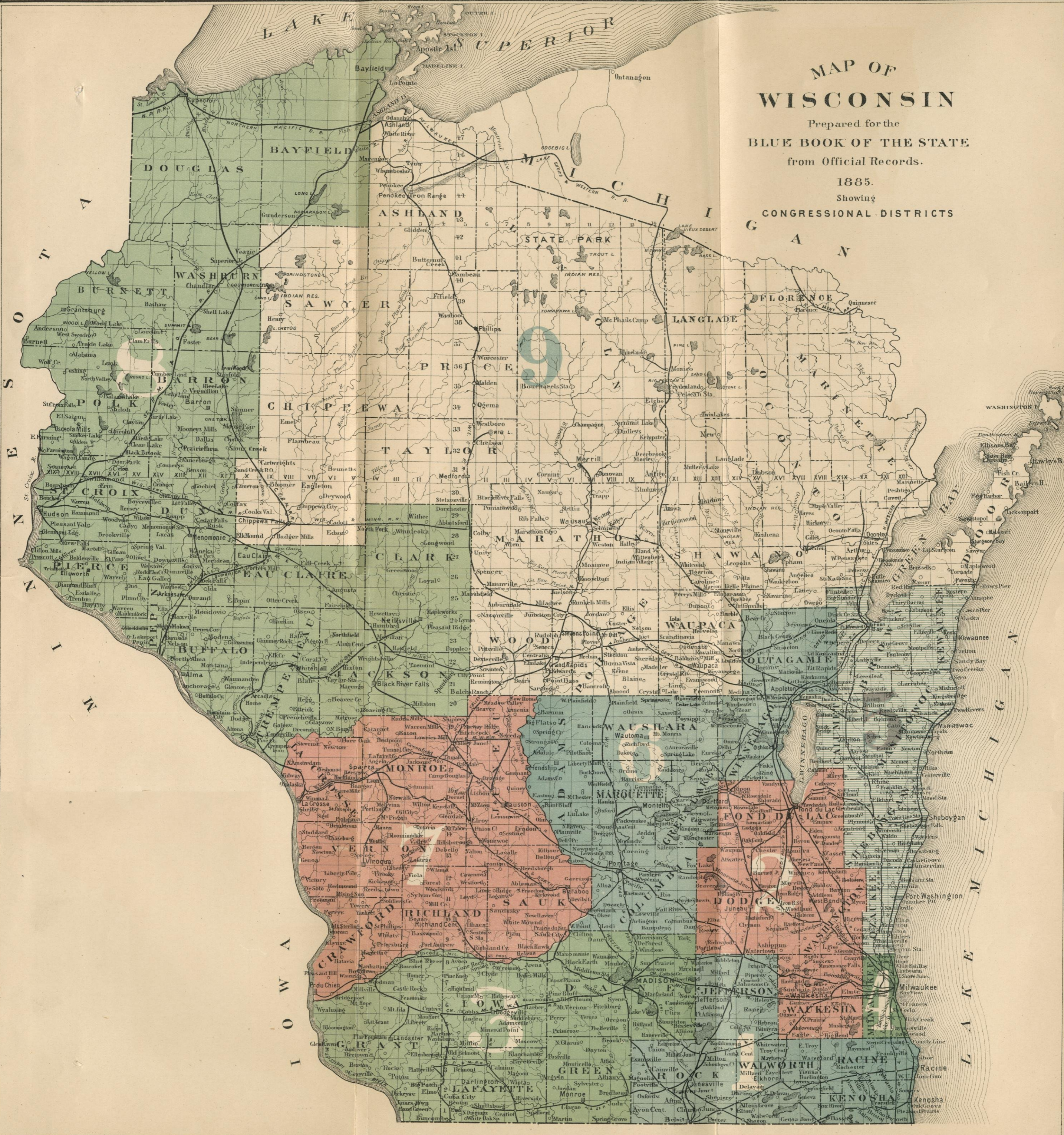
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