

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:
COMPRISING
THE RULES AND ORDERS, CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS,
TOGETHER WITH
STATISTICAL LISTS OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.



RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

CALLING 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 members to order, who shall thereupon take their seats, and continue with their heads uncovered, while the senate remain in session; the clerk shall call the roll of members, and as soon as a majority is present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

2. The president shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide points of order, subject to an appeal to the senate by any member.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3. The president shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair temporarily, who shall be invested, during such time, with all the powers of the president; but no member shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair; nor shall such substitute's authority, as presiding officer, extend beyond a day's adjournment of the senate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

4. In the absence or inability of the president, except as provided in rule three, the senate shall appoint a president *pro tempore*, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the president of the senate for the time being.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

5. Whenever the senate determines to go into committee of the whole, the president shall name one of the members as chairman, who shall, for the time being be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the senate.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

6. The president shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed, he shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the senate, shall be signed by him, and attested by the clerk.

DISTURBANCES IN LOBBY.

7. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby, the president (or chairman of the committee of the whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except the members and officers of the senate.

QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

8. Questions may be stated by the president while sitting, but he shall rise to put a question, and shall use this form: "As many as are of the opinion that [as the question may be,] will say aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a different opinion, will say no." If the president doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise and be counted; or if there still be a doubt, or a *count* be called for, the president shall appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the president, who shall declare the same to the senate.

QUORUMS.

9. 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 all the members 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 members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

10. No member 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.

11. 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 for 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.

12. 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 of 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.

13. A sergeant-at-arms shall be elected at the commencement of each session to hold his office at the pleasure of the senate. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the president of the senate, and to perform all duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the senate chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed, and the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; and to perform all other services pertaining to the post of sergeant-at-arms.

COMMITTEES.

14. The following standing committees shall be elected by the senate at such time as may be designated, unless otherwise directed:

The joint committees on local laws and printing, shall consist, on the part of the senate, of two for each. The committees on the judiciary and railroads, shall consist of five members each, and all other committees of three members each:

1. On the judiciary.
2. On finance.
3. On education, school and university lands.
4. On incorporations.
5. Joint committee on claims.
6. On internal improvements.
7. On roads, bridges and ferries.
8. On town and county organizations.
9. On military affairs.
10. On privileges and elections.
11. On agriculture and manufactures.
12. On benevolent institutions.
13. On legislative expenditures.
14. On state affairs.
15. Joint committee on printing.
16. On banks and banking.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On contingent expenditures.
19. On public lands.
20. On enrolled bills.
21. On state prison.
22. On railroads.
23. On federal relations.
24. Joint committee on local laws.

REPORTERS, PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

15. 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, and ex-senators, and members of congress, judges of any courts, members 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.

16. After the journal shall have been read, and an opportunity given to correct it, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and referred.
2. Resolutions may be offered and considered, notice of intention to introduce bills may be given, and bills may be introduced on leave granted.
3. Reports of committees may be made and considered; first from standing committees, and next from select committees.
4. Messages and other executive communications.
5. Messages from the assembly, and amendments proposed by the assembly to bills from the senate.
6. Bills and resolutions from the assembly on their first and second reading.
7. Bills on their third reading.
8. Bills ready for a third reading.
9. Bills reported by a committee of the whole.
10. Bills in which a committee of the whole has made progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
11. Bills not yet considered in committee of the whole.

CALL TO ORDER.

17. When any member 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.

18. When any member 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 member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing immediately.

19. When two or more members happen to rise at the same time, the president shall name the member who is first to speak.

20. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question during the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment without leave of the senate.

21. While the president is putting any question or addressing the senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called, or the ballots counted.

22. No member 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 member be counted, upon a division and count of the senate, who shall be without the chamber at the time.

EVERY SENATOR TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

23. Every member 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 member to call for the ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of ayes and noes is commenced; and any senator wishing to be excused from voting, may briefly and pertinently explain his reasons therefor, before the call of the ayes and noes is commenced; but when the ayes and noes are being taken, the call shall not be interrupted for any purpose whatever.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the president, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud before debate.

25. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the president or any member desire it.

26. 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.

27. When a question is under debate, no question shall be in order, except to adjourn, to send for papers for reconsideration, to reconsider, 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.

28. A motion to adjourn shall be always 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.

29. "The previous question" shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when sustained by a majority of the members 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 once 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.

30. It shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority on any question, for any member 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 lost shall not again be in order.

DIVISION OF QUESTION.

31. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

32. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance or other communication, addressed to the senate or assembly, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

PAPERS TO BE READ BEFORE PRESENTED.

33. A member offering a resolution or an amendment to a bill, resolution or memorial, shall first 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 endorsed with its appropriate title; and immediately under the endorsement, the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

34. Any three members may make a call of the senate and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed, and the absentees noted, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the sergeant-at-arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call be suspended, or the senate adjourn. Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

35. The rules observed by the senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in committee of the whole, except that a member 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.

36. 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.

37. All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or after one day's previous notice, or upon report of committees. And all bills, when introduced, shall be endorsed with the name of the member or committee.

38. 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.

39. 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 TO CONSIDER ALL BILLS.

40. All bills and joint resolutions, requiring the approval of the governor, shall on a second reading, be considered in committee of the whole, before they shall be acted upon by the senate, and those originating in the senate, except resolutions not requiring the approval of the governor, and except appropriations or local bills, before being considered in committee of the whole, shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the senate.

COPIES TO BE PRINTED.

41. Two hundred and forty copies of every bill, joint resolution, or memorial, of a general nature, shall be printed after the second reading, unless otherwise ordered; and no bill of a private or local nature shall be printed unless 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.

42. 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 the 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.

43. 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.

44. 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 ASSEMBLY.

45. 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.

46. Memorials to congress, to the president of the United States, or the head of either of the departments, shall be considered in committee of the whole before being adopted.

COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

47. Committees shall not absent themselves from the senate by reason of their appointment, unless special leave for that purpose be first obtained.

ENROLLMENT.

48. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

49. The proceedings of the senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record, to be provided by the chief clerk of the senate, and published with the proceedings of the senate. 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.

50. 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. 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.

51. The president is authorized to administer all oaths prescribed in the foregoing rules.

HOUR OF MEETING.

52. The standing hour for the daily meeting of the senate shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the senate direct otherwise.

RULES NOT TO BE RESCINDED WITHOUT NOTICE.

53. No standing rule or order of the senate shall be rescinded, changed or suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

RESOLUTIONS TO LIE OVER IF OBJECTED TO.

54. All resolutions introduced shall, if objection be made to the consideration thereof, 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.

TITLE OF LAWS AMENDED TO BE IN BILL.

55. All bills for repealing or amending an act, shall, in the title and body of the bill, designate the true title of the act proposed to be repealed or amended.

AMENDMENT BY SUBSTITUTE HOW MADE.

56. 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 an 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.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

MEETING, QUORUM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

1. The hour for the meeting of the assembly shall be at ten 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; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one entire day, without leave, except he be confined by sickness at the seat of government.

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 sessions thereof, viz: The governor and lieutenant governor; members of the senate; the state officers; the regents of the university; members of congress; judges of the supreme and other courts; ex-members of the Wisconsin legislature; all editors of newspapers within the state, and reporters for the press; such other persons as the speaker may invite.

DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

6. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur in the lobby or gallery, the speaker (or the chairman of the committee of the whole) shall have power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons, except members and officers of the assembly.

READING NEWSPAPERS AND SMOKING PROHIBITED.

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

OF THE OFFICERS.

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

DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To represent and stand for the assembly, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.

10. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the assembly by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the assembly. On an appeal being taken, the question shall be:

“Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the assembly?”

Which question, and the action of the assembly thereon, shall be entered on the journal.

11. The speaker may call a member to the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

12. In the absence of the speaker, the assembly shall elect a speaker *pro tempore*, whose office shall cease on the return of the speaker.

13. The speaker shall vote on a call of the yeas and nays, and his name shall be recorded with those of the other members.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

14. A CHIEF CLERK shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly; he shall keep a correct journal of the daily proceedings of the body, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him; he shall superintend the recording of the journals of proceedings; the engrossing, enrolling, transcribing and copying of bills, resolutions, etc; shall permit no records or papers belonging to the assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business; shall report any missing papers to the notice of the speaker; and generally shall perform, under the direction of the speaker, all duties pertaining to his office as clerk, and shall be responsible for the official acts of his assistants.

15. The chief clerk shall appoint one assistant to aid in the performance of his duties at the desk, and he shall be styled the journal clerk. He shall also appoint the necessary corps of assistants to act as book-keeper, engrossing and enrolling clerks.

CHIEF CLERK MAY CORRECT CERTAIN ERRORS.

16. The chief clerk and his engrossing clerks, in all proper cases, shall correct any mere clerical error in any assembly bill, memorial or resolution, such as errors in orthography, or the use of one word for another, as *affect* for "effect," *previous* for "previously," *are* for "is," *banks* for "bank," and the like; and, also, all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments made thereto. It shall also be competent for the chief clerk, at any time before the passage of any assembly bill, to insert therein an "enacting clause," when such clause has evidently been omitted through mistake or inadvertance. 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 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 seal, and attested by the clerk.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

18. A SERGEANT-AT-ARMS shall be elected at the commencement of each session, to hold his office at the pleasure of the assembly. It shall be his duty to execute all orders of the speaker or assembly, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him, connected with the police and good order of the assembly chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to

and from the chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the requisite fires are kept up during the appropriate season; 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 post of sergeant-at-arms.

COMMITTEES.

19. The standing committees of the assembly shall consist of five members each, except the committee on railroads, which shall consist of nine members, and shall be as follows:

1. On the judiciary.
2. On state affairs.
3. On federal relations.
4. On militia.
5. On ways and means.
6. On banks and banking.
7. On incorporations.
8. On railroads.
9. On internal improvements.
10. On state prison.
11. On charitable and benevolent institutions.
12. On medical societies and medical colleges.
13. On town and county organizations.
14. On assessment and collection of taxes.
15. On roads, bridges and ferries.
16. On expiration and re-enactment of laws.
17. On education.
18. On school and university lands.
19. On swamp and overflowed lands.
20. On agriculture.
21. On lumber and manufactures.
22. On mining and smelting.
23. On privileges and elections.
24. On legislative expenditures.
25. On contingent expenditures.
26. On engrossed bills.
27. On enrolled bills.

20. The following committees shall be joint committees, and shall be constituted as follows:

1. *On claims*—*Five from assembly; two from senate.
2. *On public printing*—†Three from assembly; two from senate.
3. *On local legislation*—‡Three from assembly; two from 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

*See secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

†See secs. 22 and 23 of chap. 114, laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, page 381.

a separate report : and any member dissenting, in whole or in part, from the reasoning 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.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

26. Whenever an assembly bill, which is fairly written, without interlineation or erasure, is ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without amendment, the committee on engrossed bills may report such bill back to the assembly as the engrossed bill.

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

27. The committee on enrolled bills shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

28. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time, except when questions are being taken, or a call of the house is being had.

29. No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any "substitute" for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill ; and every substitute bill 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.

JOURNAL AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

30. The journal of each days'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 the assembly order otherwise. Any member discovering an error in the journal may call the attention of the house to such error, and have the same corrected by the clerk.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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 endorsed thereon, together with his name, by the member introducing the same.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

34. 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.

35. All bills and resolutions offered in the assembly by any member or committee, shall be endorsed by the member or committee offering the same.

FIRST AND SECOND READING OF BILLS.

36 The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objections 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 a joint committee.

PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. Two hundred 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.

40. If the house 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the assembly, he shall arise 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.

46. 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.

47. 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 TWICE OR OUT OF PLACE PROHIBITED.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. If a question depending is 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

MEMBERS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

58. 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.

59. Any member may call for a 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.

60. Bills, reports and motions may be committed at the pleasure of the assembly.

FILLING BLANKS.

61. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall first be put.

TIE VOTE

62. In all cases, when the assembly is equally divided, the question shall be lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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 68.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. When, on taking the previous question, the assembly shall decide that the main question shall *not* now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceeding as before the previous question was moved.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. Mere clerical errors in the bill may be corrected by the chairman or clerk, without treating them as amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

79. 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.

80. The rules observed in the assembly, shall govern as far as practicable, the proceedings in the committee of the whole; except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject and that a call of the yeas and nays, or for the previous question cannot be made in committee.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE ORDER.

81. 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 THE COMMITTEE.

82. After the business upon which the assembly resolved itself into committee of the whole shall be completed, the committee, without motion, (or at any time previous, upon motion,) shall rise and report.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

83. Amendments made in committee of the whole, shall not be read by the speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by one or more of the members.

84. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or other paper originating in the assembly, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "shall it be engrossed and read the third time?" And upon every such bill or paper originating in the senate, "shall it be read a third time?"

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

85. 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 is provided for in rule 26.

NO AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING.

86. 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.

87. A bill or resolution may be re-committed at any time previous to its passage: if any amendment be reported upon such commitment, the question shall be upon concurring in the amendment, and the question for its engrossment and third reading may then be put.

QUESTION ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

88. Upon the third reading of an assembly bill, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill pass?*'" Upon the third reading of senate bills, the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three several times, the question is, '*shall the bill be concurred in?*'"

BILLS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO SENATE.

89. 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.

90. 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 while another member has the floor.

91. 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 34.

SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES, ETC.

92. 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.

93. 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 AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

MESSAGES.

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 statute are as follows :

1. *On claims.**—Five from assembly; two from senate.
2. *On public printing.*†—Three from assembly; two from senate.
3. *On local legislation.*‡—Three from assembly; two from senate.

*See secs. 18 to 22, inclusive, of chap. 9, R. S., page 122.

†See secs. 22 and 23, of chap. 114, laws of 1858, (R. S., page 97.)

‡See chap. 370, general laws of 1860, 331.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

9. The committees of the two houses on state prison, and on charitable and benevolent institutions, shall act jointly in visiting the state institutions, and in reporting upon the condition of such institutions.

PRINTING OF REPORTS.

10. Whenever any report of a joint committee, or other document shall be presented to both houses of the legislature, the first house acting on the same, if it shall be thought necessary to have it printed, shall order a sufficient number of copies for both branches, and shall immediately inform the other house of its action upon the subject.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

11. In all cases of disagreement between the senate and assembly, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other house shall appoint a similar committee. Such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses, for or against the disagreement, and confer freely thereon; and they shall be authorized to report for their respective houses such modifications or amendments as they may think advisable.

12. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

TITLES OF BILLS.

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

"A bill relating to — and amendatory of section —, of chapter —, of the —," filling the blanks with the proper subject, section and chapter of the revised statutes or general 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.

14. The title of all bills for repealing any act, chapter or section and 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 general 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.

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.

OF BILLS PASSED.

ENROLLMENT OF BILLS.

16. After a bill has passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by or under the direction of the chief clerk of the house in which the same originated, before it shall be presented to the governor for his approval.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

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

SIGNING OF BILLS.

18. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective houses, first by the speaker of the assembly, then by the president of the senate.

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO GOVERNOR.

19. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each house, it shall be presented by the committee on enrolled bills, to the governor for his approval, it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which certificate shall be signed by the chief clerk of such house. Said committees shall jointly report the day of presentation to the governor, which report shall be entered on the journal of each house.

RESOLUTIONS TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

20. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the governor for his approval, shall, also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed, and then presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as is provided in case of bills.

OF CLAIMS, ETC.

ACCOUNTS TO BE VERIFIED.

21. No account presented shall be acted on, unless verified by affidavit of the person in whose favor the same may be.

ALL PAPERS CLAIMING MONEY TO BE PRESERVED.

22. All petitions, claims, bills, accounts or demands asking for an appropriation of money, shall be preserved by the committee to whom the same may be referred; and such committee shall endorse on every such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, whether they report in favor of allowing or disallowing the same; and if in favor of allowing a part thereof, only, then the sum so reported. After such committee shall have reported upon the same, such petition, claim, bill, account or demand, and every one of them, shall be delivered to the chief clerk of the house in which the same was first presented, to be filed by such clerk, and delivered, at the close of the session to the secretary of state.

RESOLUTIONS APPROPRIATING MONEY.

23. Resolutions involving the appropriation of money for printing the governor's message, or other public documents, shall receive the joint concurrence of the two houses.

JOINT CONVENTION, ETC.

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 senate shall act as clerk thereof, assisted by the chief clerk of the assembly: *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.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

MANUAL OF
CUSTOMS, PRECEDENTS AND FORMS

ORGANIZATION.

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

Custom, so prevalent and so ancient as to have the force of law, has made it the duty of the chief clerk of the previous assembly to call to order, and to conduct the proceedings generally, until a speaker is chosen.

The secretary of state furnishes to the clerk a certified statement of the names of the members elect, which is read. The members then advance to the clerk's desk, generally the delegation of each county by itself, and subscribe 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 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 officers which the assembly can fill.

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

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

A committee is then appointed to wait on the senate, and inform them that the assembly is organized; or the clerk is directed, by resolution, to inform the senate of the fact

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

The senate and assembly have usually assembled in joint convention, in the assembly chamber, upon some day and hour suggested by the governor, during the first week of the session, to hear his annual message.

The message has been read sometimes by his private secretary and sometimes by the clerk of one of the houses.

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

Standing committees are appointed by the speaker at as early a day in the session as is possible. They consist of five members to each committee, except that on railroads, which consists of nine members, the joint committee on printing, and the joint committee on local laws, which consist of three members each.

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 the 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.

COMPENSATION.

"Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for each and every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly."—*Amendment to Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 21.*

"The speaker of the assembly shall be entitled to receive for every day's attendance during the session of the assembly, two dollars and fifty cents in addition to his *per diem* as a member of the assembly."—*R. S., page 120, Sec. 10.*

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

PAY OF OFFICERS.

Chapter 136, General Laws 1860.

SECTION 1. There is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay the per diem of officers of the legislature, as follows: To the chief clerks, each, five dollars; to the assistant clerks and sergeant-at-arms, each, four dollars; to all other clerks, postmaster and assistant sergeant-at-arms, each, three dollars; to the assistant postmaster, doorkeeper and firemen, each two dollars and fifty cents; to all messengers, each, one dollar and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. The per diem hereby established shall only be allowed from the commencement to the adjournment of the legislature, and each of the officers mentioned in this act is hereby authorized to receive his per diem from the treasury on the certificate of the presiding officer of their respective houses, as to the number of days attendance.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHIEF CLERK.—He has the care and custody of all the papers and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the house. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labor of all his subordinates, and, when not called therefrom by more important duties, should officiate in person at the reading desk. The duties of his subordi-

nates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. It is his duty to prepare and furnish to the public printer, an accurate record of each day's proceedings, and a copy of every bill, report, and other things ordered to be printed, "on the same day such orders are made;" to keep the pay accounts of members and officers, and issue his certificate of per diem to them; to deliver the messages of the assembly to the senate; to sign subpoenas; he can "permit no record nor papers belonging to the assembly to be taken out of his custody, otherwise than in the regular course of business;" and shall report any missing papers to the notice of the speaker.

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

He is by law responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the assembly, and for the proper registry of all proceedings; and is required at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as chief clerk, properly classified and labelled, with the secretary of state.

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

REGULATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK.

To ensure a systematic and correct performance of the duties of their department, the chief clerks of the two houses have established the following regulations:

DUTIES OF DEPUTIES.

THE ASSISTANT CLERK—It is his special duty:

1. To keep a record of each day's proceedings, and to correct the proof of the same while being printed.
2. To officiate at the reading desk when required by the clerk; and in case of his absence, to perform his duties generally.
3. To label and file in their appropriate places all papers presented, with proper dates and references.
4. To select each day all papers ordered to be printed, make a 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 paper.
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 messages to be delivered to the other house, and when not otherwise occupied to help the assistant 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 assistant clerk, to perform any necessary service appertaining to the duties of the other deputies.

THE ENROLLING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

THE TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—It is his special duty:

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

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

TO MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS.

It is especially requested that no member, officer or reporter will interrupt the assistant clerk while engaged in keeping the journal.

“No journal, record, account or paper” of any kind, must be taken from the desk, unless by express permission of the clerk.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—This officer is the executive officer of the house. He has charge of the post office and other appurtenant conveniences of the assembly. He controls the police regulations, attends to the warming of the chambers, serves the subpoenas and warrants of the assembly, announces messages from the governor and from the senate, provides rooms for committees, receives from the superintendent of public property all public documents ordered

or coming in due course, and distributes the same through the post office, or otherwise, to members and officers entitled thereto. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

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

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

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER brings the mail to and from the Madison post office; and assists the postmaster generally in his duties.

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

THE ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS—Each at his respective station, is to discharge the same duties as the principal doorkeeper.

They must be in attendance as well during the recess as the sessions of the assembly, to keep out intruders and maintain order.

THE FIREMEN attend to the warming and ventilation of the assembly chamber, and, under direction of the sergeant-at-arms, make themselves generally useful.

The postmasters, doorkeepers and firemen are appointed by the sergeant-at-arms, and are responsible to him. He is to see that they perform their duties faithfully.

THE MESSENGERS are appointed by the speaker, except those in particular attendance upon the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, who are appointed by said officers respectively.

DUTIES OF MESSENGERS.

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

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

3d. Not to leave the assembly chamber during the *morning hour*, or absent themselves from the sessions of the assembly during an entire day, except upon leave of the speaker or clerk.

4th. 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.

5th. After the expiration of the morning hour, and 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.

6th. To refrain from throwing any paper balls, darts, or other missile, to move lightly across the assembly chamber, and demean themselves respectfully towards every member and officer of the assembly.

STATIONERY.

The superintendent of public property furnishes to each member of the assembly, and to the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, a uniform outfit of stationery, comprising foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, a gold pen and case, a pocket pencil, a good penholder, and several common penholders, a box of steel pens, an inkstand, a mucilage bottle, an eraser, a pocket knife, a ruler, etc., for which a receipt must be given.

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

NEWSPAPERS.

The secretary of state, at the commencement of each session of the legislature, furnishes each member with a blank order, upon which the member designates the names of the newspapers, and the number of each, which he wishes to take, as provided for by chapter 16, general laws 1861, which is as follows:

SEC. 1. Members of the legislature, the lieutenant governor, the chief clerk and sergeant-at arms of the senate, and the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the assembly, are hereby authorized, during each session of the legislature, to take such newspapers as each may choose, at the expense of the state at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars to each member and officer named, for the session.

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

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

PROCESS OF PASSING BILLS.

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

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

"Mr. Speaker:"

If recognized, the speaker responds:

"The gentleman from —."

The member announces:

"I ask leave to introduce a bill."

The bill is then sent to the chief clerk by a messenger. The clerk then reads the title of the bill, and the speaker announces:

"First reading of the bill."

If no objection is made, the clerk reads the bill at length, if it is

a bill appropriating money; if not, by its title only; when the speaker announces:

“Second reading of the bill.”

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

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

Bills in the general file are considered in committee of the whole in the exact order in which they are placed upon the file. Proceedings in committee of the whole will be elsewhere considered.

After a committee of the whole has completed its action upon any bill, and reported the same back to the assembly, and any recommendations 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 error which they may find. When found correct, or made so, the committee report them to the house, as correctly engrossed, when the original is filed by the chief clerk, and the engrossed bill goes into the order of “bills ready for a third reading.”

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

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

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

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

If the senate concurs, the bill is sent to the enrolling clerk, who makes a copy thereof, as is elsewhere described. When enrolled, it goes to the *committee on enrolled bills*, who compare it with the engrossed bill; when found or made correct, they report the bill to the assembly as correctly enrolled; the engrossed bill is filed by the chief clerk; the enrolled bill is then endorsed by the chief clerk as having originated in the assembly, (for the information of the governor, in case he vetoes it), then it is signed by the speaker, and taken with a message to the senate, desiring the signature of the president of the senate thereto. The committee on enrolled bills of the two houses, acting jointly, then present the bill, duly

signed, to the governor, for his approval, and report that fact to the house. The governor, if he approves the bill, informs the house in which it originated, of that fact, and that he has deposited it with the secretary of state.

This is the ordinary process of a bill through all its stages, until it becomes a law. A bill of great interest or importance, or one which is warmly contested, may, by reason of majority and minority reports, special orders, re-commitment, 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 a consideration in committee of the whole, the recommendation of the committee is acted upon in the assembly—the question being, after recommendations are disposed of,

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

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

“ Shall this bill be concurred in ?”

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

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings, and it has no officers, except of its own creation, for temporary purposes. It is liable to instant dissolution in case of disorder, when the speaker takes the chair to suppress it—in case of lack of quorum, when the speaker takes the chair for a call of the house, or an adjournment, and in case of a message from the senate or governor, when the speaker takes the chair to receive it.

The house may resolve itself into a committee of the whole, upon 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, and 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 farther consideration must be made under the head of "bills in which the committee of the whole have made progress and obtained leave to sit again"; and in which case the member who presided when the same matter was previously considered in committee of the whole, resumes the chair.

The motion for 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. —, A., 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 further consideration of any matter before the committee, or if the general file has not been gone through with, the motion is,

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

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

“That the committee rise and report.”

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

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

“Is the committee ready for the question?”

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

In case of doubt a division must be had, as the ayes and noes cannot be called in committee of the whole

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

“Mr. Speaker.”

The speaker answers—

“Mr. Chairman.”

Who reports—

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

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

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

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

“The committee of the whole have had under consideration the general file of bills, and have made some progress therein. I am directed to report back

the following bills, with the amendments and recommendations hereinafter specified, and ask leave for the committee to sit again." [*Here follows the reports of amendments, etc., as above.*]

On the latter report, the question is—

"Shall leave be granted?"

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

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

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

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

When, in committee of the whole, any member desires to offer an amendment, it must be reduced to writing and sent to the chairman, who reads it, and asks—

"Is the committee ready for the question upon the amendment?"

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

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

"That the amendment offered by the gentleman from——, to the —th section, be reconsidered."

And is stated as follows:

"The gentleman from—— moves that the amendment of the gentleman from——, to the —th section, be reconsidered."

"Is the committee ready for the question?"

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

In case the amendment is reconsidered, the speaker says:

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

FORMS.

OF TITLES :

No.—, a bill to—

Repealing bill :

"To repeal chapter—of the revised statutes, entitled 'of—.'"

Appropriation bill :

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

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

<p>No.—, A.</p> <p><i>A BILL to change the name of Andrew Jackson to James Madison.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><u>MR. GORDON.</u></p>
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RESOLUTIONS should not be entitled, but should have the name of the mover endorsed 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 which was referred bill No.—A., a bill to—;
 "Respectfully report the same back to the house *with an amendment, and recommend its passage when 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 which was referred—, respectfully report by
 "Bill No.—, A., a bill to—;"
 "And recommend its passage."

AN ENACTING CLAUSE must precede the body of the bill—
 It must *invariably* be in the following form:

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

INVESTIGATIONS.

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

"THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

To _____,

"You are hereby commanded, that, laying aside all business and excuse, you personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____ *on the part of the senate*, and _____ *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 _____ no. _____ then and there, and from time to time, as required by said committee, to testify and give evidence upon the matters of inquiry before said committee.

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

"Given at the assembly chamber, in the city of Madison aforesaid, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

"Speaker of the Assembly."

"Attest:

"Chief Clerk of the Assembly."

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

"To Hon. _____
"Speaker of the Assembly:

"I, _____, chairman of 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 the said writ or subpoena.

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

"

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

"The State of Wisconsin to the Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly:

"It appearing that a writ of subpoena, directed to _____, commanding him to personally appear and attend before Messrs. _____, *on the part of the senate*, and _____, *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 sub-

poena was duly personally served upon the said —, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, and returned as provided in section 1 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 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 interrogations 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 — of the assembly, in compliance with the mandate of the writ of subpoena of this assembly, served upon him on the — instant, as fully appears by the said writ and the affidavit of the service thereof endorsed thereon, now on file with the chief clerk of this house, be, and the said neglect and failure is hereby declared a contempt of this house.

This is followed by an interrogatory as follows :

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

To which the defaulter pleads before judgment is inflicted.

Another form is as follows :

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

Followed by the corresponding interrogatory :

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

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

The report of a committee of investigation should consist of three parts:

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

QUORUMS.

Whole number electable.

"Not less than 54 nor more than one hundred."—*Const. Art. IV, Sec. 2.*
 "One from each assembly district."—*Chap. 216, Gen. Laws 1861*—(which provides for 100 assembly districts.)

To expel a member—67.

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

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

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

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

"One-sixth of those present."—*Const. Art. IV., Sec. 20.*
 (See table on page 166.)

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, (69) 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 to the constitution—51.

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

To recommend a constitutional convention—

"A majority" [present:]—*Const. Art. XII., Sec. 2.*
 (See table on page 166.)

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 below.)

To make a call of the house—15.

“Fifteen members.”—*Rule 54.*

To order the previous question—(at least 26)

“A majority present.”—*Rule 61.*
(See table below.)

To suspend the rules—(at least 34.)

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the members present.”—*Rule 76.*
(See table below.)

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

“Two-thirds of the house.”—*J. Rule 5.*

TABLE

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

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

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE FOR 1869.

Dist.	Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Y's in			Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.	Pol.
					State.	Legis.	Legis.				
1	WYMAN SPOONER.	Lieut. Governor.	Massachusetts	71	26	11	3	Elkhorn.	Walworth.	Gen. Atwood.	Rep.
1	David Taylor.	Lawyer.	New York.	50	23	3	3	Sheboygan.	Sheboygan.	Vilas House.	Rep.
2	W. J. Abrams.	Agent.	New York.	39	8	6	6	Brown Bay.	Brown.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
3	Lyman Morgan.	Machinist.	Pennsylvania.	51	23	4	2	Ozaukee.	Ozaukee.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
4	Adam Schantz.	Merchant.	Germany.	49	22	3	3	Addison.	Washington.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
5	William P. Lynde.	Lawyer.	New York.	51	28	1	4	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	Vilas House.	Dem.
6	C. H. Larkin.	Farmer.	Connecticut.	58	33	4	4	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.	Vilas House.	Dem.
7	Henry Stevens.	Farmer.	New Hampshire.	50	13	4	4	Caledonia Center.	Racine.	Rasdall House.	Rep.
8	Anthony VanWyck.	Lawyer.	New York.	46	8	4	4	Kenosha.	Kenosha.	The Misses Bright.	Rep.
9	W. J. Ker-law.	Lawyer.	Ireland.	33	17	2	2	Big Spring.	Adams.	Wm. Jones.	Rep.
10	Curtis Mann.	Farmer.	New York.	53	12	1	1	Oconomowoc.	Waukesha.	Vilas House.	Dem.
11	Nelson Williams.	Farmer.	New York.	43	13	1	1	Stoughton.	Dane.	Rasdall House.	Rep.
12	N. M. Littlejohn.	Lumber Merchant.	New York.	45	13	6	6	Whitewater.	Walworth.	Rasdall House.	Rep.
13	H. H. Gray.	Farmer.	New York.	42	31	2	2	Darlington.	La Fayette.	Vilas House.	Dem.
14	S. S. Barlow.	Lawyer.	New York.	50	28	3	3	Delton.	Sauk.	Rasdall House.	Rep.
15	L. W. Joiner.	Farmer.	Vermont.	58	23	6	6	Wyoming.	Iowa.	The Misses Bright.	Rep.
16	Geo. C. Hazelton.	Lawyer.	New Hampshire.	36	5	1	1	Boscobel.	Grant.	Vilas House.	Rep.
17	Chas. G. Williams.	Lawyer.	New York.	39	12	1	1	Jamesville.	Rock.	Vilas House.	Rep.
18	H. W. Lander.	Lawyer.	Maine.	41	20	2	2	Beaver Dam.	Dodge.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
19	George Reed.	Lawyer.	Massachusetts.	60	33	6	6	Manitowoc.	Manitowoc.	Judge Ainsworth.	Dem.
20	Ed. S. Bragg.	Lawyer.	New York.	42	18	1	1	Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac.	Vilas House.	Dem.
21	I. W. Fisher.	Manufacturer.	Vermont.	35	11	1	1	Menasha.	Winnebago.	Mr. Frank.	Rep.
22	William Young.	Hotel Keeper.	New Jersey.	47	20	1	1	Medina.	Outagamie.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
23	W. W. Woodman.	Farmer.	New York.	51	24	2	2	Farmington.	Jefferson.	Rasdall House.	Dem.
24	Henry Adams.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	57	23	5	5	Monticello.	Green.	Rasdall House.	Rep.
25	Wm. M. Griswold.	Senator.	New York.	45	16	3	3	Columbus.	Columbia.	Vilas House.	Rep.
26	Carl Habich.	Merchant.	Germany.	45	20	1	1	Madison.	Dane.	At home.	Dem.
27	Charles M. Webb.	Lawyer.	Pennsylvania.	33	10	1	1	Grand Rapids.	Wood.	Mrs. Bright.	Rep.
28	W. J. Copp.	Farmer.	Georgia.	57	16	3	3	Prescott.	Pierce.	Vilas House.	Rep.
29	Geo. D. Waring.	Lawyer.	New York.	49	13	1	1	Berlin.	Green Lake.	Mrs. Hough.	Rep.
30	Wm. Ketcham.	Lumber Manufac'r	New York.	48	17	4	4	Richland City.	Richland.	Col. Hamilton.	Rep.
31	C. M. Butt.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	35	10	1	1	Viroqua.	Vernon.	F. Breezece.	Rep.
32	A. W. Newman.	Lawyer.	New York.	34	11	2	2	Trempealeau.	Trempealeau.	L. B. Hills.	Rep.
33	Satterlee Clark.	Lawyer.	Washington.	51	41	10	10	Dodge.	Dodge.	Vilas House.	Dem.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SENATE.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE FOR 1869.

Name.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age	Post Office.	County.	Boarding Place.
L. B. Hills.....	Chief Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	New York..	44	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Maj. J. S. Wilson.....	Assistant Clerk.....	Lawyer.....	Ohio.....	34	Richland Center	Richland...	Mrs. Gilbert.
H. H. Rust.....	Bookkeeper.....	Clerk.....	Vermont....	34	Portage City...	Columbia...	Meredith House.
Capt. W. T. Brayton.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	Bookkeeper...	New York...	35	Janesville.....	Rock.....	Meredith House.
E. M. Truell.....	Transcribing Clerk.....	Clerk.....	Mass.....	27	Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Mrs. Hough-
J. H. Culver.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Student.....	Ohio.....	23	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan..	University.
Lt. Col. W. H. Hamilton.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	Clerk.....	New York..	28	Spring Green...	Sauk.....	Home.
Franklin Kelly.....	Ass't sergeant-at-arms..	Farmer.....	New York..	42	Thompsonville..	Racine.....	Meredith House.
T. L. Terry.....	Postmaster.....	Editor.....	New York..	42	Berlin.....	Green Lake.	Mrs. Hough.
George Pietssch.....	Assistant Postmaster.	Clerk.....	Saxony.....	22	Monroe.....	Green.....	Wm. Tell House
John McGill.....	Doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylv'a..	27	Kenosha.....	Kenosha...	John Setmore.
P. C. Selden.....	Ass't doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	New York..	35	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.	Mrs. Gilbert.
J. K. Parish.....	Ass't doorkeeper.....	Student.....	Vermont....	20	Waupaca.....	Waupaca...	University.
Mark Shepard.....	Ass't doorkeeper.....	Carpenter...	Maine.....	55	Trempealeau...	Trempealeau	Hawes House.
Henry Taylor.....	Gallery doorkeeper.....	Farmer.....	Virginia....	45	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Meredith House.
W. A. Davis.....	Porter.....	Farmer.....	Mass.....	58	Madison.....	Dane.....	Hawes House.
E. C. Arnold.....	Night watch.....	Student.....	Ohio.....	30	Madison.....	Dane.....	University.
Martin Mulville.....	Pres. porter and mess..	Clerk.....	Ireland.....	26	Delavan.....	Walworth...	Thomp'n's Hotel
Robert McCord.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York..	17	Madison.....	Dane.....	George Paine.
Charlie S. Vedder.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin..	13	Eagle.....	Waukesha...	Col. Hamilton.
George Webster.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York..	15	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
V. Wilson.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin..	10	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Wm. Gleason.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Mass.....	11	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Edward Knight.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Ohio.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary :

Senators Barlow, Newman, Webb, Reed and Lander.

On Finance :

Senators Ketcham, Butt and Reed.

On Incorporations :

Senators Waring, Taylor and Morgan.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Senators Adams, Stevens and Young.

On Town and County Organizations :

Senators Copp, C. G. Williams and Schantz.

On Military Affairs :

Senators Butt, Kershaw and Clark.

On Privileges and Elections :

Senators Newman, Waring and Clark.

On Agriculture :

Senators Stevens, Joiner and Woodman.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Senators Nelson Williams, Copp and Gray.

On State Affairs :

Senators Taylor, Griswold and Bragg.

On Federal Relations :

Senators C. G. Williams, Hazelton and Lynde.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On Education :

Senators Van Wyck, Nelson Williams and Abrams.

On Banks and Banking :

Senators Barlow, Fisher and Bragg.

On Internal Improvements :

Senators Joiner, Waring and Morgan.

On Engrossed Bills :

Senators Kershaw, Ketcham and Lander.

On Enrolled Bills :

Senators Butt, Griswold and Habich.

On Contingent Expenditures :

Senators Griswold, Adams and Habich.

On Public Lands :

Senators Fisher, Newman and Schantz.

On State Prison :

Senators Fisher, Ketcham and Abrams.

On Railroads :

Senators Van Wyck, Kershaw, Adams, Stevens, Larkin, Abrams and Gray.

On Benevolent Institutions :

Senators Hazelton, Nelson Williams and Clark.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims :

Senators Littlejohn, Joiner and Mann.

On Public Printing :

Senators Griswold and Habich.

On Local Legislation :

Senators Webb and Woodman.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1869.

No. of Miles.	No. of Seats	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Year in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.	Politics
							Name of P. O.	County.		
		THOMSON, A. M.	46	Editor	Pennsylvania	20	Janesville	Rock	Vilas House	Rep.
40	72	<i>Speaker.</i> Abert, George	41	Contractor	France	22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rheinischer Hoff.	Dem.
30	7	Adams, John	49	Mercantile bus.	Kentucky	28	Black Earth	Dane	Rasdall House	Dem.
380	22	Allen, Fayette	36	Mechanic	New York	18	Durand	Pepin	Rasdall House	Rep.
325	81	Arnold, Douglas	35	Farmer	New York	12	Williamsburg	Trempealeau	W. S. Hills	Rep.
450	50	Barron, Henry D.	35	Lawyer	New York	18	St. Croix Falls	Polk	Vilas House	Rep.
289	81	Baxter, J. B. G.	43	Physician	New York	14	Black River Falls	Jackson	Rasdall House	Rep.
255	98	Bennett, Jesse	54	Physician	Pennsylvania	11	Sparta	Monroe	Rasdall House	Rep.
300	35	Bennett, Van S.	30	Lumberman	Ohio	22	Weister	Vernon	Vilas House	Rep.
112	87	Bettis, B. H.	47	Farmer	New York	21	Ladoga	Fond du Lac	Rasdall House	Rep.
60	52	Bingham, J. M.	40	Lawyer	New York	14	Palmyra	Jefferson	Vilas House	Rep.
137	21	Bird, J. N. P.	34	Farmer	New York	32	Wautoma	Waushara	Mr. Bird	Rep.
206	75	Blackstock, Thos.	34	Druggist	Ireland	20	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Vilas House	Rep.
256	12	Bohne, John H.	58	Farmer	Germany	14	Memece	Manitowoc	F. Smith	Dem.
130	76	Bottum, H. C.	43	Farmer	Vermont	14	West Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Rasdall House	Rep.
137	97	Brock, G. H.	29	Teacher	Wisconsin	29	Potosi	Grant	J. L. Marsh	Rep.
143	17	Buxton, Luther	46	Lumberman	Vermont	8	Oshkosh	Winnebago	Mr. Frank	Rep.
200	74	Calwell, Sylvester	39	Farmer	Ohio	17	Cascade	Sheboygan	Mrs. Curtiss	Rep.
70	19	Coates, Ben. M.	49	Merchant	Indiana	33	Boscobel	Grant	Vilas House	Rep.
88	49	Conklin, S. J.	39	Lawyer	New York	12	Waterloo	Jefferson	Vilas House	Rep.
185	1	Curtis, Joseph S.	37	Lawyer	Ohio	17	Green Bay	Brown	Col. Hamilton	Rep.
116	53	Delaney, A. K.	28	Lawyer	New York	24	Horicon	Dodge	E. G. Willis	Dem.
95	20	Dewey, W. P.	35	Lawyer	New York	18	Lancaster	Grant	Vilas House	Rep.
150	4	Dieringer, Andrew	46	Farmer	Prussia	16	Auburn	Fond du Lac	Mr. Nolden	Dem.
253	6	Donovan, Richard	44	Farmer	Ireland	19	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Mr. Schmitz	Dem.
100	54	Drew, Patrick	38	Builder	Ireland	15	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Joseph Spencer	Dem.
126	65	Evans, Rees	40	Farmer	Wales	24	Beaver Dam	Dodge	Rasdall House	Dem.
98	15	Fay, B. F.	46	Produce dealer	New York	24	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Vilas House	Dem.
100	71	Fellenz, John	35	Builder	Prussia	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Joseph Spencer	Dem.
40	45	Fisher, Seth	45	Farmer	Ohio	23	Center	Rock	Dr. Chittenden	Rep.

STATISTICAL LIST OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR 1869:

No. of Miles.	No. of Seat.	Name.	Age	Occupation.	Place of Nativity.	Yrs. in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.	Politics.
							Name of P. O.	County.		
200	86	Fobes, Jabez L...	57	Tanner	Ohio	23	Two Rivers	Manitowac	Mrs. Bird	Rep.
185	47	Foster, Jas. H...	41	Farmer	Massachusetts	25	Koro	Winnebago	A. S. Frank's	Rep.
129	5	Geisse, Charles...	55	Agent	Philadelphia	22	Taycheedah	Fond du Lac	Dr. Chittenden	Dem.
219	80	Gillespie, John...	29	Farmer	Scotland	12	Dellona	Sauk	Rasdall House	Rep.
140	31	Gillmore, Hiram L	42	Farmer	New York	28	North Cape	Racine	Rasdall House	Rep.
200	59	Graves, Geo. S...	48	Lawyer	New York	20	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	Mrs. Curtis	Rep.
120	29	Hamilton, I. K...	38	Lumberman	New Hampshire	13	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Vilas House	Rep.
100	96	Harris, Joseph...	45	Farmer	England	25	Fairview	Grant	Misses Brights	Rep.
350	9	Haskell, Job...	73	Teacher	Maine	22	Saukville	Ozaukee	Hawes House	Dem.
...	40	Henry, Andrew...	52	Farmer	New York	23	Madison	Dane	Home	Rep.
350	61	Henry, Robert...	50	Farmer	Scotland	25	Anchorage	Buffalo	Rasdall House	Rep.
80	94	Hooper, Daniel...	30	Farmer	New York	20	Troy	Walworth	Mrs. Clarke	Rep.
100	56	Iloye, James...	66	Sailor	Ireland	21	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Rasdall House	Dem.
125	77	Iloyt, Edwin L...	31	Merchant	Maine	8	Manchester	Green Lake	Rasdall House	Rep.
225	58	Huntley, Fred'k.	42	Farmer	New York	13	Buena Vista	Portage	Mr. Hawes	Rep.
106	37	Hurlburt, Edwin...	51	Lawyer	Connecticut	19	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Mrs. Wilson	Rep.
350	66	Ives, E. H...	49	Farmer	Ohio	10	Prescott	Pierce	Hawes House	Dem.
65	78	Jackson, Thos. A	39	Farmer	Pennsylvania	13	Brodhead	Green	Mrs. Jones	Rep.
100	79	Johnson, D. H...	43	Lawyer	Canada West	22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	D. H. Wright	Rep.
20	39	Johnson, John E.	39	Farmer	Norway	...	Utica	Dane	Mr. Borchsenius	Rep.
150	92	Kastler, John...	39	Farmer	Germany	28	Wayne	Washington	Rheinischer Hoff.	Dem.
80	83	Kellam, A. G...	31	Lawyer	New York	11	Delavan	Walworth	Rasdall House	Rep.
48	38	Kuntz, C. C...	37	Farmer	Bavaria	14	Black Hawk	Sauk	Mrs. Kellogg's	Rep.
170	89	Lapham, O. B...	50	Lawyer	New York	29	Friendship	Adams	Rasdall House	Rep.
140	8	McCartney, A. R.	31	Farmer	Wisconsin	31	Cassville	Grant	J. L. Marsh	Rep.
95	100	McDonald, Jas...	40	Farmer	Scotland	13	Sussex	Waukesha	Dr. Chittenden's	Dem.
220	38	McDonald, J. R...	49	Agent	Connecticut	17	Ahnepee	Kewaunee	Rasdall House	Rep.
205	64	McIntosh, C. E...	30	Farmer	Canada West	27	Lime Rock	Outagamie	Mr. Smith's	Dem.
300	38	McLees, John M...	39	Farmer	Ohio	16	Harmony	Vernon	Meredith House	Rep.
33	88	Maxson, D. E...	46	Clergyman	New York	6	Milton	Rock	Mr. Kellogg	Rep.
131	14	Maxon, D. W...	48	Farmer	New York	26	Seeley Creek	Washington	Rasdall House	Dem.

133	57	Murphy, William.	52	Merchant.....	Ireland	15	Briggsville.....	Marquette ..	Rasdall House....	Dem.
20	68	Nelson, Knute....	26	Lawyer.....	Norway	18	Cambridge.....	Dane.....	Mr. Borchsenius..	Rep.
85	13	O'Connor, Eugene	29	Farmer	Massachusetts..	23	Waterlown.....	Jefferson.....	Rasdall House....	Dem.
284	95	Palmer, C. C.....	36	Hardware dealer	Vermont	18	West Salem...	La Crosse.....	Meredith House..	Rep.
358	18	Parker, Chas. D...	41	Farmer	New Hampshire.	32	Pleasant Valley.	St. Croix.....	Mr. Hawes.....	Rep.
47	93	Parker, C. H.....	54	Manufacturer...	Massachusetts..	30	Beloit.....	Rock.....	Vilas House.....	Rep.
80	25	Perry, Cyrus....	51	Farmer	New York	31	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Mrs. Curtis.....	Rep.
210	3	Peterson, C. H. M.	42	Farmer	Germany	18	New Holstein...	Calumet.....	Dem.
125	30	Phillips, A. L....	45	Merchant.....	Massachusetts..	16	Racine.....	Racine.....	Rasdall House....	Rep.
100	70	Phillips, Joseph..	43	Manufacturer...	France.....	27	Milwaukee....	F. Smith.....	Dem.
145	73	Pole, Chas.....	53	Farmer	Maryland.....	31	Shullsburg.....	La Fayette....	Vilas House.....	Dem.
160	10	Potter, Jerome B.	42	Farmer	New York	23	Sentinel.....	Juncau.....	E. S. Kellogg....	Dem.
300	51	Pound, Thad. C...	36	Lumberman...	Pennsylvania..	20	Chippewa Falls.	Chippewa....	Vilas House.....	Rep.
62	46	Powell, Abner....	30	Stationer	Ohio.....	14	Mineral Point..	Iowa.....	Vilas House.....	Rep.
225	62	Reed, Henry.....	53	Lumberman...	Maine.....	12	Grand Rapids...	Wood.....	Vilas House.....	Dem.
130	63	Richardson, N. B.	54	Farmer	New York	23	Warren.....	Jo. Davies, III	Mrs. Kellogg....	Rep.
115	69	Roethe, Henry....	40	Carpenter.....	Germany	20	Painesville....	Milwaukee....	R. Hoff.....	Dem.
125	42	Ross, Freeman M.	40	Farmer	New York	30	Arena.....	Columbia....	Meredith House..	Rep.
30	26	Rowe, William E.	49	Miller.....	England	32	Cambria.....	Iowa.....	John Wiser.....	Rep.
100	91	Runkel, Henry C.	35	Lawyer.....	Germany	17	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	R. Hoff.....	Dem.
204	11	Ruttledge, John..	48	Farmer	Ireland	21	Ixonia Center..	Jefferson.....	Rasdall House....	Dem.
110	55	Scheffel, John...	45	Farmer	Germany	25	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	R. Hoff.....	Dem.
200	16	Sessions, M. H...	47	Lawyer.....	Vermont	13	Waupaca.....	Waupaca....	Mr. Hawes.....	Rep.
56	32	Sherman, Adelman	48	Farmer	New York	24	Rock.....	Rock.....	Dr. Chittenden.	Rep.
231	23	Semple, Parlan..	36	Farmer	Canada East...	15	Shawano.....	Shawano....	Vilas House.....	Rep.
...	99	Smith, Geo. B....	44	Lawyer.....	New York	...	Dane.....	Dane.....	Home.....	Dem.
90	83	Smith, John A...	25	Lawyer.....	New York	15	Geneva.....	Walworth....	Rasdall House....	Rep.
124	44	Tarbell, S. E....	55	Farmer	Massachusetts..	31	Woodworth....	Kenosha....	Mrs. Gilberts...	Rep.
55	27	Thomas, Joseph M.	39	Farmer	New York	11	Lone Rock.....	Richland....	Col. Hamilton...	Rep.
141	41	Thompson, Thorn.	38	Farmer	Norway	20	Rio.....	Columbia....	Cross Keys Hotel.	Rep.
80	43	Tichenor, Vernon	53	Lawyer.....	New York	30	Waukesha....	Waukesha....	Mr. Frank.....	Rep.
200	48	Trask, G. W.....	39	Lumberman...	Vermont	12	Winneconne...	Winnebago...	Mr. Frank.....	Rep.
122	90	Turner, A. J.....	35	Editor.....	New York	13	Portage City...	Columbia....	H. M. Lewis....	Rep.
283	85	Waller, N. P....	61	Farmer	Pennsylvania..	10	West Salem...	La Crosse....	Meredith House..	Rep.
125	34	Werner, W. S...	47	Farmer	New York	23	Lamartine....	Fond du Lac..	Meredith House..	Rep.
80	28	Wescott, Jefferson	42	Farmer	New York	25	Farmer's Grove.	Green.....	Mrs. Jones.....	Rep.
100	21	West, Samuel C.	50	Merchant.....	Connecticut...	23	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	Mrs. Clarke....	Rep.
180	68	Wilcox, Randall..	75	Flour Manfr...	Massachusetts..	32	Deperce.....	Brown.....	Rasdall House....	Dem.
53	67	Winslow, Joseph.	58	Physician.....	Vermont.....	33	Fort Atkinson...	Jefferson.....	Rasdall House....	Dem.

STATISTICAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE ASSEMBLY, FOR 1869.

Name.	Office.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Age.	Y's in State.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.		Boarding Place.
						Name of P. O.	County.	
E. W. Young.....	Chief Clerk.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	47	12	Prairie du Sac	Sauk.....	Rasdall House.
W. M. Newcomb..	Assistant Clerk.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	41	22	Darlington....	La Fayette....	Mrs. Burgess.
F. A. Dennett....	Book-keeper.....	Clerk.....	Maine.....	20	18	Sheboygan ⁿ l's	Sheboygan....	Mr. Norton.
E. H. Webb.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	Farmer.....	New York.....	25	23	Lowville.....	Columbia.....	Mr. Norton.
E. C. Clark.....	Transcribing Clerk.....	Civil Engineer	New York.....	47	14	Superior.....	Douglas.....	Mrs. Hough.
A. H. Reed.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Speculator....	Vermont.....	46	25	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago....	Mr. Frank.
R. C. Kelly.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.	Produce deal'r	Vermont.....	35	14	Brandon.....	Fond du Lac	Rasdall House.
Sam. S. Fifield...	1st Ass't Serg't at-Arms.	Editor.....	Maine.....	29	16	Oscoda Mills..	Polk.....	J. L. Marsh.
E. A. Gibbons....	2d Ass't Serg't at-Arms.	Farmer.....	N. Brunswick.	25	14	Sun Prairie....	Dane.....	Mrs. Flewing.
C. F. Solberg....	Postmaster.....	Editor.....	Norway.....	35	13	La Crosse.....	La Crosse....	Vilas House.
Sam. Bartholomew.	1st Ass't Postmaster.....	Farmer.....	Ohio.....	34	25	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Misses Bright.
H. C. Warner.....	2d Ass't Postmaster.....	Farmer.....	Wisconsin....	31	31	Lind.....	Waupaca.....	Mr. Lewis.
A. McLaughlin...	Door Keeper.....	Land Agent....	New York.....	30	29	Geneva.....	Walworth....	Rasdall House.
T. H. Grist.....	Door Keeper.....	Lumberman....	Pennsylvania.	28	9	Chippewa ⁿ l's	Chippewa....	Rasdall House.
J. Dickinson....	Door Keeper.....	Carpenter.....	New York.....	55	14	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago....	Miss Gilbert
H. Scifens.....	Door Keeper.....	Mason.....	England.....	45	12	Columbus.....	Columbia....	Meredith House.
J. Warren.....	Fireman.....	Agent.....	New York.....	40	24	Fond du Lac..	Fond du Lac	Meredith House.
Sam'l Bachman...	Fireman.....	Carpenter.....	Pennsylvania.	34	15	Madison.....	Dane.....	Mrs. Barrett.
Parke I. Graves...	Speaker's Messenger.	Student.....	Wisconsin....	13	13	Sheboygan ⁿ l's	Sheboygan....	Mr. Curtis.
Frank R. Norton..	Clerk's Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	11	11	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Thomas McDonald.	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	12	12	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
Charles H. Newton.	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York.....	14	12	Friendship....	Adams.....	Mr. Lewis.
Henry A. Douglass.	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	13	13	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	Vilas House.
Emile Hammer...	Messenger.....	Student.....	Illinois.....	12	8	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.
George Aiken....	Messenger.....	Student.....	New York.....	11	6	Kilbourn.....	Columbia....	Rasdall House.
Howley Baxter...	Messenger.....	Student.....	Illinois.....	14	13	Bl'k Riv'r ⁿ l's	Jackson.....	Rasdall House.
C. Bingham.....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	11	11	Palmyra.....	Jefferson....	Mr. Skinner.
G. F. Hibbard....	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	15	15	Plover.....	Portage.....	Dr. Van Nostr'd.
Wm. Woolnough..	Gallery Attendant.....	Pensioner.....	Wales.....	50	3	Milwaukee....	Milwaukee....	Mrs. Cameron.
W. P. Borroughs..	Gallery Attendant.....	Farmer.....	N. Hampshire.	59	26	Janesville....	Rock.....	Meredith House.
James Roberts...	Night Watchman.....	Farmer.....	England.....	52	27	North Cape....	Racine.....	
Dan. Fitzpatrick..	Messenger.....	Student.....	Wisconsin....	9	9	Madison.....	Dane.....	Home.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary :

Messrs. Bingham, Barron, Dewey, J. A. Smith and G. B. Smith.

On State Affairs :

Messrs. Pound, C. H. Parker, Jesse Bennett, Bottum and Drew.

On Federal Relations :

Messrs. Hurlbut, D. H. Johnson, Conklin, Lapham and D. W. Maxon.

On Militia :

Messrs. Nelson, Gillespie, Jackson, Calwell and Evans.

On Ways and Means :

Messrs. Barron, Tichenor, Gilmore, Warner and Fay.

On Banks and Banking :

Messrs. A. L. Phillips, Hoyt, Curtis, J. R. McDonald and Haskell.

On Incorporations :

Messrs. Conklin, Hurlbut, Hooper, Trask and Abert.

On Railroads :

Messrs. West, Sessions, Graves, Coates, Gilmore, C. D. Parker, G. B. Smith, Pole and Fay.

On Internal Improvements :

Messrs. Lapham, Bettis, Robert Henry, Arnold and Reed.

On State Prison :

Messrs. Hooper, Fisher, Thompson, Thomas and Runkel.

On Charitable and Benevolent Institutions :

Messrs. Kellam, Turner, Buxton, Baxter, D. W. Maxon and Pole.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges :

Messrs. Jesse Bennett, D. E. Maxson, Powell, Winslow and McIntosh.

On Town and County Organization :

Messrs. Sessions, Harris, Waller, Fellenz and Murphy.

On Assessment and Collection of Taxes :

Messrs. Palmer, Thomas, Coates, Sherman, Giesse and Peterson.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries :

Messrs. Semple, Fobes, Perry, Andrew Henry and Roethe.

On Expiration and Re-enactment of Laws :

Messrs. Curtis, Nelson, V. S. Bennett, Donovan and Runkel.

On Education :

Messrs. D. H. Johnson, D. E. Maxson, Kuntz, Kellam and Potter.

On School and University Lands :

Messrs. Bottum, Bird, J. E. Johnson, Brock and Ives.

On Swamp and Overflowed Lands :

Messrs. Trask, Tarbell, Jackson, Wilcox and Bohne.

On Agriculture :

Messrs. Wescott, Fisher, Tarbell, Thompson and Adams.

On Mining and Smelting :

Messrs. Richardson, Rowe, McCartney, Hoyer and Kastler.

On Privileges and Elections :

Messrs. Tichenor, Foster, Gillespie, Huntley and Scheffel.

On Legislative Expenditures :

Messrs. Allen, Dewey, Arnold, Blackstock and Peterson.

On Contingent Expenditures :

Messrs. Bettis, Harris, Bingham, James McDonald and Dieringer.

On Engrossed Bills :

Messrs. Powell, Brock, McLees, Semple and Delaney.

On Enrolled Bills :

Messrs. Hoyt, Wescott, Ross, Blackstock and O'Connor.

On Lumber and Manufactures :

Messrs. Buxton, Pound, Hamilton, V. S. Bennett and Reed.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Claims :

Messrs. Graves, Hamilton, Rowe, C. H. Parker and Joseph Phillips.

On Printing :

Messrs. Turner, Kuntz and Rutledge.

On Local Legislation :

Messrs. J. A. Smith, Allen and Foster.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

WITH NAMES OF SENATORS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

13 MAR 1867

No.	DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1	Sheboygan county.....	Van Eps Young.	R. H. Hotchkiss.	David Taylor.
2	Brown, Kewaunee and Door counties.....	M. J. Mead....	Wm. J. Abrams.	Wm. J. Abrams.
3	Ozaukee county.....	Lyman Morgan..	Lyman Morgan..	Lyman Morgan.
4	Washington county.....	Fred. O. Thorpe.	Adam Schantz..	Adam Schantz.
5	The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 9th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville, in the county of Milwaukee.	Jackson Hadley.	H. L. Palmer....	Wm. Pitt Lynde.
6	The 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield, in the county of Milwaukee	C. H. Larkin...	C. H. Larkin....	C. H. Larkin.
7	Racine county.....	Henry Stevens..	Henry Stevens..	Henry Stevens.
8	Kenosha county.....	C. C. Sholes....	A. Van Wyck...	A. Van Wyck.
9	Juneau, Monroe and Adams counties.....	D. W. C. Wilson.	D. W. C. Wilson.	W. J. Kershaw.
10	Waukesha county.....	Orson Reed.....	Curtis Mann....	Curtis Mann.
11	The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Blooming Grove, Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport, in the co. of Dane.	C. E. Warner ...	C. E. Warner....	Nelson Williams.
12	Walworth county.....	N. M. Littlejohn.	N. M. Littlejohn.	N. M. Littlejohn.
13	La Fayette county.....	Jas. H. Earnest.	Jas. H. Earnest.	Hamlet H. Gray.
14	Sauk county.....	A. W. Starks....	S. S. Barlow ...	S. S. Barlow.
15	Iowa county.....	Joel Whitman ...	Joel Whitman ...	Lemu' W. Joiner
16	Grant county.....	J. H. Rountree..	G. C. Hazelton..	G. C. Hazelton.
17	Rock county.....	S. J. Todd.....	S. J. Todd.....	C. G. Williams.
18	The towns of Fox Lake, Chester, Westford, Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Oak Grove, Elba, Lowell, Portland, Shields, Trenton, the City of Beaver Dam, and the South Ward of the village of Waupun, in the co. of Dodge.	Stoddard Judd..	H. W. Lander...	H. W. Lander.
19	Mantowoc county.....	George Reed....	George Reed....	George Reed.
20	Fond du Lac county.....	G. F. Wheeler...	Ed. S. Bragg....	Ed. S. Bragg.
21	Winnebago county.....	George Gary....	W. G. Ritch....	I. W. Fisher.
22	The counties of Outagamie, Calumet, Oconto and Shawano.....	A. L. Smith.....	Wm. Young.....	Wm. Young.
23	Jefferson county.....	G. T. Thorne....	G. T. Thorne....	W. W. Woodman.
24	Green county.....	Henry Adams....	Henry Adams....	Henry Adams.
25	Columbia county.....	R. B. Sanderson.	R. B. Sanderson.	Wm. M. Griswold

SENATE DISTRICTS.

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SENATE DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*continued.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
26	The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains, Vermont, Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose, Perry, Madison, and the city of Madison, in the county of Dane.....	Jas. K. Proudfit. E. L. Browne...	Carl Habich.... E. L. Browne...	Carl Habich. Chas. M. Webb.
27	The counties of Portage, Waupaca, Wood and Marathon.....			
28	The counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Polk, Dallas, Burnett, St. Croix and Pierce.....	M. A. Fulton.... Henry G. Webb.	W. J. Copp..... Henry G. Webb.	W. J. Copp. Geo. D. Waring.
29	The counties of Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake.....	Benjamin Bull..	Wm. Ketcham..	W. Ketcham.
30	The counties of Richland and Crawford.....	J. W. Ranney...	J. W. Ranney..	C. M. Butt.
31	The counties of La Crosse and Vernon.....			
32	The counties of Dunn, Chippewa, Pepin, Eau Claire, Buffalo, Jackson, Clark and Trempeleau.....	J. G. Thorpe....	A. W. Newman.	A. W. Newman.
33	The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Williamstown, Theresa, Clyman, Hubbard, Herman, Hustisford, Emmett, Rubicon, Lebanon and Ashippun, the 5th and 6th wards in the city of Watertown, and the village of Horicon, in the county of Dodge.....	Satterlee Clark..	Satterlee Clark..	Satterlee Clark.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS,

WITH NAMES OF MEMBERS UNDER APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
ADAMS COUNTY.....	W. J. Kershaw..	W. J. Kershaw..	O. B. Lapham.
BROWN COUNTY--			
1st. Towns of Green Bay, Scott, Preble, Eaton, Humboldt, New Denmark, Glenmore, Morrison and the city of Green Bay.....	Wm. J. Abrams.	John B. Eugene.	Joseph S. Curtis.
2d. Towns of Pittsfield, Suamico, Howard, Fort Howard, Lawrence, Wrightstown, Holland, Rockland, Depere, Bellevue and village of Depere.....	R. Wilcox.....	D. C. Ayres.....	Randal Wilcox.
BUFFALO COUNTY.....	C. Moser, Jr....	C. Moser, Jr....	Robert Henry.
CALUMET COUNTY.....	R. J. Needham..	C.H.M. Peterson.	C.H.M. Peterson.
COLUMBIA COUNTY--			
1st. The towns of Newport, Lewiston, Lodi, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra, West Point and the city of Portage.....	W. S. Scherm'm	Alanson Holly..	A. J. Turner.
2d. The towns of Fountain Prairie, Otsego, Lowville, Arlington, Leeds, Hampden and Columbus.....	Ira H. Ford....	Ira H. Ford.....	Th. Thompson.
3d. The towns of Randolph, Scott, Marcellon, Fort Winnebago, Wycena, Springvale and Courtland.....	Evan O. Jones..	David C. Davies.	Freeman M. Ross
CRAWFORD COUNTY.....	O. B. Thomas...	Jas. Fisher.....	B. F. Fay.
DANE COUNTY--			
1st. The towns of Albion, Dunkirk, Rutland, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, Christiania, Cottage Grove and Blooming Grove.....	Isaac Adams	N. Williams....	John E. Johnson.
2d. The towns of Deerfield, Medina, York, Bristol, Sun Prairie, Burke, Windsor, Vienna and Westport.....	J. M. Flint.....	K. Nelson.....	Knute Nelson.
3d. The towns of Dane, Roxbury, Mazomanie, Black Earth, Berry, Springfield, Middleton, Cross Plains and Vermont.....	Frank Gault....	Frank Gault....	John Adams.
4th. The towns of Blue Mounds, Springdale, Verona, Fitchburg, Oregon, Montrose, Primrose and Perry.....	Hugh Cathcart..	G. Tollefson....	Andrew Henry.
5th. City and town of Madison.....	E. Wakeley.....	Levi B. Vilas....	Geo. B. Smith.
DOUGLASS COUNTY--			
1st. The towns of Fox Lake, Trenton, Elba, Westford, Calamus and Portland.....	Miles Burnham.	L. Conner.....	Cyrus Perry.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—*continued.*

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ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
DODGE COUNTY—<i>continued</i>—			
2d. The towns of Chester, Burnett, Oak Grove, Beaver Dam, Lowell, Shields, the south ward of the village of Waupun and the city of Beaver Dam.....	Jas. B. Hayes...	L. M. Benson...	Rees Evans.
3d. The towns of Leroy, Lomira, Theresa, Williamstown, Hubbard and Herman.....	W. Marston.....	Chas. Goodwin.	A. K. Delaney.
4th. The towns of Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Emmett, Lebanon, Ashp- pun, and the 5th and 6th wards of the city of Watertown.....	John Wetherby. Thad. C. Pound.	G. W. Colamy S. W. Hunt.....	Eug. O'Connor. Thad. C. Pound.
The counties of DUNN and CHIPPEWA.....			
FOND DU LAC COUNTY—			
1st. The towns of Ripon, Rosendale, Eldorado and Friendship, and the city of Ripon.....	A. M. Skeels ...	II. C. Bottum...	II. C. Bottum.
2d. The towns of Metomen, Alto, Waupun, Springvale and Oakfield, and the north ward of the village of Waupun.....	A. C. Whiting .. Jas. Coleman...	R. C. Kelly.... D. B. Conger...	B. H. Bettis. I. K. Hamilton.
3d. The 1st, 2d and 3d wards of the city of Fond du Lac.....	L. H. Cary.....	Seth A. Chase ..	W. S. Warner.
4th. The towns of Fond du Lac and Lamartine, and the 4th and 5th wards of the city of Fond du Lac.....	Chas. D. Gage .. Joseph Wagner.	Nicolas Klotz... Joseph Wagner.	A. Deiringer. Charles Glesso.
5th. The towns of Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden and Osceola.....	H. Robbins.....	II. Robbins.....	Joseph Harris.
6th. The towns of Calumet, Marshfield, Taycheedah, Empire and Forrest..	John Carthew... Joseph Allen...	Jas. Neaville... J. E. Dodge.....	C. H. Brock. W. P. Dewey.
GRANT COUNTY—			
1st. The towns of Hazel Green, Smeltzer and Platteville.....	H. A. W. McNair.	M. Burchard....	B. M. Coates.
2d. The towns of Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi and Waterloo.....	A. A. Bennett..	N. W. Kendall..	A. R. McCartney.
3d. The towns of Lancaster, Ellenboro, Lima, Clifton, Liberty & Wingville.	L. W. Wright...	A. H. Pierce....	J. F. Westcott.
4th. The towns of Blue River, Muscoda, Watertown, Hickory Grove, Bos- cobel, Marion, Fennimore, Millville, Woodman and Mount Hope..	D. Dunwiddie ..	Jacob Mason....	T. A. Jackson.
5th. The towns of Cassville, Bectown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Wyalusing and Patch Grove.....			
GREEN COUNTY—			
1st. The towns of Mount Pleasant, Washington, Adams, York, New Glarus, Exeter, Brooklyn and Albany.....			
2d. The towns of Spring Grove, Jefferson, Sylvester, Monroe, Clarno, Cadiz, Jordan and Decatur.....			

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.....

IOWA COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Highland, Dodgeville, Clyde, Ridgeway, Arena, Wyoming and Pulaski.....

2d. The towns of Mineral Point, Mifflin, Linden, Moscow and Waldwick, and the city of Mineral Point.....

JACKSON AND CLARK COUNTIES.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Ixonia and Watertown, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th wards of the city of Watertown.....

2d. The towns of Milford, Waterloo, Lake Mills, Oakland and Aztalan.....

3d. The towns of Hebron, Jefferson, Sumner, Koskonong and Cold Spring.....

4th. The towns of Farmington, Concord, Sullivan and Palmyra.....

JENEAU COUNTY.....

KENOSHA COUNTY.....

KEWAUNEE AND DOOR COUNTIES.....

LA CROSSE COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Greenfield, Washington, Barre and Bangor, and the city of La Crosse.....

2d. The towns of Campbell, Onalaska, Holland, Jackson, Farmington, Burns and Neshonoc.....

LA FAYETTE COUNTY—

1st. The towns of White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, New Diggins, Benton, Elk Grove, Belmont and Kendall.....

2d. The towns of Wayne, Gratiot, Monticello, Center, Wiota, Argyle, Fayette and Willow Springs.....

MANITOWOC COUNTY—

1st. The towns of Centerville, Meeme, Schleswig, Eaton, Liberty, Newton and Rockland.....

2d. The towns of Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Cato, Franklin, Kosuth and Cooperstown.....

3d. The towns of Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Michicott and Gibson, and the village of Manitowoc.....

MARQUETTE COUNTY.....

MARATHON AND WOOD COUNTIES.....

MONROE COUNTY.....

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—

1st. The First Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

2d. The Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

3d. The Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....

Chas. Kilbourn.	Ira Manley, Jr..	E. L. Hoyt.
Joseph Frost...	Goodwin Lowry.	Abner Powell.
John Green.....	J. W. Rewey.....	Wm. E. Rowe.
J. A. Watrous..	Jas. O'Neal.....	J. B. G. Baxter.
Thos. Schinnick.	Henry S. Howell	John Rutledge.
J. H. Bryant....	C. P. Goodrich..	S. J. Conklin.
W. W. Reed.....	Jonas Polts.....	Joseph Winslow
J. D. Petre.....	F. G. L. Struve..	J. M. Bingham.
E. C. Sage.....	John O'Rourke..	Jerome B. Potter
G. Truesdell....	Jacob B. Shibley.	S. E. Tarbell.
David Youngs..	Moses Kilgore..	J. R. McDonald.
Angus Cameron.	Theod'r Rodolf.	C. C. Palmer.
D. A. Kennedy..	N. B. Waller....	N. B. Waller.
David J. Seely..	Samuel Cole....	N. B. Richardson
W. Monroe.....	Charles Pole....	Chas. Pole.
Nichl's Dittmar.	John H. Bohne..	John H. Bohne.
Michael Murphy	Rich'd Donovan.	Rich'd Donevan.
Thos. Robinson.	David Smoke...	J. L. Fobes.
Chas. S. Kelsey.	Francis Russell.	William Murphy
George Hiles...	W. C. Silverthorn	Henry Reed.
S. B. Johnson...	Chas. A. Hunt..	Jesse Bennett.
Geo. W. Clason.	Patrick Drew...	Patrick Drew.
H. C. Hobart....	George Abert....	George Abert.
James McGrath.	James McGrath.	James Hoye.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—APPORTIONMENT OF 1866—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY—continued—			
4th. The Fourth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	Edwin Hyde....	James Reynolds..	Samuel C. West.
5th. The Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city of Milwaukee.....	T. H. Judd.....	John Felenz....	John Felenz.
6th. The Sixth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	Joseph Phillips..	D. H. Richards...	Joseph Phillips.
7th. The Seventh Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	W. A. Prentiss..	W. A. Prentiss..	D. H. Johnson.
8th. The Ninth Ward of the city of Milwaukee.....	Louis Hellberg..	H. C. Runkel...	H. C. Runkel.
9th. The Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin and Greenfield.....	Valentin Knoell.	Patrick Walsh...	Henry Roethe.
10th. The towns of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee and Granville.....	Henry Fowler...	John Sullivan...	John Scheffel.
OCONTO AND SHAWANO COUNTIES.....	D. H. Pulcifer...	I. Stephenson...	Parlan Simple.
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.....	W. H. P. Bogan..	T. R. Hudd.....	C. E. McIntosh.
OZAUKEE COUNTY.....	F. W. Horn.....	F. W. Horn.....	Job Haskell.
PEPIN AND EAU CLAIRE COUNTIES.....	Fayette Allen...	H. W. Barnes...	Fayette Allen.
PIERCE COUNTY.....	John D. Trumble	Eleazer Holt....	E. H. Ives.
COUNTIES OF POLK, DOUGLAS, BAYFIELD, ASHLAND, DALLAS AND BURNETT.....	H. D. Barron... Thos. H. McDill.	H. D. Barron... Benjamin Burr..	H. D. Barron. Fred. Huntly.
PORTAGE COUNTY.....			
RACINE COUNTY—			
1st. The city of Racine.....	Chas. E. Dyer..	Chas. E. Dyer..	A. L. Phillips.
2d. The towns of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, Yorkville, Burlington, Dover, Rochester, Waterford, Norway and Raymond.....	Hiram D. Morse. Ira S. Hazeltine.	H. L. Gilmore... W. C. S. Barron.	H. L. Gilmore. J. M. Thomas.
RICHLAND COUNTY.....			
ROCK COUNTY—			
1st. The Tns of Union, Magnolia, Center, Spring Valley, Plymouth & Avon.....	E. A. Foote.....	Burr Sprague... W. C. Whitford.	Seth Fisher. D. E. Maxon.
2d. The towns of Porter, Fulton, Milton, Lima and Janesville.....	J. T. Dow.....		
3d. The towns of Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Bradford, Clinton and Rock.....	W. H. Starks....	A. M. Carter....	A. Sherman.
4th. The towns of Beloit, Newark and Turtle, and the city of Beloit.....	H. J. Murray....	C. Parker.....	C. H. Parker.
5th. The city of Janesville.....	Pliny Norcross..	A. M. Thomson..	A. M. Thomson.
SAUK COUNTY—			
1st. The towns of Westfield, Washington, Bear Creek, Franklin, Honey Creek, Sumter, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Troy and Spring Green.....	J. I. Waterbury.	J. I. Waterbury.	C. C. Kuntz.
2d. The towns of New Buffalo, Dellona, Winfield, La Valle, Woodland, Ironton, Reedsburg, Excelsior, Baraboo, Fairfield, Greenfield and Freedom.....	S. S. Barlow....	John Gillespie..	John Gillespie.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Sheboygan, Wilson, Moselle, Herman and the city of Sheboygan.....
- 2d. The towns of Mitchell, Linden, Plymouth, Rhine, Greenbush and Brussell.....
- 3d. The towns of Sheboygan Falls, Lima, Abbott, Holland, Scott and the village of Sheboygan Falls.....

ST. CROIX COUNTY.....

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.....

VERNON COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Hamburg, Bergen, Wheatland, Sterling, Franklin, Genoa, Harmony, Jefferson and Coon.....
- 2d. The towns of Hillsborough, Greenwood, Forrest, Union, Whitestown, Stark, Clinton, Webster, Liberty, Kickapoo, Viroqua and Christiana.....

WALWORTH COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Sharon, Darien, Richmond, Walworth and Delavan....
- 2d. The towns of Linn, Geneva, Elkhorn, La Fayette, Bloomfield, Lyons and Spring Prairie.....
- 3d. The towns of Whitewater, La Grange, Sugar Creek, Troy and East Troy.....

WASHINGTON COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Wayne, Addison, Kewaskum, Barton, West Bend, Farmington and Trenton.....
- 2d. The towns of Hartford, Polk, Jackson, Erin, Richfield and Germantown.....

WAUPACA COUNTY.....

WAUSHARA COUNTY.....

WAUKESHA COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Waukesha, Genesee, Eagle, Mukwanago and Vernon....
- 2d. The towns of Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Delafield, Summit and Ottawa.....
- 3d. The towns of Lisbon, Menomonee, Brookfield, New Berlin and Muskego.....

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—

- 1st. The towns of Oshkosh, Algoma and Vinland, and the city of Oshkosh
- 2d. The towns of Neenah, Menasha, Clayton, Winneconne, Winchester and Wolf River.....
- 3d. The towns of Poygan, Rushford, Omro, Nepeskin, Utica, Nekimi and Black Wolf.....

Joseph Wedig..	Joseph Wedig..	Thos. Blackstock
R. B. Valkenburg	John A. Smith..	S. Caldwell.
Geo. S. Graves..	Geo. S. Graves..	Geo. S. Graves.
H. L. Wadsworth	M. A. Fulton..	Chas. D. Parker.
John Nicholsl..	John Nicholls..	Douglas Arnold.
J. W. Greenman	Henry Chase...	John M. McLeese
Albert Bliss....	Daniel B. Priest.	Van S. Bennett.
Wm. C. Allen..	Joseph F. Lyon.	A. G. Kellam.
F. A. Buckbee.	John A. Smith..	John A. Smith.
T. D. Weeks....	George A. Ray..	Daniel Hooper.
Chas. H. Miller.	Geo. H. Klefler.	John Kastler.
D. W. Maxon..	D. W. Maxon...	D. W. Maxon.
C. P. Perry....	J. W. Carter....	M. H. Sessions.
Edgar Sears....	Edgar Sears....	J. N. P. Bird.
Jesse Smith....	Silas Barber....	Vern'n Tichenor
Rufus Parks....	Wm. Thompson	Edwin Hurlbut.
James Murray..	Adam Muehl....	Jas. McDonald.
II. C. Jewell ...	Luther Buxton.	Luther Buxton.
John Proctor ...	G. W. Trask....	G. W. Trask.
M. C. Bushnell.	M. C. Bushnell.	J. H. Foster.

